

## Calendar No. 341

107<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# S. CON. RES. 100

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2003 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2012.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22, 2002

Mr. CONRAD, from the Committee on the Budget, reported 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 2003 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2012.

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

3        **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**  
4        **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003.**

5        (a) DECLARATION.—Congress determines and de-  
6        clares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on  
7        the budget for fiscal year 2003 including the appropriate

1 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2004 through 2012 as au-  
 2 thorized by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act  
 3 of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632).

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2003.

#### TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Major functional categories.

#### TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RESERVE FUNDS

##### Subtitle A—Budgetary Restraints

Sec. 201. Circuit breaker to protect Social Security.

Sec. 202. Extension of supermajority enforcement.

Sec. 203. Pay-as-you-go rule in the Senate.

Sec. 204. Advance appropriations.

Sec. 205. Emergency designations.

Sec. 206. Improvement in budget projections dedicated toward further debt  
 reduction.

Sec. 207. Discretionary spending limits.

##### Subtitle B—Reserve Funds

Sec. 211. Reserve fund for Medicare, prescription drugs, and health care.

Sec. 212. Reserve fund for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Sec. 213. Reserve fund for defense.

Sec. 214. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

##### Subtitle C—Rulemaking

Sec. 221. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

#### TITLE III—SENSE OF THE SENATE

Sec. 301. Sense of the Senate regarding estimates of the cost of small business  
 credit programs.

Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate regarding Federal employee pay.

Sec. 303. Sense of the Senate regarding broadband capabilities for underserved  
 areas.

Sec. 304. Rejecting reductions in guaranteed Social Security benefits.

Sec. 305. Sense of the Senate on mental health parity.

Sec. 306. Sense of the Senate on beneficiary access to health services.

Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate on cost of prescription drugs and competition.

Sec. 308. Sense of the Senate on equal access to Medicare.

Sec. 309. Sense of the Senate regarding home health care.

Sec. 310. Sense of the Senate regarding Medicare equity.

- Sec. 311. Sense of the Senate on expanding access to affordable health care coverage for the uninsured.
- Sec. 312. Sense of the Senate on adequate stockpile for childhood immunizations.
- Sec. 313. Sense of the Senate on Medicaid Commission.
- Sec. 314. Sense of the Senate on child care funding.
- Sec. 315. Sense of the Senate regarding the child tax credit.
- Sec. 316. Sense of the Senate on defense science and technology.
- Sec. 317. Sense of the Senate on Department of Defense review of Tail-to-Tooth Commission.
- Sec. 318. Sense of the Senate regarding the National Guard.
- Sec. 319. Sense of the Senate on concurrent receipt of military retired pay and Veterans' Administration disability compensation.
- Sec. 320. Sense of the Senate on full funding for the assistance to Firefighters Grant Program.
- Sec. 321. Sense of the Senate on National Infrastructure Protection Center.
- Sec. 322. Sense of the Senate regarding tribal colleges and universities.
- Sec. 323. Sense of the Senate regarding the Pell Grant.
- Sec. 324. Sense of the Senate on Superfund.
- Sec. 325. Sense of the Senate regarding PILT funding.
- Sec. 326. Sense of the Senate on the State and local costs of providing services to illegal immigrants.
- Sec. 327. Sense of the Senate on balanced budget constitutional amendment.

## 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 2012:

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

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

9 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,500,834,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,606,274,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,735,686,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,832,375,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,924,256,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2008: \$2,030,363,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,143,982,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,254,498,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,482,760,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,712,387,000,000.

5 (B) The amounts by which the aggregate  
6 levels of Federal revenues should be changed  
7 are as follows:

8 Fiscal year 2003: −\$210,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2004: −\$310,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2005: −\$320,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2006: −\$330,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007: −\$350,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2008: −\$380,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2009: −\$410,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2010: −\$440,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2011: −\$500,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2012: −\$550,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,798,940,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,851,626,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,947,779,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2006: \$2,031,257,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2007: \$2,116,783,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2008: \$2,219,009,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,315,099,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,416,349,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,536,918,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,609,207,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,768,699,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,826,825,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,920,906,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,997,300,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2007: \$2,074,582,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2008: \$2,184,029,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,280,721,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,384,277,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,509,649,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,574,710,000,000.

19 (4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforce-  
20 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses  
21 are as follows:

22 Fiscal year 2003: —\$267,865,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2004: —\$220,551,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2005: —\$185,220,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006: —\$164,925,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2007: — \$150,326,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2008: — \$153,666,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2009: — \$136,739,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2010: — \$129,779,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2011: — \$26,889,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2012: \$137,677,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2003: \$6,415,335,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2004: \$6,776,248,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2005: \$7,118,567,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006: \$7,443,740,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2007: \$7,757,704,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2008: \$8,077,822,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2009: \$8,387,173,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2010: \$8,695,850,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2011: \$8,907,147,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2012: \$8,963,757,000,000.

19 (6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appro-  
20 priate levels of the debt held by the public are as fol-  
21 lows:

22 Fiscal year 2003: \$3,516,892,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2004: \$3,557,513,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2005: \$3,548,330,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006: \$3,503,374,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2007: \$3,427,567,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2008: \$3,338,847,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2009: \$3,217,523,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2010: \$3,072,489,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,806,637,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,361,593,000,000.

7 **SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

14 Fiscal year 2003: \$545,376,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2004: \$573,537,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005: \$602,159,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2006: \$630,920,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2007: \$660,899,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2008: \$692,320,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2009: \$726,627,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2010: \$764,167,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2011: \$802,485,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2012: \$842,255,000,000.

24 (b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of  
25 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the

1 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays  
2 of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust  
3 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund  
4 are as follows:

5 Fiscal year 2003: \$368,985,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2004: \$379,402,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2005: \$392,066,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006: \$405,559,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2007: \$420,407,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2008: \$436,338,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2009: \$455,622,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2010: \$477,036,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2011: \$498,899,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2012: \$524,658,000,000.

15 **SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

16 Congress determines and declares that the appro-  
17 priate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new  
18 direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee  
19 commitments for fiscal years 2003 through 2012 for each  
20 major functional category are:

21 (1) National Defense (050):

22 Fiscal year 2003:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$393,353,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$380,145,000,000.



1 Fiscal year 2004:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$401,073,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$394,354,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2005:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$411,744,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$405,833,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2006:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$422,785,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$411,587,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2007:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$434,118,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$415,278,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2008:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$445,471,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$432,871,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2009:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$457,340,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$446,216,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$469,247,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$459,693,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$481,283,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$476,730,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$493,723,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$481,935,000,000.

12 (2) International Affairs (150):

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$25,698,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$21,964,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$26,324,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$22,838,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$26,885,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$22,809,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$27,352,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$23,125,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2007:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$27,892,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$23,637,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2008:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$28,372,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$24,163,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2009:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$28,819,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$24,435,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2010:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$29,597,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$24,906,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2011:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$29,983,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$25,346,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$30,406,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$25,826,000,000.

4 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

5 Fiscal year 2003:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$22,942,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$22,060,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2004:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$23,213,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$22,766,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$23,604,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$23,098,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2006:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$24,000,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$23,440,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2007:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$24,417,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$23,838,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2008:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$24,834,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$24,315,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2009:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$25,270,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$24,739,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2010:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$25,705,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$25,168,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2011:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$26,134,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$25,596,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2012:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$26,584,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$26,033,000,000.  
20 (4) Energy (270):  
21 Fiscal year 2003:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$2,740,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$813,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$2,908,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,029,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$2,731,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,013,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$2,494,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$978,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$2,434,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$1,027,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$2,295,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$916,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2009:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$2,252,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$2,312,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$962,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$2,371,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,085,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$2,380,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$1,235,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$33,290,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$31,549,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$34,365,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$32,772,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$35,314,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$33,888,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$36,224,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$35,216,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2007:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$35,383,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$35,574,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2008:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$36,272,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$36,212,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2009:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$37,943,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$37,260,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2010:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$38,654,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$38,149,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2011:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$39,511,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$38,971,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2012:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$40,247,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$39,676,000,000.

4 (6) Agriculture (350):

5 Fiscal year 2003:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$29,950,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$28,654,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2004:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$23,871,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$22,507,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$24,935,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$23,616,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2006:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$22,075,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$20,825,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2007:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$21,801,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$20,719,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2008:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$20,273,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$19,158,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2009:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$19,205,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$18,126,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2010:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$18,797,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$17,797,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2011:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$18,654,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$17,656,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2012:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$18,890,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$17,908,000,000.  
20 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
21 Fiscal year 2003:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$5,563,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$1,223,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$5,518,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$1,017,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2005:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$7,485,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$3,044,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2006:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$7,358,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$3,067,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2007:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$7,409,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$3,198,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2008:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$7,572,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$3,168,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2009:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$7,771,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$3,283,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$7,927,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$3,562,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$8,090,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$3,946,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$8,258,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$4,172,000,000.

12 (8) Transportation (400):

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$65,780,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$65,081,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$65,174,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$63,198,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$67,033,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$64,046,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$68,348,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$65,296,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2007:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$69,703,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$66,400,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2008:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$71,098,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$67,991,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2009:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$72,536,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$69,411,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2010:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$73,987,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$70,881,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2011:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$75,466,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$72,356,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$76,981,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$73,807,000,000.

4 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):

5 Fiscal year 2003:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$15,855,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$16,358,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2004:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$15,941,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$17,301,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$16,195,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$17,056,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2006:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$16,452,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$16,424,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2007:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$16,620,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$16,162,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2008:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$16,901,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$15,839,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2009:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$17,182,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$16,022,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2010:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$17,461,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$16,244,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2011:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$17,734,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$16,508,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2012:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$18,026,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$16,780,000,000.  
20 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social  
21 Services (500):  
22 Fiscal year 2003:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$85,600,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$79,544,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2004:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$92,216,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$85,337,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2005:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$95,921,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$91,247,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2006:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$99,696,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$95,461,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2007:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$103,482,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$99,271,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2008:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$106,026,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$103,121,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2009:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$107,764,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$106,022,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2010:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$109,170,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$107,802,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$110,762,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$109,505,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$112,401,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$111,134,000,000.

12 (11) Health (550):

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$221,534,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$217,927,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$242,153,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$241,847,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$261,669,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$260,993,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$279,377,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$278,785,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2007:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$299,646,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$298,148,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2008:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$320,960,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$319,792,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2009:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$343,678,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$342,257,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2010:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$369,262,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$367,786,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2011:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$396,366,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$394,948,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$426,447,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$425,094,000,000.  
4 (12) Medicare (570):  
5 Fiscal year 2003:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$240,075,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$239,952,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2004:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$256,183,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$256,458,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2005:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$290,523,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$290,422,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2006:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$312,426,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$312,173,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2007:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$342,947,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$343,183,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2008:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$382,127,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$381,979,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2009:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$415,754,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$415,485,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$452,431,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$452,688,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2011:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$497,998,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$497,821,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2012:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$531,753,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$531,456,000,000.

20 (13) Income Security (600):

21 Fiscal year 2003:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$322,668,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$325,682,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$319,229,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$319,714,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$326,508,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$326,353,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$336,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$335,731,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$344,006,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$342,513,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$357,806,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$356,284,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2009:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$369,640,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$367,703,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$382,653,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$380,601,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$400,665,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$398,371,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$392,275,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$389,890,000,000.

12 (14) Social Security (650):

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$13,428,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$13,428,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$14,414,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$14,414,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$15,316,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$15,316,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$16,223,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$16,223,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2007:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$17,398,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$17,398,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2008:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$18,779,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$18,779,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2009:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$20,466,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$20,466,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2010:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$22,404,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$22,404,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2011:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$25,621,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$25,621,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$28,108,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$28,108,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2003:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$56,196,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$55,309,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2004:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$58,211,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$57,818,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$62,274,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$61,816,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2006:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$61,779,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$61,276,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2007:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$61,148,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$60,553,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2008:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$64,980,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$64,690,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2009:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$66,651,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$66,283,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2010:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$68,391,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$67,999,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2011:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$72,731,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$72,358,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2012:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$70,127,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$69,654,000,000.  
20 (16) Administration of Justice (750):  
21 Fiscal year 2003:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$38,437,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$38,994,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$37,912,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$38,524,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2005:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$36,584,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$36,710,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2006:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$37,410,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$36,951,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2007:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$38,287,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$37,731,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2008:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$39,170,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$38,757,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2009:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$40,120,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$39,692,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$41,061,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$40,630,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2011:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$41,998,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$41,575,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2012:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$42,981,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$42,550,000,000.  
12 (17) General Government (800):  
13 Fiscal year 2003:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$16,680,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$16,605,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2004:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$16,521,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$16,770,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2005:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$16,746,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$16,687,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$17,025,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$16,822,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2007:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$17,306,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$17,002,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2008:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$17,167,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$16,981,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2009:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$17,469,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$17,099,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2010:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$17,778,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$17,381,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2011:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$18,106,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$17,697,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$18,451,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$18,167,000,000.  
4 (18) Net Interest (900):  
5 Fiscal year 2003:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$259,060,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$259,060,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2004:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$286,714,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$286,714,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2005:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$302,269,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$302,269,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2006:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$312,913,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$312,913,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2007:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$322,316,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$322,316,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2008:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$331,273,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$331,273,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2009:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$339,874,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$339,874,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$347,333,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$347,333,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2011:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$354,127,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$354,127,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2012:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$354,828,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$354,828,000,000.

20 (19) Allowances (920):

21 Fiscal year 2003:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 – \$5,442,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, – \$1,182,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 – \$12,109,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$10,348,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 – \$14,593,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$13,946,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 – \$14,943,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$14,656,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 – \$15,135,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, – \$14,971,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2008:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 – \$15,811,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, – \$15,704,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2009:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 – \$16,284,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, – \$16,174,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 – \$17,104,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$16,992,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 – \$17,589,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$17,475,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 – \$18,140,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$18,024,000,000.

12 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 – \$44,467,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, – \$44,467,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 – \$58,205,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, – \$58,205,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 – \$61,364,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, – \$61,364,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 – \$54,337,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$54,337,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2007:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 – \$54,395,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$54,395,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2008:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 – \$56,556,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$56,556,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2009:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 – \$58,351,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, – \$58,351,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2010:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 – \$60,717,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, – \$60,717,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2011:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 – \$63,093,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, – \$63,093,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 —\$65,519,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, —\$65,519,000,000.

4 **TITLE II—BUDGETARY RE-**  
5 **STRAINTS AND RESERVE**  
6 **FUNDS**

7 **Subtitle A—Budgetary Restraints**

8 **SEC. 201. CIRCUIT BREAKER TO PROTECT SOCIAL SECU-**  
9 **RITY.**

10 (a) CIRCUIT BREAKER.—Effective January 1, 2003,  
11 if in any year the Congressional Budget Office, in its re-  
12 port pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional  
13 Budget Act of 1974 projects an on-budget deficit (exclud-  
14 ing Social Security) for the budget year or any subsequent  
15 fiscal year covered by those projections, then the concur-  
16 rent resolution on the budget for the budget year shall  
17 reduce on-budget deficits relative to the projections of  
18 CBO and put the budget on a path to achieve on-budget  
19 balance within 5 years, and shall include such provisions  
20 as are necessary to protect Social Security and facilitate  
21 deficit reduction, except it shall not contain any reduction  
22 in Social Security benefits.

23 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—Effective January 1, 2003,  
24 if in any year the Congressional Budget Office, in its re-  
25 port pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional

1 Budget Act of 1974 projects an on-budget deficit for the  
2 budget year or any subsequent fiscal year covered by those  
3 projections, it shall not be in order in the Senate to con-  
4 sider a concurrent resolution on the budget for the budget  
5 year or any conference report thereon that fails to reduce  
6 on-budget deficits relative to the projections of CBO and  
7 put the budget on a path to achieve on-budget balance  
8 within 5 years.

9 (c) AMENDMENTS TO BUDGET RESOLUTION.—Effec-  
10 tive January 1, 2003, if in any year the Congressional  
11 Budget Office, in its report pursuant to section 202(e)(1)  
12 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 projects an on-  
13 budget deficit for the budget year or any subsequent fiscal  
14 year covered by those projections, it shall not be in order  
15 in the Senate to consider an amendment to a concurrent  
16 resolution on the budget that would increase on-budget  
17 deficits relative to the concurrent resolution on the budget  
18 in any fiscal year covered by that concurrent resolution  
19 on the budget or cause the budget to fail to achieve on-  
20 budget balance within 5 years.

21 (d) SUSPENSION OF REQUIREMENT DURING WAR OR  
22 LOW ECONOMIC GROWTH.—

23 (1) LOW GROWTH.—If the most recent of the  
24 Department of Commerce’s advance, preliminary, or  
25 final reports of actual real economic growth indicate

1 that the rate of real economic growth (as measured  
2 by real GDP) for each of the most recently reported  
3 quarter and the immediately preceding quarter is  
4 less than 1 percent, this section is suspended.

5 (2) WAR.—If a declaration of war is in effect,  
6 this section is suspended.

7 (e) BUDGET YEAR.—In this section, the term “budg-  
8 et year” shall have the same meaning as in section  
9 250(c)(12) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Def-  
10 icit Control Act of 1985.

11 **SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT.**

12 Notwithstanding any provision of the Congressional  
13 Budget Act of 1974 or any other rules of the Senate, sec-  
14 tions 904(c)(2) and 904(d)(3) of the Congressional Budg-  
15 et Act of 1974 shall remain in effect as rules of the Senate  
16 through September 30, 2007.

17 **SEC. 203. PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE IN THE SENATE.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 207 of H. Con. Res. 68  
19 (106th Congress, 1st Session) is amended—

20 (1) in subsection (b)—

21 (A) in paragraph (1), by inserting after  
22 “would” the following: “decrease the on-budget  
23 surplus,”; and

24 (B) in paragraph (6), by striking all after  
25 the dash and inserting “If direct spending or

1 revenue legislation decreases the on-budget sur-  
2 plus, increases the on-budget deficit, or causes  
3 an on-budget deficit when taken individually,  
4 then it must also decrease the on-budget sur-  
5 plus, increase the on-budget deficit, or cause an  
6 on-budget deficit when taken together with all  
7 direct spending and revenue legislation enacted  
8 since the beginning of the calendar year not ac-  
9 counted for in the baseline under paragraph  
10 (5)(A).”; and

11 (2) in subsection (g), by striking “2002” and  
12 inserting “2007”.

13 (b) TREATMENT OF ESTIMATES.—Notwithstanding  
14 any other provision of Senate rules or of the Balanced  
15 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, esti-  
16 mates for purposes of Senate enforcement of section 207  
17 of H. Con. Res. 68 (106th Congress, 1st Session) shall  
18 exclude—

19 (1) amounts of committee allocations provided  
20 in this resolution above the baseline; and

21 (2) amounts of revisions made to total budget  
22 authority and outlays, functional totals, and alloca-  
23 tions pursuant to reserve funds in this resolution.

1 **SEC. 204. ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 204 of H. Con. Res. 290  
3 (106th Congress) is amended by striking subsections (a)  
4 through (f) and (h).

5 (b) LIMITATION.—Section 202 of H. Con. Res. 83  
6 (107th Congress) is amended—

7 (1) in subsection (b)—

8 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “and”  
9 after the semicolon;

10 (B) in paragraph (2), by striking the pe-  
11 riod and inserting “; and”; and

12 (C) by adding at the end the following:

13 “(3) for fiscal year 2004, in an amount not to  
14 exceed \$25,403,000,000”; and

15 (2) in subsection (d), by striking “2002” in  
16 both places it appears and inserting “2003”.

17 **SEC. 205. EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS.**

18 Section 205(g) of H. Con. Res. 290 (106th Congress)  
19 is amended—

20 (1) in the subsection heading by striking the  
21 three words after “EXCEPTION”; and

22 (2) by striking the last four words.

23 **SEC. 206. IMPROVEMENT IN BUDGET PROJECTIONS DEDI-**  
24 **CATED TOWARD FURTHER DEBT REDUCTION.**

25 If the report provided pursuant to section 202(e)(2)  
26 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for fiscal years

1 2003 through 2012 estimates a surplus for any of fiscal  
2 years 2003 through 2012 that exceeds the surplus for that  
3 year set forth in the report provided pursuant to section  
4 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for  
5 fiscal years 2003 through 2012, or a deficit for any of  
6 fiscal years 2003 through 2012 that is less than the deficit  
7 for that year set forth in the report provided pursuant to  
8 section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
9 for fiscal years 2003 through 2012, the difference between  
10 such estimates shall be dedicated toward further debt re-  
11 duction.

12 **SEC. 207. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**

13 (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, for the purposes  
14 of enforcement in the Senate the term “discretionary  
15 spending limit” means for fiscal year 2003  
16 \$768,089,000,000 in new budget authority and  
17 \$794,736,000,000 in outlays.

18 (b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-  
20 graph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to  
21 consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, mo-  
22 tion, or conference report that exceeds any discre-  
23 tionary spending limit set forth in this section.

24 (2) EXCEPTION.—This subsection shall not  
25 apply if a declaration of war by Congress is in effect.

1 (c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This section may be  
 2 waived or suspended in the Senate only an affirmative vote  
 3 of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An  
 4 affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Sen-  
 5 ate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate  
 6 to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point  
 7 of order raised under this section.

8 (d) SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The adop-  
 9 tion of a supplemental appropriations Act or supplemental  
 10 appropriations Acts shall adjust the 2003 caps in this res-  
 11 olution.

## 12 **Subtitle B—Reserve Funds**

### 13 **SEC. 211. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE, PRESCRIPTION** 14 **DRUGS, AND HEALTH CARE.**

15 (a) HEALTH CARE.—If the Committee on Finance  
 16 reports legislation that would expand health insurance cov-  
 17 erage to the uninsured, the Chairman of the Committee  
 18 on the Budget of the Senate may, in consultation with  
 19 the Members of the Budget Committee and the Chairman  
 20 and Ranking Member of the appropriate committee, revise  
 21 the allocations in this resolution to the Committee on Fi-  
 22 nance for a bill, amendment thereto, or conference report  
 23 thereon, that would expand health insurance coverage to  
 24 the uninsured (and build upon and strengthen public and  
 25 private coverage), by the amount provided in such legisla-



1 tion for such purpose, but not to exceed \$95,000,000,000  
2 in new budget authority and outlays over the total of fiscal  
3 years 2003 through 2012, except as provided in subsection  
4 (d).

5 (b) MEDICARE.—The Chairman of the Committee on  
6 the Budget of the Senate may, in consultation with the  
7 Members of the Budget Committee and the Chairman and  
8 Ranking Member of the appropriate committee, revise the  
9 allocations to the Committee on Finance for a bill, amend-  
10 ment, or conference report that—

11 (1) provides a prescription drug benefit that is  
12 voluntary, accessible to all beneficiaries, and afford-  
13 able and sustainable over time;

14 (2) protects beneficiary access to covered health  
15 care services and providers; and

16 (3) strengthens the Medicare program under  
17 title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.  
18 1395 et seq.);

19 by the amounts provided in that legislation for those pur-  
20 poses, but not to exceed \$500,000,000,000 in new budget  
21 authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003  
22 through 2012, except as provided in subsection (d).

23 (c) TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS.—The total of adjustments  
24 allowed under subsections (a) and (b) shall not exceed

1 \$500,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for  
2 the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2012.

3 (d) OFFSET PERMITTED.—Nothing in this section  
4 shall preclude the consideration or enactment of legislation  
5 that includes provisions that would otherwise exceed the  
6 limitations in this section, as long as such provisions are  
7 contingent upon the enactment of legislation producing  
8 savings sufficient to offset the cost of such provisions.

9 **SEC. 212. RESERVE FUND FOR THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DIS-**  
10 **ABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.**

11 The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall,  
12 in consultation with the Members of the Committee on the  
13 Budget and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the  
14 appropriate committee, increase the allocations pursuant  
15 to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
16 to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pen-  
17 sions of the Senate by up to \$2,500,000,000 in new budg-  
18 et authority and \$50,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year  
19 2003, \$37,500,000,000 in new budget authority and  
20 \$21,375,000,000 in outlays for the total of fiscal years  
21 2003 through 2007, and \$112,498,000,000 in new budget  
22 authority and \$90,578,000,000 in outlays for the total of  
23 fiscal years 2003 through 2012, for a bill, amendment,  
24 or conference report that would provide increased funding  
25 for part B grants, other than section 619, under the Indi-

1 viduals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), with the  
2 goal that funding for these grants, when taken together  
3 with amounts provided by the Committee on Appropria-  
4 tions, provides 40 percent of the national average per  
5 pupil expenditure for children with disabilities in the sixth  
6 year.

7 **SEC. 213. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE.**

8       Upon the favorable reporting of legislation by the  
9 Committee on Armed Services of the Senate authorizing  
10 discretionary appropriations in excess of the levels as-  
11 sumed in this resolution for defense-related expenses in-  
12 cluding those generated by the war on terrorism in fiscal  
13 years 2005 through 2012, the Committee on the Budget  
14 of the Senate may, in consultation with the Chairman and  
15 Ranking Member of the appropriate committee, revise the  
16 level of total new budget authority and outlays, the func-  
17 tional totals, and levels of surpluses and debt in this reso-  
18 lution by up to the following amounts:

19           (1) For fiscal year 2005, \$10,642,000,000 in  
20       budget authority and \$7,119,000,000 in outlays.

21           (2) For fiscal year 2006, \$21,261,000,000 in  
22       budget authority and \$16,617,000,000 in outlays.

23           (3) For fiscal year 2007, \$32,223,000,000 in  
24       budget authority and \$27,072,000,000 in outlays.

1           (4) For fiscal year 2008, \$33,471,000,000 in  
2 budget authority and \$31,338,000,000 in outlays.

3           (5) For fiscal year 2009, \$34,512,000,000 in  
4 budget authority and \$33,403,000,000 in outlays.

5           (6) For fiscal year 2010, \$35,904,000,000 in  
6 budget authority and \$34,994,000,000 in outlays.

7           (7) For fiscal year 2011, \$37,513,000,000 in  
8 budget authority and \$36,585,000,000 in outlays.

9           (8) For fiscal year 2012, \$39,063,000,000 in  
10 budget authority and \$38,114,000,000 in outlays.

11 To the extent the Committee on Armed Services of the  
12 Senate does not report such legislation and the Committee  
13 on the Budget of the Senate does not revise the levels in  
14 this resolution pursuant to this section, the amounts pro-  
15 vided in paragraphs (1) through (8) shall be dedicated for  
16 debt reduction.

17 **SEC. 214. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
18 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

21           (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
22 ation;

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

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

3           (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-  
4 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting  
5 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-  
6 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-  
7 tions and aggregates contained in this resolution.

8           (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For  
9 purposes of this resolution—

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

16           (2) such chairman may make any other nec-  
17           essary adjustments to such levels to carry out this  
18           resolution.

## 19                           **Subtitle C—Rulemaking**

### 20           **SEC. 221. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

21           Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

22           (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of  
23           the Senate and the House of Representatives, re-  
24           spectively, and as such they shall be considered as  
25           part of the rules of each House, or of that House

1 to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall  
 2 supersede other rules only to the extent that they  
 3 are inconsistent therewith; and

4 (2) with full recognition of the constitutional  
 5 right of either House to change those rules (so far  
 6 as they relate to that House) at any time, in the  
 7 same manner, and to the same extent as in the case  
 8 of any other rule of that House.

9 **TITLE III—SENSE OF THE**  
 10 **SENATE**

11 **SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ESTIMATES**  
 12 **OF THE COST OF SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT**  
 13 **PROGRAMS.**

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

15 (1) Small businesses play a critical role in our  
 16 Nation and our economy, and the Federal Govern-  
 17 ment assists that role by providing small businesses  
 18 with loans and loan guarantees.

19 (2) Since the enactment of the Federal Credit  
 20 Reform Act of 1990, the Small Business Adminis-  
 21 tration and Office of Management and Budget have  
 22 repeatedly reestimated downward the subsidy cost  
 23 for the Small Business Administration's 7(a) and  
 24 504 credit programs. For the 7(a) program alone,

1 SBA and OMB have reestimated more than  
2 \$1,000,000,000 in subsidy costs.

3 (3) These overestimates have resulted in bor-  
4 rowers and lenders in both programs having to pay  
5 higher than necessary fees to participate in the pro-  
6 grams.

7 (4) In addition, these overestimates have di-  
8 verted more than \$1,000,000,000 in resources from  
9 other discretionary programs.

10 (5) In its 2003 budget, the Administration ex-  
11 pects to further revise downward in fiscal year 2002  
12 the estimated cost of small business loan programs.

13 (6) The Administration has begun working on  
14 substantially revising its model for the section 7(a)  
15 program, but was unable to complete its work in  
16 time for the 2003 budget.

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

19 (1) the performance of the SBA and OMB in  
20 administering the Federal Credit Reform Act for  
21 small business credit programs has been unsatisfac-  
22 tory;

23 (2) the Administration should expeditiously  
24 complete its work on the new model for the section  
25 7(a) program and share the results of that work

1 with the Budget and Small Business Committees by  
2 no later than this August;

3 (3) the Administration should immediately  
4 begin work on similarly improving its subsidy model  
5 for the section 504 program; and

6 (4) the Administration should work with Con-  
7 gress to ensure that adequate funding is provided in  
8 fiscal year 2003 for small business credit programs.

9 **SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FEDERAL**  
10 **EMPLOYEE PAY.**

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

12 (1) Members of the uniformed services and ci-  
13 vilian employees of the United States make signifi-  
14 cant contributions to the general welfare of the Na-  
15 tion.

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

21 (A) a 32 percent gap between compensa-  
22 tion levels of Federal civilian employees and  
23 compensation levels of private sector workers;  
24 and



1 (B) an estimated 10 percent gap between  
2 compensation levels of members of the uni-  
3 formed services and compensation levels of pri-  
4 vate sector workers.

5 (3) The President's budget proposal for fiscal  
6 year 2003 includes a 4.1 percent pay raise for mili-  
7 tary personnel.

8 (4) The Office of Management and Budget has  
9 requested that Federal agencies plan their fiscal  
10 year 2003 budgets with a 2.6 percent pay raise for  
11 civilian Federal employees.

12 (5) In almost every year during the past 2 dec-  
13 ades, there have been equal adjustments in the com-  
14 pensation of members of the uniformed services and  
15 the compensation of civilian employees of the United  
16 States.

17 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
18 Senate that there should continue to be parity between  
19 the adjustments in the compensation of members of the  
20 uniformed services and the adjustments in the compensa-  
21 tion of civilian employees of the United States.

22 **SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING BROADBAND**  
23 **CAPABILITIES FOR UNDERSERVED AREAS.**

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

1           (1) In many parts of the United States, seg-  
2           ments of large cities, smaller cities, and rural areas  
3           are experiencing population loss and low job growth  
4           that hurt the surrounding communities.

5           (2) The availability and use of broadband tele-  
6           communications services and infrastructure in rural  
7           and other parts of America is critical to economic  
8           development, job creation, and new services such as  
9           distance learning, telework capabilities, and tele-  
10          medicine.

11          (3) Existing broadband technology cannot be  
12          deployed or is underutilized in many rural and other  
13          areas, due in part to technical limitations or the cost  
14          of deployment relative to the available market.

15          (4) Today's small and medium-sized businesses  
16          need an extension program that provides access to  
17          cutting edge technology.

18          (5) There is a need to create partnerships to re-  
19          duce the time it takes for new developments in uni-  
20          versity and other laboratories to reach the manufac-  
21          turing floor and to help small and medium-sized  
22          businesses transform their innovations into jobs.

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

1           (1) facilitate the deployment of and demand for  
2           broadband telecommunications networks and capa-  
3           bilities (including wireless and satellite networks and  
4           capabilities) in underserved and rural areas;

5           (2) encourage the adoption of advanced tech-  
6           nologies by small and medium-sized businesses to  
7           improve productivity, and to promote regional part-  
8           nerships between educational institutions and busi-  
9           nesses to develop such technologies in the sur-  
10          rounding areas; and

11          (3) invest in research to identify and address  
12          barriers to increased availability and use of  
13          broadband telecommunications services in rural and  
14          underserved areas.

15 **SEC. 304. REJECTING REDUCTIONS IN GUARANTEED**  
16 **SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.**

17          (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
18          ings:

19               (1) Social Security was designed as a social in-  
20               surance program to ensure that Americans who  
21               work hard and contribute to our Nation can live in  
22               dignity in their old age.

23               (2) For  $\frac{2}{3}$  of seniors, Social Security is their  
24               primary source of income, and for  $\frac{1}{3}$ , Social Secu-  
25               rity is their only source of income.

1           (3) In fiscal year 2001, the annual level of So-  
2           cial Security benefits for retired workers averaged  
3           approximately \$10,000, an amount insufficient to  
4           maintain a decent standard of living in most parts  
5           of the country, especially for seniors with relatively  
6           high health care costs.

7           (4) In 2001, President George W. Bush's Com-  
8           mission to Strengthen Social Security (referred to in  
9           this section as the "Commission") produced 3 pro-  
10          posals for Social Security reform that included indi-  
11          vidual accounts and significant reductions in the  
12          level of guaranteed benefits.

13          (5) The proposed changes to guaranteed bene-  
14          fits could reduce benefits to future retirees by 45  
15          percent.

16          (6) The Commission proposals also suggested  
17          reducing benefits for early retirees, forcing many  
18          Americans to delay retirement.

19          (7) The Commission justified proposed cuts in  
20          guaranteed benefits by pointing to long-term pro-  
21          jected shortfalls in the Social Security Trust Fund,  
22          however, the Commission's proposals to divert pay-  
23          roll tax revenues from the Trust Fund into private  
24          accounts would substantially accelerate the date by  
25          which the Trust Fund would become insolvent.

1 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
2 Senate that Congress should reject the reductions in guar-  
3 anteed Social Security benefits proposed by the Presi-  
4 dent’s Commission to Strengthen Social Security.

5 **SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MENTAL HEALTH**  
6 **PARITY.**

7 It is the sense of the Senate that in providing for  
8 mental health parity—

9 (1) nothing in this budget resolution shall be  
10 construed to alter or amend title II of the Social Se-  
11 curity Act (or any regulation promulgated under  
12 that Act);

13 (2) the Secretary of the Treasury will annually  
14 estimate the impact of enactment of such a policy on  
15 the income and balances of the trust funds estab-  
16 lished under section 201 of the Social Security Act  
17 (42 U.S.C. 401); and

18 (3) that if the Secretary of the Treasury esti-  
19 mates that the enactment of mental health parity  
20 has a negative impact on the income and balances  
21 of the trust funds established under section 201 of  
22 the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401), the Sec-  
23 retary shall transfer, not less frequently than quar-  
24 terly, from the general revenues of the Federal Gov-  
25 ernment an amount sufficient so as to ensure that

1 the income and balances of such trust funds are not  
2 reduced as a result of the enactment of this Act.

3 **SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON BENEFICIARY ACCESS**  
4 **TO HEALTH SERVICES.**

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

6 (1) All types of local and community providers  
7 have expressed deep concern with the instability  
8 caused by unpredictable and ever-changing reim-  
9 bursement rates that fail to reflect the increasing  
10 costs of providing care.

11 (2) Many communities have reported critical  
12 problems with beneficiary access to quality services  
13 and providers.

14 (3) Other providers, including teaching hos-  
15 pitals, who continue to provide services to the sickest  
16 and the poorest, despite inadequate reimbursements,  
17 confront severe capacity strains and the threat of  
18 deterioration in the quality of services provided.

19 (4) The health care delivery system is suffering  
20 a grave workforce shortage, and the costs of attract-  
21 ing and retaining quality health care personnel,  
22 which are further exacerbated in geographically iso-  
23 lated rural areas with low population density and  
24 poor economic conditions, have placed additional  
25 burdens on providers nationwide.

1 (5) Many providers have experienced serious re-  
2 ductions in reimbursement and some confront addi-  
3 tional reductions starting in October 2002.

4 (6) New funding is needed to assure that the  
5 availability of important services does not come at  
6 the expense of beneficiary access to other needed  
7 services.

8 (7) Economic conditions have forced many  
9 States to decrease reimbursement rates and invest-  
10 ments in health care.

11 (8) An aging baby boomer population will only  
12 further strain the fragile status of many providers,  
13 including rural and frontier health caregivers.

14 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
15 Senate that Congress should provide sufficient resources  
16 to ensure beneficiary access to high-quality health services  
17 provided by home health agencies, skilled nursing facili-  
18 ties, physicians, and hospitals, including rural, teaching,  
19 community, and safety net hospitals that serve commu-  
20 nities across the Nation.

21 **SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON COST OF PRESCRIP-**  
22 **TION DRUGS AND COMPETITION.**

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

24 (1) The average senior citizen uses 18 different  
25 medications each year.

1 (2) From 1992 to 2000, annual per-capita  
2 spending for seniors grew from \$559 to \$1,205, an  
3 increase of 116 percent.

4 (3) In 1999, the cost of prescription drugs was  
5 4.2 times higher than the rate of inflation.

6 (4) There are several bills pending in Congress  
7 that would use market forces and competition to  
8 help lower the cost of prescription drugs to con-  
9 sumers, health plans, government health programs,  
10 and businesses.

11 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
12 Senate that if Congress passes legislation that utilizes  
13 market forces and competition to lower the cost of pre-  
14 scription drugs, and if CBO says that these measures save  
15 the Federal Government money, these savings should be  
16 set aside to enhance a prescription drug benefit for Medi-  
17 care recipients.

18 **SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON EQUAL ACCESS TO**  
19 **MEDICARE.**

20 It is the sense of the Senate that none of the funds  
21 provided for in this resolution should be used to provide  
22 reimbursements under the Medicare program to any pro-  
23 vider who requires beneficiaries to pay an access or mem-  
24 bership fee, or requires the purchase of non-Medicare cov-



1 ered services as a precondition for receiving Medicare-cov-  
2 ered care.

3 **SEC. 309. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING HOME**  
4 **HEALTH CARE.**

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

6 (1) rapid growth in home health spending from  
7 1990 through 1997 prompted Congress and the Ad-  
8 ministration, as part of the Balanced Budget Act of  
9 1997, to initiate changes that were intended to slow  
10 this growth in spending and make the program more  
11 cost-effective and efficient;

12 (2) these measures have produced cuts in home  
13 health spending far beyond what Congress intended;

14 (3) the savings goals set for home health in the  
15 Balanced Budget Act of 1997 have been far sur-  
16 passed. The most recent Congressional Budget Of-  
17 fice (CBO) projections show that the post-Balanced  
18 Budget Act reductions in home health will be about  
19 \$72,000,000,000 between fiscal years 1998 and  
20 2002;

21 (4) these savings are 4 times the  
22 \$16,000,000,000 that the CBO originally estimated  
23 for that time period and are a clear indication that  
24 Medicare home health cutbacks have been far deeper  
25 and wide-reaching than Congress intended;

1           (5) an additional 15 percent cut in Medicare  
2           home health payments would harm access to home  
3           health care for Medicare beneficiaries by jeopard-  
4           izing low-cost, efficient providers who are struggling  
5           under the current system;

6           (6) for rural residents, hospitalization some-  
7           times means stays that are a considerable distance  
8           from family and community. These stays impose  
9           burdens on family members by virtue of their dis-  
10          tance from home. In rural areas, availability of home  
11          health services can permit patients to return home  
12          more quickly, reducing travel and time burdens of  
13          supportive family members and friends;

14          (7) according to the June 2001 Medicare Pay-  
15          ment Advisory Council Report, there are 3 factors  
16          that can lead to an increase in costs for rural home  
17          health providers: travel, volume of services, and the  
18          lack of sophisticated management and patient care  
19          procedures. Traveling to sparsely populated areas  
20          that are often miles apart may increase the costs of  
21          providing services to beneficiaries; and

22          (8) the March 2002 MedPAC report states:  
23          “Although we have no evidence to suggest that ac-  
24          cess to care in rural areas is impaired with rural

1 payments at their current level, we do not know if  
2 that would persist without the rural add-on.”.

3 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
4 Senate that within the funding allocated to the Committee  
5 on Finance for Medicare reform, Congress and the Admin-  
6 istration should work together to—

7 (1) avoid the 15 percent reduction in the pro-  
8 spective payment system for home health care; and

9 (2) extend the 10 percent bonus payment for  
10 rural Medicare home health providers.

11 **SEC. 310. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MEDICARE**

12 **EQUITY.**

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

14 (1) Medicare payment systems should accu-  
15 rately compensate providers who deliver high-quality,  
16 cost-effective services to Medicare beneficiaries in all  
17 areas of the country;

18 (2) geographic adjustments in the current  
19 Medicare payment systems contain inaccuracies  
20 which, in many cases, harm low-cost and rural pro-  
21 viders;

22 (3) Medicare today could also be improved by  
23 adding new payment adjustments to reflect the true  
24 costs of low-cost and rural providers;

1 (4) accurate and adequate payment adjust-  
 2 ments for low-cost and rural providers would in-  
 3 crease access of beneficiaries in such areas to needed  
 4 Medicare services;

5 (5) research demonstrates that low-cost and  
 6 rural providers deliver high-quality, cost-effective  
 7 services, despite the flaws of current Medicare pay-  
 8 ment system; and

9 (6) Congress is currently considering proposals  
 10 to reduce regional inequities in Medicare spending  
 11 and reward, rather than punish, providers which de-  
 12 liver high-quality, cost-effective Medicare services.

13 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
 14 Senate that within the funding allocated to the Committee  
 15 on Finance for Medicare reform, the committee is encour-  
 16 aged to promote geographic equity in Medicare fee-for-  
 17 service payments and reward, rather than punish, pro-  
 18 viders which deliver high-quality, cost-effective Medicare  
 19 services in all areas of the country.

20 **SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON EXPANDING ACCESS**  
 21 **TO AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE**  
 22 **FOR THE UNINSURED.**

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

1           (1) 40,000,000 Americans are without health  
2           care coverage, including many poor individuals who  
3           are not eligible for public programs; and

4           (2) employers face escalating costs for private  
5           coverage, jeopardizing their ability to provide cov-  
6           erage.

7           (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—This resolution as-  
8           sumes that—

9           (1) sufficient funding will be made available to  
10          expand access to affordable health coverage for the  
11          uninsured; and

12          (2) such funding shall—

13               (A) permit a mix of options for private and  
14               public coverage;

15               (B) build upon and strengthen private and  
16               public coverage;

17               (C) target those who need it most; and

18               (D) avoid creating new bureaucracies and  
19               promote flexibility in expanding coverage.

20 **SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ADEQUATE STOCK-**  
21 **PILE FOR CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATIONS.**

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

23           (1) Our nation is currently facing severe vac-  
24           cine shortages that threaten the continued success of

1 childhood immunization, one of the most important  
2 public health achievements of the last century.

3 (2) Currently, vaccines against eight of eleven  
4 vaccine preventable diseases are in shortage, and  
5 providers have had to deny vaccines to children for  
6 whom these vaccines were previously recommended.

7 (3) Stockpiles for all routine immunizations  
8 universally recommended for children would have  
9 helped mitigate these acute supply shortages, but  
10 could not be established given existing resources.

11 (4) The Administration's budget drastically  
12 underfunds the stockpiling of routine vaccines uni-  
13 versally recommended for children.

14 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
15 Senate that adequate stockpiles be made available for all  
16 routine immunizations universally recommended for chil-  
17 dren.

18 **SEC. 313. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MEDICAID COMMIS-**  
19 **SION.**

20 It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should  
21 establish a National Commission on Medicaid and State-  
22 Based Health Care Reform to study and make rec-  
23 ommendations to Congress, the President, and the Sec-  
24 retary of Health and Human Services with respect to the  
25 program under title XIX of the Social Security Act.

1 **SEC. 314. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CHILD CARE FUNDING.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds—

3 (1) 14,000,000 children under 6 are regularly  
4 in child care;

5 (2) 75 percent of mothers with school-age chil-  
6 dren are in the workforce;

7 (3) 65 percent of mothers with children under  
8 6 are working today;

9 (4) the Child Care and Development Block  
10 Grant only reaches 12 to 15 percent of eligible chil-  
11 dren;

12 (5) the national average salary for a child care  
13 worker is between \$15,000 to \$16,000 a year with  
14 few benefits;

15 (6) almost half of all States provide reimburse-  
16 ments to child care providers lower than the current  
17 Federal guideline of 75 percent;

18 (7) almost  $\frac{2}{5}$  of all States report that most  
19 families don't know that they can access child care  
20 assistance;

21 (8) according to the General Accounting Office,  
22 20 States do not even conduct 1 unannounced child  
23 care visit per year to child care programs;

24 (9) 46 percent of kindergarten teachers report  
25 that  $\frac{1}{2}$  or more of their children are not ready to  
26 learn when they start school;

1           (10) 1 out of 7 children eligible for the Child  
2           Care and Development Block Grant is currently re-  
3           ceiving it;

4           (11) as of March 2000, only 4 States allowed  
5           families with incomes up to the maximum level al-  
6           lowed under Federal law (85 percent of the State  
7           median income) to qualify for assistance; and

8           (12) 46 States require families at the poverty  
9           line (\$14,150 for a family of 3 in 2000) to pay a  
10          fee for their child's care.

11          (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
12         Senate that the levels in this resolution and legislation en-  
13         acted pursuant to this resolution assume that—

14                 (1) access to quality child care is essential to  
15                 the future success of children and to their parents'  
16                 ability to maintain employment;

17                 (2) as Congress considers the reauthorization of  
18                 the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity  
19                 Reconciliation Act of 1996, it must ensure that the  
20                 families of America have the ability to meet the  
21                 work requirements under law by having their child  
22                 care needs met; and

23                 (3) Congress should increase the funding for  
24                 the Child Care and Development Fund to meet the  
25                 work requirements under the reauthorization of wel-



1 fare programs and to allow States to expand their  
2 child care programs to meet the needs of lower in-  
3 come working families.

4 **SEC. 315. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE CHILD**  
5 **TAX CREDIT.**

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

7 (1) The child tax credit, now scheduled to reach  
8 \$1,000 per eligible child in the year 2010, is a valu-  
9 able tax benefit for families.

10 (2) The child tax credit should not be allowed  
11 to revert to the \$500 per eligible child level in 2011,  
12 as provided under current law.

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

15 (1) the Committee on Finance extend the child  
16 tax credit for 2011 and succeeding years; and

17 (2) the Committee on Finance offset the cost of  
18 such an extension by enacting legislation to close  
19 down abusive corporate tax shelters and other abu-  
20 sive tax practices brought to light as a result of its  
21 investigations into the collapse of the Enron Cor-  
22 poration.

23 **SEC. 316. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DEFENSE SCIENCE**  
24 **AND TECHNOLOGY.**

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

1           (1) The Secretary of Defense has indicated his  
2 support for the recommendations of the 1998 De-  
3 fense Science Board Task Force and the recently  
4 completed Quadrennial Defense Review, which en-  
5 courages the Administration and Congress to pro-  
6 vide 3 percent of the total Department of Defense  
7 budget for basic research, applied research, and ad-  
8 vanced technology development, which make up the  
9 Department of Defense Science and Technology pro-  
10 gram.

11           (2) Science and technology funding in the  
12 President's budget for the Department of Defense  
13 would decline to 2.68 percent in 2003 and continue  
14 to fall as a percentage of the Department's budget  
15 in every subsequent year of the Future Years De-  
16 fense Plan.

17           (3) Robust investment in science and tech-  
18 nology is integral to full realization of the promise  
19 of the hi-tech Revolution in Military Affairs.

20           (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
21 Senate that science and technology should be no less than  
22 3 percent of the budget of the Department of Defense by  
23 2007.

1 **SEC. 317. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DEPARTMENT OF**  
2 **DEFENSE REVIEW OF TAIL-TO-TOOTH COM-**  
3 **MISSION.**

4 (a) FINDING.—The Senate finds that according to  
5 the Business Executives for National Security Tail-to-  
6 Tooth Commission almost 70 percent of Department of  
7 Defense dollars are spent on overhead and support func-  
8 tions (“tail”) and no more than 30 percent are spent on  
9 fighting forces (“tooth”).

10 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
11 Senate that Congress should request that the Department  
12 of Defense review the findings of the “Tail-to-Tooth Com-  
13 mission” and closely evaluate ways to streamline overhead  
14 and support functions and any savings made in this area  
15 could be used to provide the best support to our troops  
16 fighting the war on terrorism or critical resources for  
17 homeland defense.

18 **SEC. 318. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE**  
19 **NATIONAL GUARD.**

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

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

25 (2) these employees perform vital day-to-day  
26 functions, ranging from equipment maintenance to

1 leadership and staff roles, that allow the National  
2 Guard to dedicate drill weekends and annual active  
3 duty training of part-time personnel to preparation  
4 for the National Guard's war fighting and peacetime  
5 missions;

6 (3) the role of full-time National Guard per-  
7 sonnel is especially important as tens of thousands  
8 of our National Guard and Reserve forces are being  
9 mobilized to help fight the war on terrorism;

10 (4) when the ability to provide sufficient Active  
11 Guard/Reserves and Military Technicians end-  
12 strength is reduced, unit readiness, as well as qual-  
13 ity of life for soldiers and families, is degraded;

14 (5) the Army National Guard, with agreement  
15 from the Department of Defense, requires a min-  
16 imum essential requirement of 24,492 Active Guard/  
17 Reserves and 25,702 Military Technicians; and

18 (6) the fiscal year 2003 budget request for the  
19 Army National Guard provides resources sufficient  
20 for approximately 23,768 Active Guard/Reserves and  
21 25,215 Military Technicians, end-strength shortfalls  
22 of 724 and 487, respectively.

23 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
24 Senate that the functional totals in this resolution assume  
25 that the Department of Defense will give priority to fund-

1 ing the Active Guard/Reserves and Military Technicians  
2 at least at the minimum required levels.

3 **SEC. 319. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CONCURRENT**  
4 **RECEIPT OF MILITARY RETIRED PAY AND**  
5 **VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION DISABILITY**  
6 **COMPENSATION.**

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

8 (1) Under present law, law passed in 1891, to-  
9 day's service-disabled military retirees must sur-  
10 render a portion of their military retired pay in  
11 order to receive the Veterans' Administration dis-  
12 ability compensation to which they are entitled.

13 (2) Because career military service-members re-  
14 ceive no separate payment for their service-con-  
15 nected disabilities, our Government is effectively re-  
16 quiring disabled military retirees to fund their own  
17 disability benefits.

18 (3) Over 500,000 disabled military retirees have  
19 their retired pay offset by their disability compensa-  
20 tion.

21 (4) Current law discriminates against the dedi-  
22 cated men and women who have given the best years  
23 of their lives in the service of our country, defending  
24 our freedom.

1           (5) Career uniform service retirees are the only  
2           group of Federal retirees required to waive their re-  
3           tirement pay in order to receive Veterans' Adminis-  
4           tration disability compensation. Military retirees  
5           with service-connected disabilities should be able to  
6           receive compensation for their injuries above their  
7           military retired pay.

8           (6) Elimination of the offset is supported by all  
9           of the Nation's veterans and military service organi-  
10          zations.

11          (7) Seventy-nine members of the Senate sup-  
12          port the elimination of the requirement and are co-  
13          sponsors of S. 170 allowing concurrent receipt of  
14          military retired pay and veterans disability com-  
15          pensation.

16          (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—Therefore, it is the  
17          Sense of the Senate that—

18               (1) Congress should repeal any law that estab-  
19               lished the offset of military retired pay by Veterans  
20               Disability Compensation;

21               (2) Congress should enact legislation that fully  
22               funds restoration of military retired pay to eligible  
23               disabled veterans; and

24               (3) the President should provide full funding  
25               for military retired pay in future budget requests.

1 **SEC. 320. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FULL FUNDING FOR**  
2 **THE ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANT**  
3 **PROGRAM.**

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

5 (1) increased demands on firefighting and  
6 emergency medical personnel have made it difficult  
7 for local governments to adequately fund necessary  
8 fire safety precautions;

9 (2) the Government has an obligation to protect  
10 the health and safety of the firefighting personnel of  
11 the United States and to ensure that they have the  
12 financial resources to protect the public; and

13 (3) the high rates in the United States of  
14 death, injury, and property damage caused by fires  
15 demonstrate a critical need for Federal investment  
16 in support of firefighting personnel.

17 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—In the wake of the ter-  
18 rorist attacks of 11 September 2001, and the ultimate sac-  
19 rifice paid by over 300 firefighters, it is the sense of the  
20 Senate that the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program,  
21 administered by the Federal Emergency Management  
22 Agency, should—

23 (1) at a minimum, be fully funded; and

24 (2) remain a separate and distinct program,  
25 that provides financial resources for basic fire fight-  
26 ing needs.

1 **SEC. 321. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON NATIONAL INFRA-**  
2 **STRUCTURE PROTECTION CENTER.**

3 The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) should  
4 not receive the additional \$21,000,000 in budget authority  
5 requested for the National Infrastructure Protection Cen-  
6 ter (NIPC) until the Attorney General reports to Congress  
7 that NIPC will remain an interagency organization and  
8 will not be transferred solely to the FBI.

9 **SEC. 322. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TRIBAL**  
10 **COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.**

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

12 (1) More than 30,000 full- and part-time Na-  
13 tive American students from 250 federally recog-  
14 nized tribes nationwide attend tribal colleges and  
15 universities, a majority of whom are first-generation  
16 college students.

17 (2) The colleges and universities are located in  
18 rural and isolated areas and are often the only ac-  
19 credited institutions of higher education in their  
20 service area. The colleges serve students of all ages,  
21 about 20 percent of whom are non-Indian. With rare  
22 exception, tribal colleges and universities do not re-  
23 ceive operating funds from the State for these non-  
24 Indian students. Yet, if these same students at-  
25 tended any other public institution in the State, the  
26 State would provide that institution an average of



1       \$9,000 toward its operating budget, for each full-  
2       time student.

3           (3) While annual appropriations for tribal col-  
4       leges have increased modestly in recent years, the  
5       President's fiscal year 2003 budget recommends no  
6       increase in institutional operating funds. The com-  
7       bination of annual increases in enrollments and re-  
8       duced Federal funding would result in a devastating  
9       decrease in funding of \$390 per student below the  
10      previous fiscal year.

11          (4) Per-Indian student funding for tribal col-  
12      leges is currently \$3,916, less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the \$6,000  
13      authorized for tribal colleges' institutional oper-  
14      ations.

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

17          (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal-  
18      lenges faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri-  
19      ority consideration will be provided to them through  
20      funding through the Tribally Controlled College or  
21      University Assistance Act, the Equity in Educational  
22      Land Grant Status Act, and title III of the Higher  
23      Education Act; and

24          (2) such priority consideration reflects Con-  
25      gress' intent to continue to work toward statutory

1 Federal funding goals for the tribal colleges and uni-  
2 versities.

3 **SEC. 323. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE PELL**  
4 **GRANT.**

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

6 (1) public investment in higher education yields  
7 a return of several dollars for each dollar invested;

8 (2) higher education promotes economic oppor-  
9 tunity; for example recipients of bachelor's degrees  
10 earn an average of 75 percent per year more than  
11 those with high school diplomas and experience half  
12 as much unemployment as high school graduates;

13 (3) access to a college education has become a  
14 hallmark of American society, and is vital to uphold-  
15 ing our belief in equality of opportunity;

16 (4) for a generation, the Federal Pell Grant has  
17 served as an established and effective means of pro-  
18 viding access to higher education;

19 (5) over the past decade, the Pell Grant has  
20 failed to keep up with inflation; over the past 25  
21 years, the value of the average Pell Grant has de-  
22 creased by 20 percent—it is now worth only 70 per-  
23 cent of what Pell Grants were worth in 1975;

24 (6) grant aid as a portion of student aid has  
25 fallen significantly over the past 5 years; where

1 grant aid used to constitute 55 percent of total aid  
2 awarded and loans constituted just over 40 percent,  
3 now that trend has been reversed so that loans con-  
4 stitute nearly 60 percent of total aid awarded and  
5 grants constitute only 40 percent of total aid award-  
6 ed;

7 (7) the percentage of freshmen attending public  
8 and private 4-year institutions from families whose  
9 income is below the national median has fallen since  
10 1981; and

11 (8) last year, eligible Pell Grant applicants grew  
12 by 8.3 percent in comparison to the 2.5 percent  
13 growth projected, and this has caused a shortfall in  
14 funding for the program, but represents the increase  
15 in low-income students who now have access to col-  
16 lege.

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

19 (1) within the discretionary allocation provided  
20 to the Committee on Appropriations the maximum  
21 Pell Grant award should be raised to the maximum  
22 extent practicable, and funding for the Pell Grant  
23 program should be higher than the level requested  
24 by the President;

1           (2) the Student Aid Alliance, which represents  
2           many students and those concerned with higher edu-  
3           cation funding, has identified the need for funding  
4           of the Pell Grant program to achieve a level that en-  
5           sures a \$4,500 level in the individual maximum Pell  
6           Grant; and

7           (3) funding for the Pell Grant shortfall should  
8           be provided to ensure that the additional students  
9           attending college receive the grants for which they  
10          qualify.

11 **SEC. 324. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SUPERFUND.**

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

13           (1) The most contaminated, toxic sites in the  
14           country are cleaned up through the Superfund pro-  
15           gram;

16           (2) The President's budget assumes sharp re-  
17           ductions in the number of Superfund sites to be  
18           cleaned up in fiscal year 2003; and

19           (3) This resolution provides a significant in-  
20           crease in funding for the Superfund program for fis-  
21           cal year 2003 compared to the President's budget  
22           proposal.

23          (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
24          Senate that funding for Superfund be at a level sufficient

1 to significantly increase the number of toxic waste sites  
2 cleaned up through the Superfund program.

3 **SEC. 325. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PILT**  
4 **FUNDING.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that:

6 (1) if certain Federal lands are not to become  
7 part of the local tax base, then compensation should  
8 be offered to local governments to make up for the  
9 presence of non-taxable land within their jurisdic-  
10 tions;

11 (2) PILT funds are critical to the budget of  
12 local governments, which supply many valuable local  
13 social services, such as law enforcement, road main-  
14 tenance and firefighting, as well as services for adja-  
15 cent Federal lands such as search and rescue oper-  
16 ations;

17 (3) the Administration has proposed funding  
18 PILT at \$165,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, which  
19 is 22 percent less than the current funding level—  
20 of \$325,000,000; and

21 (4) many counties with high percentages of  
22 Federal land ownership that rely on PILT payments  
23 have higher than average unemployment and pov-  
24 erty.

1 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
2 Senate that within the discretionary allocation provided to  
3 the Committee on Appropriations that the Payment in  
4 Lieu of Taxes program should be fully funded.

5 **SEC. 326. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE STATE AND**  
6 **LOCAL COSTS OF PROVIDING SERVICES TO**  
7 **ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS.**

8 It is the sense of the Senate that the Federal Govern-  
9 ment should pay for the costs incurred by State and local  
10 governments for providing services to illegal immigrants.

11 **SEC. 327. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON BALANCED BUDGET**  
12 **CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**

13 It is the sense of the Senate that there be a vote by  
14 the full Senate on an amendment to the Constitution of  
15 the United States to require a balanced budget.



**Calendar No. 341**

107<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**S. CON. RES. 100**

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**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2003 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2012.

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MARCH 22, 2002

Placed on the calendar