In the Senate of the United States,

April 4, 2005.

Resolved, That the resolution from the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 95) entitled "Concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2006, revising appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2005, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2007 through 2010.", do pass with the following

AMENDMENT:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

- 1 SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET
- 2 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006.
- 3 (a) Declaration.—Congress declares that this resolu-
- 4 tion is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal
- 5 year 2006 including the appropriate budgetary levels for
- 6 fiscal years 2005 and 2007 through 2010 as authorized by

- 1 section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2
- 2 U.S.C. 632).
- 3 (b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for
- 4 this concurrent resolution is as follows:
 - Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

- Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
- Sec. 102. Social Security.
- Sec. 103. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

- Sec. 301. Reserve fund for health information technology and pay-for-performance.
- Sec. 302. Reserve fund for Asbestos Injury Trust Fund.
- Sec. 303. Reserve fund for the uninsured.
- Sec. 304. Reserve fund for Land and Water Conservation Fund.
- Sec. 305. Reserve fund for the Federal Pell Grant Program.
- Sec. 306. Reserve fund for Higher Education.
- Sec. 307. Reserve fund for energy legislation.
- Sec. 308. Reserve fund for the safe importation of prescription drugs.
- Sec. 309. Adjustment for surface transportation.
- Sec. 310. Reserve fund for the bipartisan medicaid commission.
- Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for patriotic employers of national guardsmen and reservists.
- Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Family Opportunity Act.
- Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the restoration of SCHIP funds.
- Sec. 314. Reserve for funding of Hope credit.
- Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for influenza vaccine shortage prevention.
- Sec. 316. Reserve fund for extension of treatment of combat pay for earned income and child tax credits.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

- Sec. 401. Restrictions on advance appropriations.
- Sec. 402. Emergency legislation.
- Sec. 403. Supermajority enforcement.
- Sec. 404. Discretionary spending limits in the Senate.
- Sec. 405. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 406. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 407. Limitation on long-term spending proposals.
- Sec. 408. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—SENSE OF THE SENATE

Sec. 501. Sense of the Senate regarding unauthorized appropriations.

- Sec. 502. Sense of the Senate regarding a commission to review the performance of programs.
- Sec. 503. Sense of the Senate regarding Tricare.
- Sec. 504. Sense of the Senate regarding restraining Medicaid growth.
- Sec. 505. Sense of the Senate regarding tribal colleges and universities.
- Sec. 506. Sense of the Senate regarding support for the President's request to concentrate Federal funds for State and local homeland security assistance programs on the highest threats, vulnerabilities, and needs.
- Sec. 507. Sense of the Senate rejecting proposed elimination of per diem reimbursement to State nursing homes in the President's budget.
- Sec. 508. Sense of the Senate regarding Impact Aid.
- Sec. 509. Sense of the Senate regarding mandatory agricultural programs.
- Sec. 510. Sense of the Senate regarding social security restructuring.
- Sec. 511. Sense of the Senate that failing to address social security will result in massive debt, deep benefit cuts and tax increases.
- Sec. 512. Sense of the Senate regarding the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.
- Sec. 513. Sense of the Senate regarding funding for subsonic and hypersonic aeronautics research by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
- Sec. 514. Sense of the Senate concerning children with HIV/AIDS.
- Sec. 515. Sense of the Senate regarding the acquisition of the next generation destroyer (DDX).
- Sec. 516. Sense of the Senate on reducing the tax on social security benefits.
- Sec. 517. Sense of the Senate on the crime victims fund.
- Sec. 518. Sense of the Senate supporting funding for HIDTAS.
- Sec. 519. Sense of the Senate regarding the need for a comprehensive, coordinated, and integrated national ocean policy.
- Sec. 520. United States response to global HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.
- Sec. 521. Offset for increases in funding for the Cops Methamphetamine Enforcement and Clean Up Program.
- Sec. 522. Sense of the Senate regarding foreign-owned debt.
- Sec. 523. Sense of the Senate regarding tax relief to encourage charitable giving.
- Sec. 524. Sense of the Senate regarding water infrastructure.
- Sec. 525. Sense of the Senate regarding funding of administrative costs of Social Security Administration.
- Sec. 526. Sense of the Senate concerning comparative effectiveness studies.
- Sec. 527. Sense of the Senate regarding the Advanced Technology Program.
- Sec. 528. Sense of the Senate with respect to pension reform.

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 2005 through 2010:
- 5 (1) Federal revenues.—For purposes of the enforce-
- 6 ment of this resolution—

```
1
              (A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues
 2
         are as follows:
 3
                  Fiscal year 2005: $1,483,908,000,000.
 4
                  Fiscal year 2006: $1,588,646,000,000.
 5
                  Fiscal year 2007: $1,705,690,000,000.
 6
                  Fiscal year 2008: $1,811,285,000,000.
 7
                  Fiscal year 2009: $1,917,240,000,000.
 8
                  Fiscal year 2010: $2,034,260,000,000.
 9
              (B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of
10
         Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:
11
                  Fiscal year 2005: -$116,000,000.
12
                  Fiscal year 2006: -$19,016,000,000.
13
                  Fiscal year 2007: -$13,581,000,000.
14
                  Fiscal year 2008: -$24,900,000,000.
15
                  Fiscal year 2009: -$38,975,000,000.
16
                  Fiscal year 2010: -$32,108,000,000.
17
         (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the
18
    enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total
19
    new budget authority are as follows:
20
                  Fiscal year 2005: $2,074,959,000,000.
21
                  Fiscal year 2006: $2,141,801,000,000.
22
                  Fiscal year 2007: $2,210,608,000,000.
23
                  Fiscal year 2008: $2,329,249,000,000.
24
                  Fiscal year 2009: $2,453,065,000,000.
25
                  Fiscal year 2010: $2,551,318,000,000.
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1
         (3) Budget outlays.—For purposes of the enforce-
 2
    ment of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget
 3
    outlays are as follows:
 4
                   Fiscal year 2005: $2,055,994,000,000.
 5
                   Fiscal year 2006: $2,145,684,000,000.
 6
                   Fiscal year 2007: $2,229,291,000,000.
 7
                   Fiscal year 2008: $2,315,553,000,000.
 8
                   Fiscal year 2009: $2,418,787,000,000.
 9
                   Fiscal year 2010: $2,526,493,000,000.
10
         (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this
11
    resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:
12
                   Fiscal year 2005: -\$572,086,000,000.
                   Fiscal year 2006: -$557,038,000,000.
13
14
                   Fiscal year 2007: -$523,601,000,000.
15
                   Fiscal year 2008: -\$504,268,000,000.
16
                   Fiscal year 2009: -$501,547,000,000.
17
                   Fiscal year 2010: -$492,233,000,000.
18
         (5) Debt subject to limit.—The appropriate levels
19
    of the public debt are as follows:
20
                   Fiscal year 2005: $7,961,738,000,000.
21
                   Fiscal year 2006: $8,637,186,000,000.
22
                   Fiscal year 2007: $9,288,652,000,000.
23
                   Fiscal year 2008: $9,931,410,000,000.
24
                   Fiscal year 2009: $10,574,984,000,000.
25
                   Fiscal year 2010: $11,210,426,000,000.
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(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate
 1
   levels of the debt held by the public are as follows:
 3
                  Fiscal year 2005: $4,688,918,000,000.
                  Fiscal year 2006: $5,067,403,000,000.
 4
                  Fiscal year 2007: $5,395,305,000,000.
 5
 6
                  Fiscal year 2008: $5,686,105,000,000.
 7
                  Fiscal year 2009: $5,955,749,000,000.
 8
                  Fiscal year 2010: $6,199,346,000,000.
 9
   SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.
10
        (a) Social Security Revenues.—For purposes of
11
    Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Con-
   gressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of
   the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund
   and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as
14
15
   follows:
16
                  Fiscal year 2005: $573,475,000,000.
17
                  Fiscal year 2006: $604,777,000,000.
18
                  Fiscal year 2007: $637,792,000,000.
19
                  Fiscal year 2008: $671,688,000,000.
20
                  Fiscal year 2009: $705,849,000,000.
21
                  Fiscal year 2010: $740,343,000,000.
22
        (b) Social Security Outlays.—For purposes of
23
    Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Con-
   gressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of
   the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund
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and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as
 2 follows:
 3
                  Fiscal year 2005: $398,088,000,000.
                  Fiscal year 2006: $415,993,000,000.
                  Fiscal year 2007: $429,254,000,000.
 6
                  Fiscal year 2008: $443,235,000,000.
 7
                  Fiscal year 2009: $460,443,000,000.
 8
                  Fiscal year 2010: $479,412,000,000.
 9
         (c) Social Security Administrative Expenses.—
10
   In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and
    budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
12
    ance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance
    Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:
13
14
             Fiscal year 2005:
15
                  (A) New budget authority, $4,426,000,000.
16
                  (B) Outlays, $4,405,000,000.
17
             Fiscal year 2006:
18
                  (A) New budget authority, $4,576,000,000.
19
                  (B) Outlays, $4,587,000,000.
20
             Fiscal year 2007:
21
                  (A) New budget authority, $4,710,000,000.
22
                  (B) Outlays, $4,785,000,000.
23
             Fiscal year 2008:
24
                  (A) New budget authority, $4,853,000,000.
25
                  (B) Outlays, $4,849,000,000.
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1
              Fiscal year 2009:
 2
                   (A) New budget authority, $5,001,000,000.
 3
                   (B) Outlays, $4,974,000,000.
              Fiscal year 2010:
 4
 5
                   (A) New budget authority, $5,152,000,000.
 6
                   (B) Outlays, $5,124,000,000.
    SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.
 8
         Congress determines and declares that the appropriate
   levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal
   years 2005 through 2010 for each major functional category
11
    are:
         (1) National Defense (050):
12
13
              Fiscal year 2005:
14
                   (A)
                                        budget
                                                     authority,
                             New
15
              $498,761,000,000.
                   (B) Outlays, $496,928,000,000.
16
17
              Fiscal year 2006:
18
                   (A)
                             New
                                        budget
                                                     authority,
              $491,562,000,000.
19
                   (B) Outlays, $496,117,000,000.
20
21
              Fiscal year 2007:
22
                   (A)
                             New
                                        budget
                                                     authority,
23
              $465,260,000,000.
24
                   (B) Outlays, $479,984,000,000.
25
              Fiscal year 2008:
```

1	(A)	New	budget	authority,
2	\$483,730,00	0,000.		
3	(B) Ou	tlays, \$479	9,730,000,000.	
4	Fiscal year	2009:		
5	(A)	New	budget	authority,
6	\$503,763,00	0,000.		
7	(B) Ou	tlays, \$489	0,146,000,000.	
8	Fiscal year	2010:		
9	(A)	New	budget	authority,
10	\$513,904,00	0,000.		
11	(B) Ou	tlays, \$503	5,872,000,000.	
12	(2) International	l Affairs (1.	50):	
13	Fiscal year	2005:		
14	(A) Ne	w budget o	authority, \$34	4,707,000,000.
15	(B) Ou	tlays, \$32,	425,000,000.	
16	Fiscal year	2006:		
17	(A) Ne	w budget o	uthority, \$32	2,884,600,000.
18	(B) Ou	tlays, \$35,	388,000,000.	
19	Fiscal year	2007:		
20	(A) Ne	w budget o	authority, \$36	5,580,000,000.
21	(B) Ou	tlays, \$34,	555,600,000.	
22	Fiscal year	2008:		
23	(A) Ne	w budget o	uuthority, \$37	7,131,000,000.
24	(B) Ou	tlays, \$33,	972,000,000.	
25	Fiscal year	2009:		

```
1
                  (A) New budget authority, $37,171,000,000.
 2
                  (B) Outlays, $33,847,000,000.
              Fiscal year 2010:
 3
 4
                  (A) New budget authority, $36,862,000,000.
 5
                  (B) Outlays, $33,436,000,000.
 6
         (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 7
              Fiscal year 2005:
 8
                  (A) New budget authority, $24,413,000,000.
 9
                  (B) Outlays, $23,594,000,000.
10
              Fiscal year 2006:
11
                  (A) New budget authority, $24,735,000,000.
                  (B) Outlays, $23,894,000,000.
12
13
              Fiscal year 2007:
14
                  (A) New budget authority, $25,294,000,000.
15
                  (B) Outlays, $24,672,000,000.
              Fiscal year 2008:
16
17
                  (A) New budget authority, $25,796,000,000.
18
                  (B) Outlays, $25,095,000,000.
19
              Fiscal year 2009:
20
                  (A) New budget authority, $26,102,000,000.
21
                  (B) Outlays, $25,472,000,000.
22
              Fiscal year 2010:
23
                  (A) New budget authority, $26,413,000,000.
24
                  (B) Outlays, $25,808,000,000.
25
         (4) Energy (270):
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1	Fiscal year 2005:
2	(A) New budget authority, \$2,564,000,000.
3	(B) Outlays, \$794,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2006:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$3,247,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$2,127,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2007:
8	(A) New budget authority, \$2,859,000,000.
9	(B) Outlays, \$1,698,000,000.
10	Fiscal year 2008:
11	(A) New budget authority, \$2,923,000,000.
12	(B) Outlays, \$1,035,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2009:
14	(A) New budget authority, \$2,534,000,000.
15	(B) Outlays, \$1,132,000,000.
16	Fiscal year 2010:
17	(A) New budget authority, \$2,232,000,000.
18	(B) Outlays, \$1,022,000,000.
19	(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
20	Fiscal year 2005:
21	(A) New budget authority, \$32,527,000,000.
22	(B) Outlays, \$31,168,000,000.
23	Fiscal year 2006:
24	(A) New budget authority, \$30,005,000,000.
25	(B) Outlays, \$31,973,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2007:
2	(A) New budget authority, \$30,373,000,000.
3	(B) Outlays, \$31,556,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2008:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$30,446,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$31,846,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2009:
8	(A) New budget authority, \$31,115,000,000.
9	(B) Outlays, \$32,051,000,000.
10	Fiscal year 2010:
11	(A) New budget authority, \$30,609,000,000.
12	(B) Outlays, \$31,604,000,000.
13	(6) Agriculture (350):
14	Fiscal year 2005:
15	(A) New budget authority, \$30,151,000,000.
16	(B) Outlays, \$28,550,000,000.
17	Fiscal year 2006:
18	(A) New budget authority, \$29,087,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$28,143,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2007:
21	(A) New budget authority, \$26,245,000,000.
22	(B) Outlays, \$25,057,000,000.
23	Fiscal year 2008:
24	(A) New budget authority, \$24,492,000,000.
25	(B) Outlans. \$23,434,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2009:
2	(A) New budget authority, \$24,845,000,000.
3	(B) Outlays, \$23,950,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2010:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$24,584,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$23,854,000,000.
7	(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
8	Fiscal year 2005:
9	(A) New budget authority, \$16,804,000,000.
10	(B) Outlays, \$11,302,000,000.
11	Fiscal year 2006:
12	(A) New budget authority, \$10,363,000,000.
13	(B) Outlays, \$5,117,000,000.
14	Fiscal year 2007:
15	(A) New budget authority, \$9,866,000,000.
16	(B) Outlays, \$4,764,000,000.
17	Fiscal year 2008:
18	(A) New budget authority, \$9,815,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$4,067,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2009:
21	(A) New budget authority, \$10,413,000,000.
22	(B) Outlays, \$4,122,000,000.
23	Fiscal year 2010:
24	(A) New budget authority, \$14,270,000,000.
25	(B) Outlays, \$6,399,000,000.

1	(8) Transportation (400):
2	Fiscal year 2005:
3	(A) New budget authority, \$72,506,000,000.
4	(B) Outlays, \$67,663,000,000.
5	Fiscal year 2006:
6	(A) New budget authority, \$69,683,000,000.
7	(B) Outlays, \$69,789,000,000.
8	Fiscal year 2007:
9	(A) New budget authority, \$71,030,000,000.
10	(B) Outlays, \$71,013,000,000.
11	Fiscal year 2008:
12	(A) New budget authority, \$74,489,000,000.
13	(B) Outlays, \$72,755,000,000.
14	Fiscal year 2009:
15	(A) New budget authority, \$81,524,000,000.
16	(B) Outlays, \$75,693,000,000.
17	Fiscal year 2010:
18	(A) New budget authority, \$82,867,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$79,335,000,000.
20	(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
21	Fiscal year 2005:
22	(A) New budget authority, \$23,007,000,000.
23	(B) Outlays, \$20,756,000,000.
24	Fiscal year 2006:
25	(A) New budget authority, \$15,208,000,000.

1	(B) Outlays, \$18,425,080,000.
2	Fiscal year 2007:
3	(A) New budget authority, \$13,118,000,000.
4	(B) Outlays, \$17,416,280,000.
5	Fiscal year 2008:
6	(A) New budget authority, \$13,272,000,000.
7	(B) Outlays, \$15,545,680,000.
8	Fiscal year 2009:
9	(A) New budget authority, \$13,410,000,000.
10	(B) Outlays, \$13,815,560,000.
11	Fiscal year 2010:
12	(A) New budget authority, \$13,430,000,000.
13	(B) Outlays, \$13,197,700,000.
14	(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social
15	Services (500):
16	Fiscal year 2005:
17	(A) New budget authority, \$94,026,000,000.
18	(B) Outlays, \$92,805,000,000.
19	Fiscal year 2006:
20	(A) New budget authority, \$98,387,000,000.
21	(B) Outlays, \$88,496,020,000.
22	Fiscal year 2007:
23	(A) New budget authority, \$89,909,000,000.
24	(B) Outlays, \$94,077,410,000.
25	Fiscal year 2008:

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(A) New budget authority, $90,600,000,000.
 1
 2
                  (B) Outlays, $89,917,380,000.
 3
              Fiscal year 2009:
 4
                  (A) New budget authority, $90,762,000,000.
 5
                  (B) Outlays, $89,173,190,000.
 6
              Fiscal year 2010:
 7
                  (A) New budget authority, $90,369,000,000.
 8
                  (B) Outlays, $88,679,000,000.
 9
         (11) Health (550):
10
              Fiscal year 2005:
11
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
12
              $257,498,000,000.
13
                  (B) Outlays, $252,799,000,000.
             Fiscal year 2006:
14
15
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
16
              $263,962,000,000.
17
                  (B) Outlays, $264,301,000,000.
18
              Fiscal year 2007:
19
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                     authority,
20
              $275,711,000,000.
21
                  (B) Outlays, $275,158,000,000.
22
              Fiscal year 2008:
23
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
24
              $295,315,000,000.
25
                  (B) Outlays, $293,927,000,000.
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```
Fiscal year 2009:
 1
 2
                            New
                                       budget
                  (A)
                                                    authority,
 3
              $317,433,000,000.
 4
                  (B) Outlays, $313,894,000,000.
             Fiscal year 2010:
 5
 6
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
 7
              $336,858,000,000.
 8
                  (B) Outlays, $335,893,000,000.
 9
         (12) Medicare (570):
10
             Fiscal year 2005:
11
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
12
              $292,587,000,000.
13
                  (B) Outlays, $293,587,000,000.
             Fiscal year 2006:
14
15
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
16
              $331,240,000,000.
17
                  (B) Outlays, $331,003,000,000.
18
             Fiscal year 2007:
19
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
20
              $371,899,000,000.
21
                  (B) Outlays, $372,186,000,000.
22
             Fiscal year 2008:
23
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
24
              $395,362,000,000.
25
                  (B) Outlays, $395,408,000,000.
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```
Fiscal year 2009:
 1
 2
                            New
                                       budget
                  (A)
                                                    authority,
 3
              $420,284,000,000.
 4
                  (B) Outlays, $419,877,000,000.
             Fiscal year 2010:
 5
                  (A)
 6
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
 7
              $448,161,000,000.
 8
                  (B) Outlays, $448,492,000,000.
 9
         (13) Income Security (600):
10
             Fiscal year 2005:
11
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
12
              $339,651,000,000.
13
                  (B) Outlays, $347,850,000,000.
             Fiscal year 2006:
14
15
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
16
              $347,395,000,000.
17
                  (B) Outlays, $353,429,000,000.
18
             Fiscal year 2007:
19
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
20
              $352,633,000,000.
21
                  (B) Outlays, $358,674,000,000.
22
             Fiscal year 2008:
23
                  (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                    authority,
24
              $365,775,000,000.
25
                  (B) Outlays, $370,107,000,000.
```

```
1
              Fiscal year 2009:
 2
                   (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                     authority,
 3
              $374,946,000,000.
 4
                   (B) Outlays, $377,951,000,000.
 5
              Fiscal year 2010:
 6
                   (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                     authority,
 7
              $384,137,000,000.
 8
                   (B) Outlays, $386,269,000,000.
 9
         (14) Social Security (650):
10
              Fiscal year 2005:
11
                   (A) New budget authority, $15,849,000,000.
12
                   (B) Outlays, $15,849,000,000.
13
              Fiscal year 2006:
14
                   (A) New budget authority, $15,991,000,000.
15
                   (B) Outlays, $15,991,000,000.
              Fiscal year 2007:
16
17
                   (A) New budget authority, $17,804,000,000.
18
                   (B) Outlays, $17,804,000,000.
19
             Fiscal year 2008:
20
                   (A) New budget authority, $19,868,000,000.
21
                   (B) Outlays, $19,868,000,000.
22
              Fiscal year 2009:
23
                   (A) New budget authority, $21,843,000,000.
24
                   (B) Outlays, $21,843,000,000.
25
              Fiscal year 2010:
```

1	(A) New budget authority, \$24,129,000,000.
2	(B) Outlays, \$24,129,000,000.
3	(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
4	Fiscal year 2005:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$69,448,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$68,873,000,000.
7	Fiscal year 2006:
8	(A) New budget authority, \$68,994,000,000.
9	(B) Outlays, \$68,365,000,000.
10	Fiscal year 2007:
11	(A) New budget authority, \$66,181,000,000.
12	(B) Outlays, \$65,931,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2008:
14	(A) New budget authority, \$69,458,000,000.
15	(B) Outlays, \$69,257,000,000.
16	Fiscal year 2009:
17	(A) New budget authority, \$69,971,000,000.
18	(B) Outlays, \$69,680,000,000.
19	Fiscal year 2010:
20	(A) New budget authority, \$70,069,000,000.
21	(B) Outlays, \$69,794,000,000.
22	(16) Administration of Justice (750):
23	Fiscal year 2005:
24	(A) New budget authority, \$39,819,000,000.
25	(B) Outlays, \$39,502,000,000.

1	Fiscal year 2006:
2	(A) New budget authority, \$42,024,400,000.
3	(B) Outlays, \$42,889,000,000.
4	Fiscal year 2007:
5	(A) New budget authority, \$41,751,000,000.
6	(B) Outlays, \$42,952,400,000.
7	Fiscal year 2008:
8	(A) New budget authority, \$42,607,000,000.
9	(B) Outlays, \$43,287,000,000.
10	Fiscal year 2009:
11	(A) New budget authority, \$43,178,000,000.
12	(B) Outlays, \$43,428,000,000.
13	Fiscal year 2010:
14	(A) New budget authority, \$43,436,000,000.
15	(B) Outlays, \$43,448,000,000.
16	(17) General Government (800):
17	Fiscal year 2005:
18	(A) New budget authority, \$16,765,000,000.
19	(B) Outlays, \$17,673,000,000.
20	Fiscal year 2006:
21	(A) New budget authority, \$18,074,000,000.
22	(B) Outlays, \$18,381,500,000.
23	Fiscal year 2007:
24	(A) New budget authority, \$18,074,000,000.
25	(B) Outlans. \$18.048.000.000.

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1
              Fiscal year 2008:
 2
                  (A) New budget authority, $19,753,000,000.
 3
                   (B) Outlays, $19,693,000,000.
             Fiscal year 2009:
 4
 5
                   (A) New budget authority, $17,772,000,000.
 6
                   (B) Outlays, $17,545,000,000.
 7
              Fiscal year 2010:
 8
                   (A) New budget authority, $18,092,000,000.
 9
                   (B) Outlays, $17,894,000,000.
10
         (18) Net Interest (900):
11
              Fiscal year 2005:
                                                     authority,
12
                   (A)
                                       budget
                            New
13
              $267,980,000,000.
                  (B) Outlays, $267,980,000,000.
14
15
              Fiscal year 2006:
                                                     authority,
                   (A)
                            New
                                       budget
16
17
              $310,451,000,000.
18
                   (B) Outlays, $310,451,000,000.
19
             Fiscal year 2007:
20
                   (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                     authority,
21
              $359,866,000,000.
22
                   (B) Outlays, $359,866,000,000.
23
              Fiscal year 2008:
24
                   (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                     authority,
25
              $398,279,000,000.
```

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(B) Outlays, $398,279,000,000.
 1
 2
              Fiscal year 2009:
 3
                   (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                     authority,
 4
              $428,689,000,000.
                  (B) Outlays, $428,689,000,000.
 5
              Fiscal year 2010:
 6
 7
                   (A)
                            New
                                       budget
                                                     authority,
 8
              $457,125,000,000.
 9
                   (B) Outlays, $457,125,000,000.
10
         (19) Allowances (920):
11
              Fiscal year 2005:
12
                   (A) New budget authority, $0.
13
                   (B) Outlays, $0.
             Fiscal year 2006:
14
                   (A)
                            New
                                       budget
15
                                                     authority,
              -\$6,130,000,000.
16
17
                  (B) Outlays, -\$3,233,100,000.
18
              Fiscal year 2007:
19
                  (A) New budget authority, -\$32,000,000.
                  (B) Outlays, -\$1,183,690,000.
20
21
              Fiscal year 2008:
                  (A) New budget authority, -\$32,000,000.
22
                  (B) Outlays, -\$1,028,060,000.
23
24
              Fiscal year 2009:
25
                  (A) New budget authority, -\$32,000,000.
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1
                  (B) Outlays, -$488,750,000.
 2
             Fiscal year 2010:
 3
                  (A) New budget authority, -\$32,000,000.
 4
                  (B) Outlays, -$185,700,000.
        (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 5
             Fiscal year 2005:
 6
 7
                  (A)
                           New
                                     budget
                                                  authority,
             -\$54,104,000,000.
 8
                  (B) Outlays, -\$54,104,000,000.
 9
10
             Fiscal year 2006:
11
                  (A)
                           New
                                 budget
                                                  authority,
12
             -\$55,362,000,000.
                  (B) Outlays, -\$55,362,000,000.
13
             Fiscal year 2007:
14
                  (A)
                           New
                                 budget
15
                                                  authority,
             -\$63,813,000,000.
16
                  (B) Outlays, -\$64,938,000,000.
17
18
             Fiscal year 2008:
19
                  (A)
                           New
                                     budget
                                                  authority,
20
             -\$69,830,000,000.
21
                  (B) Outlays, -\$70,642,000,000.
22
             Fiscal year 2009:
23
                  (A)
                           New budget
                                                  authority,
             -\$62,658,000,000.
24
                  (B) Outlays, -\$62,033,000,000.
25
```

1	Fiscal year 2010:
2	(A) New budget authority,
3	-\$66,197,000,000.
4	(B) Outlays, $-\$65,572,000,000$.
5	TITLE II—RECONCILIATION
6	SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.
7	(a) Spending Reconciliation Instructions.—In
8	the Senate, by June 6, 2005, the committees named in this
9	section shall submit their recommendations to the Com-
10	mittee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those
11	$recommendations,\ the\ Committee\ on\ the\ Budget\ shall\ report$
12	to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such rec-
13	ommendations without any substantive revision.
14	(1) Committee on agriculture, nutrition,
15	AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agri-
16	culture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes
17	in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce
18	outlays by \$171,000,000 in fiscal year 2006, and
19	\$2,814,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2006
20	through 2010.
21	(2) Committee on banking, housing, and
22	URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Banking,
23	Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in
24	laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce out-
25	lays by \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 2006, and

- \$270,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2006
 through 2010.
- 3 (3) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
 4 TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Com5 merce, Science, and Transportation shall report
 6 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
 7 reduce outlays by \$8,000,000 in fiscal year 2006, and
 8 \$2,576,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2006
 9 through 2010.
 - (4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and
 Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within
 its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce outlays by
 \$33,000,000 in fiscal year 2006, and \$2,658,000,000
 for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.
 - (5) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce outlays by \$14,000,000 in fiscal year 2006, and \$112,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.
 - (6) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR,
 AND PENSIONS.—The Senate Committee on Health,
 Education, Labor, and Pensions shall report changes
 in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce

- 1 outlays by \$2,204,000,000 in fiscal years 2005 and
- 2 2006, and \$8,576,000,000 for the period of fiscal
- 3 *years 2005 through 2010.*
- 4 (b) REVENUE RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS.—The
- 5 Senate Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate
- 6 a reconciliation bill not later than September 7, 2005 that
- 7 consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
- 8 to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than:
- 9 \$19,016,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and \$128,580,000,000
- 10 for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.
- 11 (c) Increase in Statutory Debt Limit.—The Com-
- 12 mittee on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconcili-
- 13 ation bill not later than September 16, 2005, that consists
- 14 solely of changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase
- 15 the statutory debt limit by \$446,464,000,000.

16 TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

- 17 SEC. 301. RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH INFORMATION
- 18 TECHNOLOGY AND PAY-FOR-PERFORMANCE.
- 19 In the Senate, if the Committee on Finance or the
- 20 Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions re-
- 21 ports a bill or joint resolution, if an amendment is offered
- 22 thereto, or if a conference report is submitted thereon,
- 23 *that*—

1	(1) provides incentives or other support for adop-
2	tion of modern information technology to improve
3	quality in health care; and
4	(2) provides for performance-based payments
5	that are based on accepted clinical performance meas-
6	ures that improve the quality in healthcare,
7	provided that the committee is within its allocation as pro-
8	vided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act
9	of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may
10	revise allocations of new budget authority and outlays, the
11	revenue aggregates, and other appropriate measures to re-
12	flect such legislation provided that such legislation would
13	not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2006
14	through 2010.
15	SEC. 302. RESERVE FUND FOR ASBESTOS INJURY TRUST
16	FUND.
17	In the Senate, if the Committee on the Judiciary re-
18	ports legislation, if an amendment is offered thereto, or if
19	a conference report is submitted thereon, that—
20	(1) compensates injured victims of asbestos-re-
21	lated disease;
22	(2) does not compensate uninjured claimants or
23	those suffering from a disease not shown to be asbes-
23 24	those suffering from a disease not shown to be asbestos-related disease;

1	(4) is reasonably expected to remain funded from
2	non-Federal sources for the 50-year life of the fund,
3	provided that the committee is within its allocation as pro-
4	vided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act
5	of 1974, the chairman of the Budget Committee may make
6	the appropriate adjustments in allocations and aggregates
7	to the extent that such legislation would not increase the
8	deficit for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2056.
9	SEC. 303. RESERVE FUND FOR THE UNINSURED.
10	In the Senate, if the Committee on Finance or the
11	Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of
12	the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution, if an amend-
13	ment is offered thereto, or if a conference report is submitted
14	thereon, that—
15	(1) addresses health care costs, coverage, or care
16	for the uninsured;
17	(2)(A) provides safety net access to integrated
18	and other health care services; or
19	(B) increases the number of people with health
20	insurance, provided that such increase is not obtained
21	primarily as a result of increasing premiums for the
22	currently insured; and
23	(3) increases access to coverage through mecha-
24	nisms that decrease the growth of health care costs,
25	and may include tax- and market-based measures

1	(such as tax credits, deductibility, regulatory reforms,
2	consumer-directed initiatives, and other measures tar-
3	geted to key segments of the uninsured, such as indi-
4	viduals without employer-sponsored coverage and col-
5	lege students and recent graduates),
6	provided that the committee is within its allocation as pro-
7	vided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act
8	of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may
9	revise allocations of new budget authority and outlays, the
10	revenue aggregates, and other appropriate aggregates to re-
11	flect such legislation, to the extent that such legislation
12	would not increase the deficit for fiscal year 2006 and for
13	the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.
14	SEC. 304. RESERVE FUND FOR LAND AND WATER CON-
15	SERVATION FUND.
16	(a) In the Senate.—If—
17	(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
18	sources reports a bill or joint resolution, or an
19	amendment is offered thereto, or a conference report
20	is submitted thereon, that permits exploration and
21	production of oil in the 1002 Area of the Arctic Na-
22	tional Wildlife Refuge, and such measure is enacted,
23	and
24	(2) the reconciliation instruction set out in sec-
25	tion 201(a)(4) is met

- 1 provided that the committee is within its allocation as pro-
- 2 vided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act
- 3 of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
- 4 the Senate may make the adjustments described in sub-
- 5 section (b).
- 6 (b) Adjustment for the Land and Water Con-
- 7 SERVATION FUND PROGRAMS AND ADDITIONAL LAND CON-
- 8 SERVATION PROGRAMS.—If the Committee on Appropria-
- 9 tions of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution, or if
- 10 an amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is
- 11 submitted thereon that provides funding for the programs
- 12 described in this subsection at least at the previous year's
- 13 levels, adjusted for inflation, and makes available a portion
- 14 of the receipts resulting from enactment of the legislation
- 15 described in subsection (a) for the Land and Water Con-
- 16 servation Fund, Federal Land Acquisition and Stateside
- 17 Grant Programs, and for the Coastal and Estuarine Land
- 18 Protection Program, and for the Forest Legacy Program,
- 19 the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise
- 20 committee allocations for that committee and other appro-
- 21 priate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new budget
- 22 authority and outlays by the amount provided by that
- 23 measure for that purpose, but the adjustment may not ex-
- 24 ceed \$350,000,000 in new budget authority in each of fiscal
- 25 years 2008 through 2010.

1 SEC. 305. RESERVE FUND FOR THE FEDERAL PELL GRANT

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)	PROGRAM.
<i>/</i> .	PKUUTKAW

- 3 In the Senate, if the Committee on Health, Education,
- 4 Labor, and Pensions reports a bill or joint resolution, or
- 5 an amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is
- 6 submitted thereon, that provides a provision that eliminates
- 7 the accumulated shortfall of budget authority resulting from
- 8 insufficient appropriations of discretionary new budget au-
- 9 thority previously enacted for the Federal Pell Grant Pro-
- 10 gram for awards made through the award year 2005–2006,
- 11 provided that the committee is within its allocation as pro-
- 12 vided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act
- 13 of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may
- 14 revise the committee allocation and other appropriate budg-
- 15 etary aggregates by the amount provided by that measure
- 16 for that purpose, but not to exceed \$4,300,000,000 in new
- 17 budget authority for the fiscal year 2006.

18 SEC. 306. RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

- 19 In the Senate, if the Committee on Health, Education,
- 20 Labor, and Pensions reports a bill or joint resolution, or
- 21 an amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is
- 22 submitted thereon, that reauthorizes the Higher Education
- 23 Act of 1965, provided that the committee is within its allo-
- 24 cation as provided under section 302(a) of the Congres-
- 25 sional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of the Committee
- 26 on the Budget may revise committee allocations for that

- 1 committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and
- 2 allocations of new budget authority and outlays by the
- 3 amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not
- 4 to exceed \$748,000,000 in new budget authority and
- 5 \$684,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2006, and
- 6 \$5,603,000,000 in new budget authority and \$5,099,000,000
- 7 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.
- 8 SEC. 307. RESERVE FUND FOR ENERGY LEGISLATION.
- 9 In the Senate, if a bill or joint resolution, or an
- 10 amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is sub-
- 11 mitted thereon, within the jurisdiction of the Committee on
- 12 Energy and Natural Resources, that—
- 13 (1) provides for a national energy policy; and
- 14 (2) in conjunction with revenue legislation that
- 15 does not reduce net revenues by more than
- 16 \$803,000,000 in 2006 and \$4,557,000,000 for the pe-
- 17 riod of fiscal years 2006 through 2010,
- 18 provided that the committee is within its allocation as pro-
- 19 vided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act
- 20 of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may
- 21 revise committee allocations for that committee and other
- 22 appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new
- 23 budget authority and outlays by the amount provided by
- 24 that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed
- 25 \$100,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2006

- 1 and the outlays flowing from that budget authority and
- 2 \$2,000,000,000 in new budget authority for the period of
- 3 fiscal years 2006 through 2010 and the outlays flowing from
- 4 that budget authority.
- 5 SEC. 308. RESERVE FUND FOR THE SAFE IMPORTATION OF
- 6 PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.
- 7 In the Senate, if the Committee on Health, Education,
- 8 Labor, and Pensions reports a bill or joint resolution or
- 9 an amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is
- 10 submitted thereon, that permits the safe importation of pre-
- 11 scription drugs approved by the Food and Drug Adminis-
- 12 tration from specified countries with strong safety laws,
- 13 and provided that the committee is within its allocation
- 14 as provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budg-
- 15 et Act of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budg-
- 16 et may revise allocations of new budget authority and out-
- 17 lays, revenue aggregates, and other appropriate measures
- 18 to reflect such legislation if any such measure would not
- 19 increase the deficit for fiscal year 2006 and for the period
- 20 of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.
- 21 SEC. 309. ADJUSTMENT FOR SURFACE TRANSPORTATION.
- 22 (a) In General.—In the Senate, if the Committee on
- 23 Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Bank-
- 24 ing, Housing, and Urban Affairs, or the Committee on
- 25 Commerce, Science, and Transportation reports a bill or

- 1 joint resolution, or an amendment is offered thereto or a
- 2 conference report is submitted thereon that provides new
- 3 budget authority for the budget accounts or portions thereof,
- 4 for programs, projects, and activities for highways, highway
- 5 safety, and transit, in excess of—
- 6 (1) for fiscal year 2005, \$42,606,000,000; or
- 7 (2) for fiscal year 2006, \$43,131,000,000; or
- 8 (3) for fiscal years 2005 through 2009,
- 9 \$231,088,000,000;
- 10 the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make
- 11 the appropriate adjustments in allocations and aggregates
- 12 and increase the allocation of new budget authority to such
- 13 committees for fiscal year 2005 and 2006 and for the period
- 14 of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 to the extent such adjust-
- 15 ment is offset by an increase in receipts to the highway trust
- 16 fund that are appropriated to such fund for the applicable
- 17 fiscal year caused by such legislation. In the Senate, any
- 18 increase in receipts shall be reported by the Committee on
- 19 Finance.
- 20 (b) Adjustment for Outlays.—In the Senate, for
- 21 fiscal year 2006, and, as necessary, in subsequent fiscal
- 22 years, if a bill or joint resolution is reported, or if an
- 23 amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is sub-
- 24 mitted thereon that changes obligation limitations such that
- 25 the total limitations are in excess of \$42,686,000,000 for

- 1 fiscal year 2006, for programs, projects, and activities for
- 2 highways, highway safety, and transit, and if legislation
- 3 has been enacted that satisfies the conditions set forth in
- 4 subsection (a) for such fiscal year, the chairman of the Com-
- 5 mittee on the Budget may increase the allocation of outlays
- 6 and appropriate aggregates for such fiscal year, and, as
- 7 necessary, in subsequent fiscal years, for the committees re-
- 8 porting such measures, by the amount of outlays that cor-
- 9 responds to such excess obligation limitations, but not to
- 10 exceed the amount of such excess that was offset in 2006
- 11 pursuant to subsection (a). After the adjustment has been
- 12 made, the Senate Committee on Appropriations shall report
- 13 new section 302(b) allocations consistent with this section.
- 14 SEC. 310. RESERVE FUND FOR THE BIPARTISAN MEDICAID
- 15 *COMMISSION*.
- In the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on the
- 17 Budget shall revise the aggregates, functional totals, alloca-
- 18 tions, levels in section 404 of this resolution, and other ap-
- 19 propriate levels and limits for fiscal year 2006 and for the
- 20 period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010 by up to
- 21 \$1,500,000 in new budget authority for 2006 and the
- 22 amounts of outlays flowing therefrom for an appropriations
- 23 bill, amendment, or conference report that provides funding
- 24 for legislation reported by the Senate Finance Committee
- 25 authorizing and creating a 23 member, bipartisan Commis-

- 1 sion that is charged with reviewing and making rec-
- 2 ommendations within one year with respect to the long-term
- 3 goals, populations served, financial sustainability, inter-
- 4 action with Medicare and safety-net providers, quality of
- 5 care provided, and such other matters relating to the effec-
- 6 tive operation of the Medicaid program as the Commission
- 7 deems appropriate.
- 8 SEC. 311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PATRI-
- 9 OTIC EMPLOYERS OF NATIONAL GUARDSMEN
- 10 AND RESERVISTS.
- 11 In the Senate, if a bill or joint resolution, or if an
- 12 amendment is offered thereto, or if a conference report is
- 13 submitted thereon, that provides a 50 percent tax credit to
- 14 employers for compensation paid to employees who are on
- 15 active duty status as members of the Guard or Reserve in
- 16 order to make up the difference between the employee's civil-
- 17 ian pay and military pay and/or for compensation paid
- 18 to a worker hired to replace an active duty Guard or Re-
- 19 serve employee, the chairman of the Committee on the Budg-
- 20 et shall adjust the revenue aggregates and other appropriate
- 21 aggregates, levels, and limits in this resolution to reflect
- 22 such legislation, to the extent that such legislation would
- 23 not increase the deficit for fiscal year 2006 and for the pe-
- 24 riod of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.

SEC. 312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE FAM-

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·)	ILY OPPORTUNITY ACT.
<u> </u>	ILI OFFUNIUMITI ACI.

- 3 In the Senate, if the Committee on Finance reports
- 4 a bill or joint resolution or an amendment is offered thereto
- 5 or a conference report is submitted thereon, that provides
- 6 families of disabled children with the opportunity to pur-
- 7 chase coverage under the medicaid coverage for such chil-
- 8 dren (the Family Opportunity Act), and provided that the
- 9 committee is within its allocation as provided under section
- 10 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chair-
- 11 man of the Committee on the Budget may revise allocations
- 12 of new budget authority and outlays, revenue aggregates,
- 13 and other appropriate measures to reflect such legislation
- 14 if any such measure would not increase the deficit for fiscal
- 15 year 2006 and for the period of fiscal years 2006 through
- 16 2010.

17 SEC. 313. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE RES-

18 TORATION OF SCHIP FUNDS.

- 19 In the Senate, if the Committee on Finance reports
- 20 a bill or joint resolution or an amendment is offered thereto
- 21 or a conference report is submitted thereon, that provides
- 22 for the restoration of unexpended funds under the State
- 23 Children's Health Insurance Program that reverted to the
- 24 Treasury on October 1, 2004, and that may provide for the
- 25 redistribution of such funds for outreach and enrollment as
- 26 well as for coverage initiatives, the chairman of the Com-

- 1 mittee on the Budget may revise allocations of new budget
- 2 authority and outlays, revenue aggregates, and other appro-
- 3 priate measures to reflect such legislation, if such legislation
- 4 would not increase the deficit for fiscal year 2006 and for
- 5 the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.

6 SEC. 314. RESERVE FOR FUNDING OF HOPE CREDIT.

- 7 If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a
- 8 bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered
- 9 or a conference report thereon is submitted, that increases
- 10 the Hope credit to \$4,000, and makes the credit available
- 11 for 4 years, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget
- 12 may revise committee allocations for the Committee on Fi-
- 13 nance and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allo-
- 14 cations of new budget authority and outlays by the amount
- 15 provided by that measure for that purpose, if that measure
- 16 includes offsets including legislation closing corporate tax
- 17 loopholes and would not increase the deficit for fiscal year
- 18 2006 and for the period of fiscal years 2006 though 2010.

19 SEC. 315. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INFLU-

- 20 ENZA VACCINE SHORTAGE PREVENTION.
- 21 If the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and
- 22 Pensions of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution, or
- 23 an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report
- 24 thereon is submitted, that increases the participation of
- 25 manufacturers in the production of influenza vaccine, in-

creases research and innovation in new technologies for the development of influenza vaccine, and enhances the ability of the United States to track and respond to domestic influ-3 4 enza outbreaks as well as pandemic containment efforts, the 5 chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall revise committee allocations for the Committee on Health, Education, 6 Labor, and Pensions and other appropriate budgetary ag-8 gregates and allocations of new budget authority and outlays by the amount provided by that measure for that pur-10 pose, regardless of whether the committee is within its 302(a) allocations, and such legislation shall be exempt from sections 302, 303, 311, and 425 of the Congressional Budget Act, and from section 505 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004 (H. Con. Res. 95), 14 15 if that measure would not increase the deficit for fiscal year 2006 and for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010. SEC. 316. RESERVE FUND FOR EXTENSION OF TREATMENT 18 OF COMBAT PAY FOR EARNED INCOME AND 19 CHILD TAX CREDITS. 20 If the Committee on Finance reports a bill or joint 21 resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that makes permanent the taxpayer election to treat combat pay otherwise excluded from gross income under section 112 of the Internal Rev-

enue Code as earned income for purposes of the earned in-

- 1 come credit and makes permanent the treatment of such
- 2 combat pay as earned income for purposes of the child tax
- 3 credit, provided that the Committee is within its allocation
- 4 as provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budg-
- 5 et Act of 1974, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budg-
- 6 et may revise the allocations of budget authority and out-
- 7 lays, the revenue aggregates, and other appropriate meas-
- 8 ures, provided that such legislation would not increase the
- 9 deficit for the period of fiscal year 2006 or the total of fiscal
- 10 years 2006 though 2010.

11 TITLE IV—BUDGET

12 **ENFORCEMENT**

- 13 SEC. 401. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.
- 14 (a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
- 15 (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any
- 16 bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference re-
- 17 port that would provide an advance appropriation.
- 18 (b) Exceptions.—An advance appropriation may be
- 19 provided for the fiscal years 2007 and 2008 for programs,
- 20 projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint ex-
- 21 planatory statement of managers accompanying this resolu-
- 22 tion under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance"
- 23 Appropriations" in an aggregate amount not to exceed
- 24 \$23,393,000,000 in new budget authority in each year.
- 25 (c) Disposition.—

- 1 (1) In GENERAL.—In the Senate, subsection (a)
 2 may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative
 3 vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and
 4 sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be re5 quired to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair
 6 on a point of order raised under subsection (a).
 - (2) PROCEDURE.—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
- 12 (3) DISPOSITION.—If a point of order is sus-13 tained under subsection (a) against a conference re-14 port in the Senate, the report shall be disposed of as 15 provided in section 313(d) of the Congressional Budg-16 et Act of 1974.
- (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2006 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2006, or making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2007 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2007.

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1 SEC. 402. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

- 2 (a) Purpose.—It is the purpose of this section, in the 3 absence of an extension of the discretionary spending limits and paygo requirements under the Balanced Budget and 4 5 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, to enable Congress to designate provisions of legislation as an emergency in 6 7 order to exempt such measures from enforcement of this res-8 olution with respect to the new budget authority, outlays, 9 and receipts resulting from such provisions.
- 10 *(b) In the Senate.*—
- 11 (1) Authority to designate.—With respect to 12 a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation 13 or appropriations for discretionary accounts that the 14 Congress designates as an emergency requirement in 15 such measure, the amounts of new budget authority. 16 outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from 17 that provision shall be treated as an emergency re-18 quirement for the purpose of this section.
 - (2) Exemption of emergency provisions.—
 Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302, 303, 311, and 401 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 404 of this resolution (relating to discre-

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1	tionary spending limits in the Senate) and section
2	505 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for
3	Fiscal Year 2004 H. Con. Res. 95 (relating to the
4	paygo requirement in the Senate).
5	(3) Designations.—
6	(A) Guidance.—If a provision of legisla-
7	tion is designated as an emergency requirement
8	under this section, the committee report and any
9	statement of managers accompanying that legis-
10	lation shall include an explanation of the man-
11	ner in which the provision meets the criteria in
12	$subparagraph\ (B).$
13	(B) Criteria.—
14	(i) In General.—Any such provision
15	is an emergency requirement if the situa-
16	tion addressed by such provision is—
17	(I) necessary, essential, or vital
18	(not merely useful or beneficial);
19	(II) sudden, quickly coming into
20	being, and not building up over time;
21	(III) an urgent, pressing, and
22	compelling need requiring immediate
23	action;

1	(IV) subject to clause (ii), unfore-
2	seen, unpredictable, and unanticipated;
3	and
4	(V) not permanent, temporary in
5	nature.
6	(ii) Unforeseen.—An emergency that
7	is part of an aggregate level of anticipated
8	emergencies, particularly when normally es-
9	timated in advance, is not unforeseen.
10	(4) Definitions.—In this subsection, the terms
11	"direct spending", "receipts", and "appropriations
12	for discretionary accounts" means any provision of a
13	bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or con-
14	ference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or
15	appropriations as those terms have been defined and
16	interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and
17	Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
18	(5) Point of order.—When the Senate is con-
19	sidering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or
20	conference report, if a point of order is made by a
21	Senator against an emergency designation in that
22	measure, that provision making such a designation
23	shall be stricken from the measure and may not be of-
24	fered as an amendment from the floor.

- 1 (6) Waiver and appeal.—Paragraph (5) may 2 be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an af-3 firmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly cho-4 sen and sworn. Appeals in the Senate from the deci-5 sions of the Chair relating to any provision of this 6 subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and 7 8 the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case 9 may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the 10 Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the 12 Chair on a point of order raised under this section.
 - (7) Definition of an emergency designa-TION.—For purposes of paragraph (5), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this section.
 - (8) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (5) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
 - (9) Conference reports.—If a point of order is sustained under paragraph (5) against a conference report, the report shall be disposed of as provided in

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1	section 313(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of
2	1974.
3	(10) Exception for defense spending.—
4	Paragraph (5) shall not apply against an emergency
5	designation for a provision making discretionary ap-
6	propriations under the defense function (050).
7	(c) Exemption of Overseas Contingent Oper-
8	ATIONS.—
9	(1) In general.—In the Senate, if a bill, joint
10	resolution, amendment, or a conference report makes
11	supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for
12	overseas contingency operations related to the global
13	war on terrorism, then the new budget authority, new
14	entitlement authority, and outlays resulting from the
15	provisions of such measure that are designated pursu-
16	ant to this section as making appropriations for such
17	contingency operations—
18	(A) shall not count for purposes of sections
19	302, 303, and 401 of the Congressional Budget
20	Act of 1974; and
21	(B) shall not count for the purpose of sec-
22	tion 404 of this resolution (relating to discre-
23	tionary spending limits in the Senate) and sec-
24	tion 505 of the Concurrent Resolution on the

1	Budget for Fiscal Year 2004 H. Con. Res. 95 (re-
2	lating to the pay-go requirement).
3	(2) Limitation.—The amounts that are not
4	counted for purposes of this section shall not exceed
5	\$50,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays
6	associated with the budget authority.
7	SEC. 403. SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT.
8	(a) Extension.—Notwithstanding any provision of
9	the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, subsections (c)(2)
10	and (d)(3) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act
11	of 1974 shall remain in effect for purposes of Senate enforce-
12	ment through September 30, 2010.
13	(b) Unfunded Mandates.—
14	(1) In General.—Section 425(a)(1) and (2) of
15	the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be subject
16	to the waiver and appeal requirements of subsections
17	(c)(2) and $(d)(3)$ of section 904 of the Congressional
18	Budget Act of 1974.
19	(2) Effective date.—This subsection shall re-
20	main in effect for purposes of Senate enforcement
2.1	through September 30, 2010

1	SEC. 404. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS IN THE SEN-
2	ATE.
3	(a) Discretionary Spending Limits.—In the Sen-
4	ate and as used in this section, the term "discretionary
5	spending limit" means—
6	(1) for fiscal year 2006, \$848,063,000,000 in
7	new budget authority and \$916,405,000,000 in out-
8	lays for the discretionary category;
9	(2) for fiscal year 2007, \$868,473,000,000 in
10	new budget authority for the discretionary category;
11	and
12	(3) for fiscal year 2008, \$891,445,000,000 in
13	new budget authority for the discretionary category;
14	as adjusted in conformance with the adjustment procedures
15	$in \ subsection \ (d).$
16	(b) Adjustments to Discretionary Spending Lim-
17	ITS.—
18	(1) Continuing disability reviews.—If a bill
19	or joint resolution is reported making appropriations
20	for fiscal year 2006 that appropriates \$412,000,000
21	for continuing disability reviews for the Social Secu-
22	rity Administration, and provides an additional ap-
23	propriation of \$189,000,000 for continuing disability
24	reviews for the Social Security Administration, then
25	the allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropria-
26	tions shall be increased by \$189,000,000 in budget au-

- thority and outlays flowing from the budget authority
 for fiscal year 2006.
 - (2) Internal revenue service tax enforceMent.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2006 that appropriates \$6,447,000,000 for enhanced tax enforcement
 to address the "Federal tax gap" for the Internal Revenue Service, and provides an additional appropriation of \$446,000,000 for enhanced tax enforcement to
 address the "Federal tax gap" for the Internal Revenue Service, then the allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by
 \$446,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing
 from the budget authority for fiscal year 2006.
 - (3) Health care fraud and abuse control programs.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2006 that appropriates \$80,000,000 to the health care fraud and abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services, then the allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by \$80,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing from the budget authority for fiscal year 2006.
 - (4) Unemployment insurance improper payments.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported mak-

- 1 ing appropriations for fiscal year 2006 that appro-2 priates \$10,000,000 for unemployment insurance im-3 proper payments reviews for the Department of 4 Labor, and provides an additional appropriation of 5 \$40,000,000 for unemployment insurance improper 6 payments reviews for the Department of Labor, then 7 the allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropria-8 tions shall be increased by \$40,000,000 in budget au-9 thority and outlays flowing from the budget authority 10 for fiscal year 2006.
- 11 (c) Discretionary Spending Point of Order in 12 the Senate.—
 - (1) In General.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on that bill or joint resolution) that would cause the discretionary spending limits in this section to be exceeded.
 - (2) WAIVER.—This subsection may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.
 - (3) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant

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1	and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the
2	case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the
3	Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall
4	be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the
5	Chair on a point of order raised under this sub-
6	section.
7	(d) Procedure for Adjustments.—
8	(1) In general.—
9	(A) Chairman.—After the reporting of a
10	bill or joint resolution, or the offering of an
11	amendment thereto or the submission of a con-
12	ference report thereon, the chairman of the Com-
13	mittee on the Budget may make the adjustments
14	set forth in subparagraph (B) for the amount of
15	new budget authority in that measure (if that
16	measure meets the requirements set forth in
17	paragraph (2)) and the outlays flowing from
18	that budget authority.
19	(B) Matters to be adjusted.—The ad-
20	justments referred to in subparagraph (A) are to
21	be made to—
22	(i) the discretionary spending limits, if
23	any, set forth in the appropriate concurrent
24	resolution on the hudget.

1	(ii) the allocations made pursuant to
2	the appropriate concurrent resolution on the
3	budget pursuant to section 302(a) of the
4	Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and
5	(iii) the budgetary aggregates as set
6	forth in the appropriate concurrent resolu-
7	tion on the budget.
8	(2) Amounts of adjustments.—The adjust-
9	ment referred to in paragraph (1) shall be an amount
10	provided for the fiscal year 2006 pursuant to sub-
11	section (b).
12	(3) Reporting revised suballocations.—
13	Following any adjustment made under paragraph
14	(1), the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate
15	shall report appropriately revised suballocations
16	under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act
17	of 1974 to carry out this subsection.
18	SEC. 405. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-
19	CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.
20	(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations
21	and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—
22	(1) apply while that measure is under consider-
23	ation;
24	(2) take effect upon the enactment of that meas-
25	ure; and

1	(3) be published in the Congressional Record as
2	soon as practicable.
3	(b) Effect of Changed Allocations and Aggre-
4	GATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from
5	these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the
6	Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggre-
7	gates contained in this resolution.
8	(c) Budget Committee Determinations.—For pur-
9	poses 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 appropriate Committee on the
15	$Budget;\ and$
16	(2) such chairman may make any other nec-
17	essary adjustments to such levels to carry out this res-
18	olution.
19	SEC. 406. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-
20	CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.
21	(a) In General.—In the Senate, upon the enactment
22	of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in con-
23	cepts or definitions, the appropriate chairman of the Com-
24	mittee on the Budget shall make adjustments to the levels
25	and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section

- 1 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-
- 2 trol Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002).
- 3 (b) Pell Grants.—

- (1) Budget authority.—In the Senate, if appropriations of discretionary new budget authority enacted for the Federal Pell Grant Program are insufficient to cover the full cost of Pell Grants in the upcoming award year, adjusted for any cumulative funding surplus or shortfall from prior years, the budget authority counted against the bill for the Pell Grant Program shall be equal to the adjusted full cost.
 - (2) APPLICATION.—This subsection shall apply only to new Pell Grant awards approved in legislation for award year 2006–2007 and subsequent award years and shall not apply to the cumulative shortfall through award year 2005–2006.
 - (3) ESTIMATES.—The estimate of the budget authority associated with the full cost of Pell Grants shall be based on the maximum award and any changes in eligibility requirements, using current economic and technical assumptions and as determined pursuant to scorekeeping guidelines, if any.

1 SEC. 407. LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING PRO-

- POSALS.
- 3 (a) Congressional Budget Office Analysis of
- 4 Proposals.—The Congressional Budget Office shall, to the
- 5 extent practicable, prepare an estimate of the costs in each
- 6 of the four 10-year periods beginning in fiscal year 2015
- 7 through fiscal year 2055, for each bill or resolution of a
- 8 public character, except measures within the jurisdiction of
- 9 the Committee on Appropriations, causing a net increase
- 10 in direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of
- 11 the four 10-year periods, and shall submit to the committee
- 12 the estimate of the costs of the legislation.
- 13 (b) In the Senate.—It shall not be in order to con-
- 14 sider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or con-
- 15 ference report that would cause a net increase in direct
- 16 spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the four 10-
- 17 year periods beginning in 2015 through 2055, as measured
- 18 against current law out-year estimates prepared by the
- 19 Congressional Budget Office.
- 20 (c) Waiver.—This section may be waived or sus-
- 21 pended only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the
- 22 Members, duly chosen and sworn.
- 23 (d) Appeals.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of
- 24 the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to
- 25 sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point
- 26 of order raised under this section.

1	(e) Determinations of Budget Levels.—For pur-
2	poses of this section, the levels of net direct spending shall
3	be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the
4	Committee on the Budget of the Senate.
5	(f) Sunset.—This section shall expire on September
6	30, 2010.
7	SEC. 408. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.
8	Congress adopts the provisions of this title—
9	(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the
10	Senate and the House, respectively, and as such they
11	shall be considered as part of the rules of each House,
12	or of that House to which they specifically apply, and
13	such rules shall supersede other rules only to the ex-
14	tent that they are inconsistent therewith; and
15	(2) with full recognition of the constitutional
16	right of either House to change those rules (so far as
17	they relate to that house) at any time, in the same
18	manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any
19	other rule of that House.
20	TITLE V—SENSE OF THE SENATE
21	SEC. 501. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING UNAUTHOR-
22	IZED APPROPRIATIONS.
23	It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should—
24	(1) preclude consideration of any bill, joint reso-
25	lution, motion, amendment, or conference report that

1	would provide an appropriation, in whole or in part,
2	for programs not specifically authorized by law or
3	Treaty stipulation, or the amount of which exceeds
4	the amount specifically authorized by law or Treaty
5	stipulation, or that would provide a limited tax ben-
6	efit as defined by the Line Item Veto Act of 1996
7	(Public Law 104–130), and
8	(2) determine a method for effectively containing
9	the extraordinary growth in unauthorized earmarks.
10	SEC. 502. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING A COMMIS-
11	SION TO REVIEW THE PERFORMANCE OF PRO-
12	GRAMS.
13	It is the sense of the Senate that a commission should
14	be established to review Federal agencies, and programs
14 15	be established to review Federal agencies, and programs within such agencies, with the express purpose of providing
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15	within such agencies, with the express purpose of providing
15 16 17	within such agencies, with the express purpose of providing Congress with recommendations, and legislation to imple-
15 16 17	within such agencies, with the express purpose of providing Congress with recommendations, and legislation to imple- ment those recommendations, to realign or eliminate Gov-
15 16 17 18	within such agencies, with the express purpose of providing Congress with recommendations, and legislation to implement those recommendations, to realign or eliminate Government agencies and programs that are wasteful, duplica-
15 16 17 18 19	within such agencies, with the express purpose of providing Congress with recommendations, and legislation to implement those recommendations, to realign or eliminate Government agencies and programs that are wasteful, duplicative, inefficient, outdated, irrelevant, or have failed to ac-
15 16 17 18 19 20	within such agencies, with the express purpose of providing Congress with recommendations, and legislation to implement those recommendations, to realign or eliminate Government agencies and programs that are wasteful, duplicative, inefficient, outdated, irrelevant, or have failed to accomplish their intended purpose.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	within such agencies, with the express purpose of providing Congress with recommendations, and legislation to implement those recommendations, to realign or eliminate Government agencies and programs that are wasteful, duplicative, inefficient, outdated, irrelevant, or have failed to accomplish their intended purpose. SEC. 503. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TRICARE.

- 1 TRICARE, for a premium, regardless of their activation
- 2 status.

- 3 SEC. 504. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING RESTRAINING
- *MEDICAID GROWTH.*
- 5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following find-6 ings:
 - (1) The Medicaid program provides essential health care and long-term care services to more than 50,000,000 low-income children, pregnant women, parents, individuals with disabilities, and senior citizens. It is a Federal guarantee that ensures the most vulnerable will have access to needed medical services.
 - (2) Medicaid provides critical access to long-term care and other services for the elderly and individuals living with disabilities, and is the single largest provider of long-term care services. Medicaid also pays for personal care and other supportive services that are typically not provided by private health insurance or Medicare, but are necessary to enable individuals with spinal cord injuries, developmental disabilities, neurological degenerative diseases, serious and persistent mental illnesses, HIV/AIDS, and other chronic conditions to remain in the community, to work, and to maintain independence.

- 1 (3) Medicaid supplements the Medicare program
 2 for more than 6,000,000 low-income elderly or dis3 abled Medicare beneficiaries, assisting them with their
 4 Medicare premiums and co-insurance, wrap-around
 5 benefits, and the costs of nursing home care that
 6 Medicare does not cover. The Medicaid program spent
 7 nearly \$40,000,000,000 on uncovered Medicare serv8 ices in 2002.
 - (4) Medicaid provides health insurance for more than ½ of America's children and is the largest purchaser of maternity care, paying for more than ⅓ of all the births in the United States each year. Medicaid also provides critical access to care for children with disabilities, covering more than 70 percent of poor children with disabilities.
 - (5) More than 16,000,000 women depend on Medicaid for their health care. Women comprise the majority of seniors (71 percent) on Medicaid. Half of nonelderly women with permanent mental or physical disabilities have health coverage through Medicaid. Medicaid provides treatment for low-income women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer in every State.
 - (6) Medicaid is the Nation's largest source of payment for mental health services, HIV/AIDS care,

- and care for children with special needs. Much of this care is either not covered by private insurance or limited in scope or duration. Medicaid is also a critical source of funding for health care for children in foster care and for health services in schools.
 - (7) Medicaid funds help ensure access to care for all Americans. Medicaid is the single largest source of revenue for the Nation's safety net hospitals, health centers, and nursing homes, and is critical to the ability of these providers to adequately serve all Americans.
 - (8) Medicaid serves a major role in ensuring that the number of Americans without health insurance, approximately 45,000,000 in 2003, is not substantially higher. The system of Federal matching for State Medicaid expenditures ensures that Federal funds will grow as State spending increases in response to unmet needs, enabling Medicaid to help buffer the drop in private coverage during recessions. More than 4,800,000 Americans lost employer-sponsored coverage between 2000 and 2003, during which time Medicaid enrolled an additional 8,400,000 Americans.

1	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
2	ate that the Finance Committee shall not report a reconcili-
3	ation bill that achieves spending reductions that would—
4	(1) undermine the role the Medicaid program
5	plays as a critical component of the health care sys-
6	tem of the United States;
7	(2) cap Federal Medicaid spending, or otherwise
8	shift Medicaid cost burdens to State or local govern-
9	ments and their taxpayers and health providers, forc-
10	ing a reduction in access to essential health services
11	for low-income elderly individuals, individuals with
12	disabilities, and children and families; or
13	(3) undermine the Federal guarantee of health
14	insurance coverage Medicaid provides, which would
15	threaten not only the health care safety net of the
16	United States, but the entire health care system.
17	SEC. 505. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TRIBAL COL-
18	LEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.
19	(a) Findings.—The Senate finds the following:
20	(1) American Indians from over 250 federally
21	recognized tribes nationwide attend tribal college and
22	universities, a majority of whom are first-generation
23	$college\ students.$
24	(2) Tribal colleges and universities are located in
25	some of the most isolated and impoverished areas in

- 1 the Nation and are the Nation's most poorly funded 2 institutions of higher education. While the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act, or 3 "Tribal College Act" provides funding based solely on Indian students, the colleges have open enrollment 5 6 policies providing access to postsecondary education 7 opportunities to all interested students, about 20 per-8 cent of whom are non-Indian. With rare exception, 9 tribal colleges and universities do not receive oper-10 ating funds from their respective States for these non-11 Indian State resident students. Yet, if these same stu-12 dents attended any other public institutions in their States, the State would provide basic operating funds 13 14 to the institution.
- 15 (b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Senate that— 16
- 17 (1) this resolution recognizes the funding chal-18 lenges faced by tribal colleges, and universities and 19 assumes that equitable consideration will be provided 20 to them through funding of the Tribally Controlled 21 College or University Assistance Act, the Equity in 22 Educational Land Grant Status Act, title III of the 23 Higher Education Act of 1965, and the National Science Foundation, Department of Defense, and 24

1	Housing and Urban Development Tribal College and
2	University Programs; and
3	(2) such equitable consideration reflects Congress
4	intent to continue to work toward statutory Federal
5	funding authorization goals for tribal colleges and
6	universities.
7	SEC. 506. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SUPPORT
8	FOR THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST TO CON-
9	CENTRATE FEDERAL FUNDS FOR STATE AND
10	LOCAL HOMELAND SECURITY ASSISTANCE
11	PROGRAMS ON THE HIGHEST THREATS,
12	VULNERABILITIES, AND NEEDS.
13	It is the sense of the Senate that Congress supports
14	the President's request to "Concentrat[e] Federal funds for
15	State and local homeland security assistance programs on
16	the highest threats, vulnerabilities, and needs. In dealing
17	with homeland security assistance grants that relate to port
18	security, Congress should (1) allocate port security grants
19	under a separate, dedicated program intended specifically
20	for port security enhancements, rather than as part of a
21	combined program for many different infrastructure pro-
22	grams that could lead to reduced funding for port security,
23	(2) devise a method to enable the Secretary of Homeland
24	Security to both distribute port security grants to the Na-
25	tion's port facilities more quickly and efficiently and give

- 1 ports the financial resources needed to comply with congres-
- 2 sional mandates, and (3) allocate sufficient funding for port
- 3 security to enable port authorities to comply with mandated
- 4 security improvements taking into consideration national,
- 5 economic, and strategic defense concerns, ensure the protec-
- 6 tion of our Nation's maritime transportation, commerce
- 7 system, and cruise passengers, strive to achieve funds con-
- 8 sistent with the needs estimated by the United States Coast
- 9 Guard, and recognize the unique threats for which port au-
- 10 thorities must prepare.".
- 11 SEC. 507. SENSE OF THE SENATE REJECTING PROPOSED
- 12 ELIMINATION OF PER DIEM REIMBURSEMENT
- 13 TO STATE NURSING HOMES IN THE PRESI-
- 14 **DENT'S BUDGET.**
- 15 It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should reject
- 16 the President's proposal to eliminate per diem payments
- 17 to State Veterans Homes for the vast majority of patients
- 18 that reside in these homes.
- 19 SEC. 508. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING IMPACT AID.
- 20 It is the sense of the Senate that funding for Impact
- 21 Aid (Title VIII of Public Law 107–110) should be sufficient
- 22 to insure that all federally connected school districts are
- 23 provided a payment under sections 8002 and 8003 of that
- 24 Act that will allow them to address the increase in program
- 25 costs in recent years, as this is critical for school districts

1	addressing the emotional and family needs of children of
2	military families who have a parent or parents engaged in
3	conflict in Iraq or Afghanistan.
4	SEC. 509. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MANDATORY
5	AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS.
6	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
7	(1) The mandatory farm programs administered
8	by United States Department of Agriculture under
9	the Food Security and Rural Development Act of
10	2002 provide an economic safety net, ensure the
11	availability of Federal crop insurance, fund conserva-
12	tion priorities, and enhance agriculture export market
13	opportunities for United States farmers and ranchers.
14	(2) The actual budget outlays for farm bill pro-
15	grams for fiscal years 2002–2004 have been about
16	\$16,700,000,000 less than projected by the Congres-
17	sional Budget Office in August 2002, shortly after the
18	farm bill was passed.
19	(3) Over 72 percent of farm program payments
20	are currently received by only 10 percent of our Na-
21	tion's program crop producers.
22	(4) Any agricultural policy modifications should
23	address the disproportionate share of farm program
24	payments received by the largest farming operations.

1	(5) If commodity prices decline, as projected by
2	the Congressional Budget Office over the next several
3	years, agricultural programs will be even more im-
4	portant to the economic future of small- and medium-
5	sized family farms.
6	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
7	ate that any reconciled mandatory agriculture savings re-
8	quired under this resolution should be primarily achieved
9	through modifications to the payment limitation provisions
10	of the Food Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.
11	SEC. 510. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SOCIAL SECU-
12	RITY RESTRUCTURING.
_	
13	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
13	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
13 14	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) Social Security is the foundation of retire-
13 14 15	 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) Social Security is the foundation of retirement income for most Americans;
13 14 15 16	 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) Social Security is the foundation of retirement income for most Americans; (2) preserving and strengthening the long term
13 14 15 16	 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) Social Security is the foundation of retirement income for most Americans; (2) preserving and strengthening the long term viability of Social Security is a vital national pri-
13 14 15 16 17	 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) Social Security is the foundation of retirement income for most Americans; (2) preserving and strengthening the long term viability of Social Security is a vital national priority and is essential for the retirement security of to-
13 14 15 16 17 18	 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) Social Security is the foundation of retirement income for most Americans; (2) preserving and strengthening the long term viability of Social Security is a vital national priority and is essential for the retirement security of today's working Americans, current and future retirees,
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) Social Security is the foundation of retirement income for most Americans; (2) preserving and strengthening the long term viability of Social Security is a vital national priority and is essential for the retirement security of today's working Americans, current and future retirees, and their families;
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) Social Security is the foundation of retirement income for most Americans; (2) preserving and strengthening the long term viability of Social Security is a vital national priority and is essential for the retirement security of today's working Americans, current and future retirees, and their families; (3) Social Security faces significant fiscal and

1	(A) the number of workers paying taxes to
2	support each Social Security beneficiary has
3	dropped from 16.5 in 1950 to 3.3 in 2002;
4	(B) within a generation there will be only
5	2 workers to support each retiree, which will sub-
6	stantially increase the financial burden on
7	American workers;
8	(C) without structural reform, the Social
9	Security system, beginning in 2018, will pay out
10	more in benefits than it will collect in taxes;
11	(D) without structural reform, the Social
12	Security trust fund will be exhausted in 2042,
13	and Social Security tax revenue in 2042 will
14	only cover 73 percent of promised benefits, and
15	will decrease to 68 percent by 2078;
16	(E) without structural reform, future Con-
17	gresses may have to raise payroll taxes 50 per-
18	cent over the next 75 years to pay full benefits
19	on time, resulting in payroll tax rates of as
20	much as 16.9 percent by 2042 and 18.3 percent
21	by 2078;
22	(F) without structural reform, Social Secu-
23	rity's total cash shortfall over the next 75 years
24	is estimated to be \$3,700,000,000,000 measured
25	in present value terms; and

1	(G) absent structural reforms, spending on
2	Social Security will increase from 4.3 percent of
3	gross domestic product in 2004 to 6.6 percent in
4	2078; and
5	(5) the Congressional Budget Office, the Govern-
6	ment Accountability Office, the Congressional Re-
7	search Service, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve
8	Board, and the President's Commission to Strengthen
9	Social Security have all warned that failure to enact
10	fiscally responsible Social Security reform quickly
11	will result in 1 or more of the following:
12	(A) Higher tax rates.
13	(B) Lower Social Security benefit levels.
14	(C) Increased Federal debt or less spending
15	on other federal programs.
16	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
17	ate that—
18	(1) the President, the Congress, and the Amer-
19	ican people including seniors, workers, women, mi-
20	norities, and disabled persons should work together at
21	the earliest opportunity to enact legislation to achieve
22	a solvent and permanently sustainable Social Secu-
23	rity system;
24	(2) Social Security reform—

1	(A) must protect current and near retirees
2	from any changes to Social Security benefits;
3	(B) must reduce the pressure on future tax-
4	payers and on other budgetary priorities;
5	(C) must provide benefit levels that ade-
6	quately reflect individual contributions to the
7	Social Security system; and
8	(D) must preserve and strengthen the safety
9	net for vulnerable populations including the dis-
10	abled and survivors; and
11	(3) the Senate should honor section 13301 of the
12	Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.
13	SEC. 511. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT FAILING TO AD-
14	DRESS SOCIAL SECURITY WILL RESULT IN
15	MASSIVE DEBT, DEEP BENEFIT CUTS AND TAX
16	INCREASES.
17	It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should reject
18	any Social Security plan that requires deep benefit cuts or
19	a massive increase in debt, and a failure to act would result
20	in massive debt, deep benefit cuts and tax increases.
21	SEC. 512. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE STATE
22	CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.
23	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
24	(1) Control of illegal immigration is a Federal
25	responsibility.

1	(2) The State Criminal Alien Assistance Pro-
2	gram (referred to in this section as "SCAAP") pro-
3	vides critical funding to States and localities for re-
4	imbursement of costs incurred as a result of housing
5	undocumented criminal aliens.
6	(3) Congress appropriated \$250,000,000 for
7	SCAAP to reimburse State and local governments for
8	these costs in fiscal year 2003.
9	(4) Congress appropriated \$300,000,000 for
10	SCAAP to reimburse State and local governments for
11	these costs in fiscal year 2004.
12	(5) Congress appropriated \$305,000,000 for
13	SCAAP to reimburse State and local governments for
14	these costs in fiscal year 2005.
15	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
16	ate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume
17	that—
18	(1) Congress will appropriate \$750,000,000 for
19	SCAAP for fiscal year 2006; and
20	(2) Congress will enact long-term reauthorization
21	of SCAAP to reimburse State and local governments
22	for the financial burdens undocumented criminal
23	aliens place on their local criminal justice systems.

1	SEC. 513. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FUNDING
2	FOR SUBSONIC AND HYPERSONIC AERO-
3	NAUTICS RESEARCH BY THE NATIONAL AERO-
4	NAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.
5	(a) Findings.—The Senate makes the following find-
6	ings:
7	(1) The economic and military security of the
8	United States depends on the continued development
9	of improved aeronautics technologies.
10	(2) Research and development on many emerging
11	aeronautics technologies is often too expensive or re-
12	moved in terms of time from commercial application
13	to garner the necessary level of support from the pri-
14	vate sector.
15	(3) The advances made possible by Government-
16	funded research in emerging aeronautics technologies
17	have enabled a longstanding positive balance of trade
18	and air superiority on the battlefield for the United
19	States in recent decades.
20	(4) The aeronautics industry has grown increas-
21	ingly mature in recent years, with growth dependent
22	on the availability of the research workforce and fa-
23	cilities provided by the National Aeronautics and
24	Space Administration (NASA).
25	(5) Recent NASA studies have demonstrated the
26	competitiveness, and scientific merit, and necessity of

1	nearly all existing aeronautics wind tunnel and pro-
2	pulsion testing facilities.
3	(6) A minimum level of investment by NASA is
4	necessary to maintain these facilities in operational
5	condition and to prevent their financial collapse.
6	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
7	ate that—
8	(1) the level of funding provided for the Aero-
9	nautics Mission Directorate within the National Aero-
10	nautics and Space Administration should be in-
11	creased by \$1,582,700,000 between fiscal year 2006
12	and fiscal year 2010; and
13	(2) the increases provided should be applied to
14	the Vehicle Systems portion of the Aeronautics Mis-
15	sion Directorate budget for use in subsonic and
16	hypersonic aeronautical research.
17	SEC. 514. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING CHILDREN
18	WITH HIV/AIDS.
19	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following find-
20	ings:
21	(1) Approximately 2,200,000 children under the
22	age of 15 are infected with the HIV virus, and 1,900
23	children worldwide are infected with HIV each day.
24	(2) In 2004, it was estimated that of the
25	4,900,000 people newly infected with HIV, 640,000

- were children. The vast majority of them were infected through mother-to-child transmission, which includes transmission at any point during pregnancy, labor, delivery, or breastfeeding.
 - (3) Effective implementation of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and care and treatment services in the United States has resulted in the near elimination (less than 2 percent transmission) of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. By contrast, in resource-poor settings less than 10 percent of pregnant women living with HIV have access to services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
 - (4) Currently, more than 4,000,000 children worldwide are estimated to have died from AIDS.
 - (5) In 2004, approximately 510,000 children died of AIDS, resulting in almost 1,400 AIDS deaths in children per day.
 - (6) According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, if current trends continue by 2010, 3,500,000 of the 45,000,000 people infected worldwide will be children under the age of 15.
 - (7) At least a quarter of newborns infected with HIV die before the age of one, up to 60 percent die

- before reaching their second birthday, and overall,
 most die before they are 5 years of age.
 - (8) HIV threatens to reverse the child survival and developmental gains of past decades.
 - (9) Research and practice have shown conclusively that timely initiation of antiretroviral therapy to infants or young children with HIV/AIDS can preserve or restore their immune functions, promote normal growth and development, and prolong life.
 - (10) There is clear evidence in resource-rich countries that antiretroviral treatment in children is very effective. For example, many children who were infected through mother-to-child transmission in the United States are living with HIV as young adults.
 - (11) Few programs specifically target the treatment of children with HIV/AIDS in resource-poor countries due to significant challenges in diagnosing and treating infants and young children with HIV. Such challenges include difficulty in diagnosing HIV in infants less than 18 months of age, lack of appropriate and affordable pediatric HIV/AIDS medicines, and lack of trained health care providers.
 - (12) Children are not small adults and treating them as such can seriously jeopardize their health.

1	(13) Children should not be forgotten in the fight
2	against the global HIV/AIDS pandemic.
3	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
4	ate that this resolution assumes that—
5	(1)(A) assistance should be provided to support
6	the expansion of programs to prevent mother-to-child
7	transmission of HIV as an integral component of a
8	comprehensive approach to fighting HIV/AIDS;
9	(B) to facilitate the expansion described in sub-
10	paragraph (A)—
11	(i) more resources are needed for infrastruc-
12	ture improvements and education and training
13	of health care workers; and
14	(ii) better linkages between mother-to-child
15	transmission and broader care and treatment
16	programs should be created for women, children,
17	and families who are in need of access to ex-
18	panded services;
19	(2) assistance should be provided to support the
20	care and treatment of children with HIV/AIDS, in-
21	cluding the development and purchase of high-quality,
22	Food and Drug Administration-approved pediatric
23	formulations of antiretroviral drugs and other HIV/
24	AIDS medicines, including fixed-dose combinations,
25	pediatric-specific training to doctors and other health-

1	care personnel, and the purchase of pediatric-appro-
2	priate technologies;
3	(3) antiretroviral drugs intended for pediatric
4	use should include age-appropriate dosing informa-
5	tion;
6	(4) health care sites in resource-poor countries
7	need better diagnostic capacity and appropriate sup-
8	plies to provide care and treatment services for chil-
9	dren, and additional training is required to ensure
10	that health care providers can administer specialized
11	care services for children; and
12	(5) pediatric care and treatment should be inte-
13	grated into the existing health care framework so chil-
14	dren and families can be treated simultaneously.
15	SEC. 515. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ACQUISI-
16	TION OF THE NEXT GENERATION DESTROYER
17	(DDX).
18	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following find-
19	ings:
20	(1) The Quadrennial Defense Review to be con-
21	ducted in 2005 has not been completed.
22	(2) The national security of the United States is
23	best served by a competitive industrial base consisting
24	of at least two shipyards capable of constructing
25	major surface combatants.

1	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
2	ate that—
3	(1) it is ill-advised for the Department of De-
4	fense to pursue a winner-take-all strategy for the ac-
5	quisition of destroyers under the next generation de-
6	stroyer (DDX) program; and
7	(2) the amounts identified in this resolution as-
8	sume that the Department of Defense will not acquire
9	any destroyer under the next generation destroyer
10	program through a winner-take-all strategy.
11	(c) Winner-Take-All Strategy Defined.—In this
12	section, the term "winner-take-all strategy", with respect to
13	the acquisition of destroyers under the next generation de-
14	stroyer program, means the acquisition (including design
15	and construction) of such destroyers through a single ship-
16	yard.
17	SEC. 516. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REDUCING THE TAX
18	ON SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.
19	It is the sense of the Senate that the tax cuts assumed
20	in this resolution include repeal of the 1993 law that sub-
21	jects 85 percent of certain Social Security benefits to the
22	income tax, provided that the revenue loss to the Medicare
23	Hospital Insurance Trust Fund is fully replaced so that
24	seniors' access to health care is not adversely affected. If
25	the inclusion of these proposals would otherwise cause the

1	cost of the tax cuts to exceed the level authorized in the reso-
2	lution, any excess should be fully offset by closing corporate
3	tax loopholes.
4	SEC. 517. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE CRIME VICTIMS
5	FUND.
6	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
7	(1) The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 ("VOCA")
8	was enacted to provide Federal financial support for
9	services to victims of all types of crime, primarily
10	through grants to state crime victim compensation
11	and victim assistance programs.
12	(2) VOCA created the Crime Victims Fund ("the
13	Fund") as a separate account into which are depos-
14	ited monies collected from persons convicted of Fed-
15	eral criminal offenses, including criminal fines, for-
16	feitures and special assessments. There are no general
17	taxpayer generated revenues deposited into the Fund.
18	(3) Each fiscal year, the Fund is used to
19	support—
20	(A) Children's Justice Act grants to States
21	to improve the investigation and prosecution of
22	child abuse cases;
23	(B) victim witness coordinators in United
24	States Attorney's Offices;

1	(C) victim assistance specialists in Federal
2	Bureau of Investigation field offices;
3	(D) discretionary grants by the Office for
4	Victims of Crime to provide training and tech-
5	nical assistance and services to victims of Fed-
6	eral crimes;
7	(E) formula grants to States to supplement
8	State crime victim compensation programs,
9	which reimburse more than 150,000 violent
10	crime victims annually for out-of-pocket ex-
11	penses, including medical expenses, mental
12	health counseling, lost wages, loss of support and
13	funeral costs;
14	(F) formula grants to States for financial
15	assistance to upwards of 4,400 programs pro-
16	viding direct victim assistance services to nearly
17	4,000,000 victims of all types of crimes annu-
18	ally, with priority for programs serving victims
19	of domestic violence, sexual assault and child
20	abuse, and previously underserved victims of vio-
21	lent crime; and
22	(G) the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve,
23	to assist victims of domestic and international
24	terrorism.

1	(4) Just 4 months ago, a strong bipartisan, bi-
2	cameral majority in Congress affirmed its support for
3	the Crime Victims Fund and increased its commit-
4	ment to crime victims in the Justice for All Act of
5	2004 (Public Law 108–405), which establishes Fed-
6	eral crime victims rights and authorized 2 new
7	VOCA-funded victim programs.
8	(5) Before fiscal year 2000, all amounts depos-
9	ited into the Crime Victims Fund in each fiscal year
10	were made available for authorized programs in the
11	subsequent fiscal year.
12	(6) Beginning in fiscal year 2000, Congress re-
13	sponded to large fluctuations of deposits into the
14	Fund by delaying obligations from the Fund above
15	certain amounts, as follows:
16	(A) For fiscal year 2000, \$500,000,000.
17	(B) For fiscal year 2001, \$537,500,000.
18	(C) For fiscal year 2002, \$550,000,000.
19	(D) For fiscal year 2003, \$600,000,000.
20	(E) For fiscal year 2004, \$625,000,000.
21	(F) For fiscal year 2005, \$625,000,000.
22	(7) In the conference report on an omnibus
23	spending bill for fiscal year 2000 (Public Law 106-
24	113), Congress explained that the reason for delaying

annual Fund obligations was "to protect against wide

- fluctuations in receipts into the Fund, and to ensure
 that a stable level of funding will remain available for
 these programs in future years".
 - (8) VOCA mandates that ". . . all sums deposited in the Fund in any fiscal year that are not made available for obligation by Congress in the subsequent fiscal year shall remain in the Fund for obligation in future fiscal years, without fiscal year limitation".
 - (9) For fiscal year 2006, the President is recommending "rescission" of \$1,267,000,000 from amounts in the Fund.
 - (10) The rescission proposed by the President would result in no funds being available to support crime victim services at the start of fiscal year 2007. Further, such rescission would make the Fund vulnerable to fluctuations in receipts into the Fund, and would not ensure that a stable level of funding will remain available for vital programs in future years.
 - (11) Retention of all amounts deposited into the Fund for the immediate and future use of crime victim services as authorized by VOCA is supported by many major national victim service organizations, including—
- 24 (A) Justice Solutions, NPO;

1	(B) National Organization for Victim As-
2	sistance;
3	(C) National Alliance to End Sexual Vio-
4	lence;
5	(D) National Children's Alliance;
6	(E) National Association of VOCA Assist-
7	$ance\ Administrators;$
8	(F) National Association of Crime Victim
9	$Compensation\ Boards;$
10	(G) Mothers Against Drunk Driving;
11	(H) National Center for Victims of Crime;
12	(I) National Organization for Parents of
13	Murdered Children;
14	(I) National Coalition Against Domestic
15	Violence;
16	(K) Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape;
17	and
18	(L) National Network to End Domestic Vio-
19	lence.
20	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
21	ate that the funding levels in this resolution assume that
22	all amounts that have been and will be deposited into the
23	Crime Victims Fund, including amounts deposited in fiscal
24	year 2006 and thereafter, shall remain in the Fund for use
25	as authorized under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

1	SEC. 518. SENSE OF THE SENATE SUPPORTING FUNDING
2	FOR HIDTAS.
3	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
4	(1) The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
5	(HIDTA) program encompasses 28 strategic regions,
6	355 task forces, 53 intelligence centers, 4,428 Federal
7	personnel, and 8,459 State and local personnel.
8	(2) The purposes of the HIDTA program are to
9	reduce drug trafficking and drug production in des-
10	ignated areas in the United States by—
11	(A) facilitating cooperation among Federal,
12	State, and local law enforcement agencies to
13	share information and implement coordinated
14	$enforcement\ activities;$
15	(B) enhancing intelligence sharing among
16	Federal, State, and local law enforcement agen-
17	cies;
18	(C) providing reliable intelligence to law
19	enforcement agencies needed to design effective
20	enforcement strategies and operations; and
21	(D) supporting coordinated law enforcement
22	strategies which maximize use of available re-
23	sources to reduce the supply of drugs in HIDTA
24	designated areas.
25	(3) In 2004, HIDTA efforts resulted in dis-
26	rupting or dismantling over 509 international, 711

1	multi-State, and 1,110 local drug trafficking organi-
2	zations.
3	(4) In 2004, HIDTA instructors trained 21,893
4	students in cutting-edge practices to limit drug traf-
5	ficking and manufacturing within their areas.
6	(5) The HIDTAs are the only drug enforcement
7	coalitions that include equal partnership between
8	Federal, State, and local law enforcement leaders exe-
9	cuting a regional approach to achieving regional
10	goals while pursuing a national mission.
11	(6) The proposed budget of \$100,000,000 for the
12	HIDTA program is inadequate to effectively main-
13	tain all of the operations currently being supported.
14	(7) The proposed budget of \$100,000,000 for the
15	HIDTA program would undermine the viability of
16	this program and the efforts of law enforcement
17	around the country to combat illegal drugs, particu-
18	$larly\ methamphetamine.$
19	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
20	ate that—
21	(1) the spending level of budget function 750
22	(Administration of Justice) is assumed to include
23	\$227,000,000 for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking
24	Areas; and

1	(2) unless new legislation is enacted, it is as-
2	sumed that the HIDTA program will remain with the
3	Office of National Drug Control Policy, where Con-
4	gress last authorized it to reside.
5	SEC. 519. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NEED
6	FOR A COMPREHENSIVE, COORDINATED, AND
7	INTEGRATED NATIONAL OCEAN POLICY.
8	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following find-
9	ings:
10	(1) The United States Commission on Ocean
11	Policy and the Pew Ocean Commission have each
12	completed and published independent findings on the
13	state of the United States oceans, coasts, and Great
14	Lakes.
15	(2) The findings made by the Commissions in-
16	clude the following:
17	(A) The United States oceans, coasts, and
18	Great Lakes are a vital component of the econ-
19	omy of the United States.
20	(B) The resources and ecosystems associated
21	with the United States oceans, coasts, and Great
22	Lakes are in trouble.
23	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
24	ate that the President and the Congress should—

1	(1) expeditiously consider the recommendations
2	of the United States Commission on Ocean Policy
3	during the 109th Congress; and
4	(2) enact a comprehensive, coordinated, and in-
5	tegrated national ocean policy that will ensure the
6	long-term economic and ecological health of the
7	United States oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes.
8	SEC. 520. UNITED STATES RESPONSE TO GLOBAL HIV/AIDS,
9	TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA.
10	(a) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:
11	(1) The HIV/AIDS pandemic has reached stag-
12	gering proportions. At the end of 2004, an estimated
13	40,000,000 people were infected with HIV or living
14	with AIDS. HIV/AIDS is estimated to kill 3,000,000
15	men, women and children each year. Each year, there
16	are estimated to be 5,000,000 new HIV infections.
17	(2) The United States was the first, and remains
18	the largest, contributor to the Global Fund.
19	(3) The Presidential Administration of George
20	W. Bush (referred to in this section as the "Adminis-
21	tration") has supported language in the Global HIV/
22	AIDS authorization bill that links United States con-
23	tributions to the Global Fund to the contributions of
24	other donors, permitting the United States to provide

- 33 percent of all donations, which would match con tributions on a one-to-two basis.
 - (4) Congress has provided one-third of all donations to the Global Fund every year of the Fund's existence.
 - (5) For fiscal year 2006, the Global Fund estimates it will renew \$2,400,000,000 worth of effective programs that are already operating on the ground, and the Administration and Fund Board have said that renewals of existing grants should receive priority funding.
 - (6) The Global Fund is an important component of United States efforts to combat AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and supports approximately 300 projects in 130 countries.
 - (7) For fiscal year 2006, the President has requested \$300,000,000 for the United States contribution to the Global Fund.
 - (8) Through a mid-year review process, Congress and the Administration will assess contributions to date and anticipated contributions to the Global Fund, and ensure that United States contributions, at year-end, are at the appropriate one-to-two ratio.
 - (9) Congress and the Administration will monitor contributions to the Global Fund to ensure that

1	United States contributions do not exceed one-third of
2	the Global Fund's revenues.

- 3 (10) In order to cover one-third of renewals dur-4 ing fiscal year 2006, and to maintain the one-to-two 5 funding match, the United States will need to con-6 tribute an additional \$500,000,000 above the Presi-7 dent's request for the Global Fund for fiscal year 2006 8 to keep good programs funded at a level of 9 \$800,000,000.
- 10 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen11 ate that the assumptions underlying this budget resolution
 12 assume that none of the offsets needed to provide
 13 \$800,000,000 for the Global Fund will come from inter14 national humanitarian assistance programs.
- 15 SEC. 521. OFFSET FOR INCREASES IN FUNDING FOR THE
 16 COPS METHAMPHETAMINE ENFORCEMENT
 17 AND CLEAN-UP PROGRAM.
- It is the sense of the Senate that this resolution as-19 sumes that any increases in funding for the COPS Meth-20 amphetamine Enforcement Clean-Up Program should be 21 offset by increased revenues to be derived from closing cor-22 porate tax loopholes.

1	SEC. 522. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FOREIGN
2	OWNED DEBT.
3	It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of the
4	Treasury and the Comptroller General should each conduct
5	a study to examine the economic impact of United States
6	publicly-held debt that is held by foreign governments, insti
7	tutions, and individuals. The study should provide an anal
8	ysis of the following:
9	(1) The amount of foreign-owned debt dating
10	back to 1980, broken down by foreign governments
11	foreign institutions, and foreign private investors
12	and expressed in nominal terms and as a percentage
13	of the total amount of publicly-held debt in each year
14	(2) The economic impact that the increased for
15	eign ownership of United States publicly-held deb
16	has had on the ability of the United States to main
17	tain a stable dollar policy.
18	(3) The impact that foreign ownership of United
19	States publicly-held debt has had, or could have, or
20	United States trade policy.
21	SEC. 523. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TAX RELIEF
22	TO ENCOURAGE CHARITABLE GIVING.
23	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
24	(1) the CARE Act, which represents a part of the
25	President's faith-based initiative will sour charitable

1	giving and assist faith-based and community organi-
2	zations that serve the needy;
3	(2) more than 1,600 small and large organiza-
4	tions from around the Nation have endorsed the
5	CARE Act, and in the 108th Congress the CARE Act
6	had bipartisan support and was sponsored by 23 Sen-
7	ators;
8	(3) although the CARE Act passed the Senate on
9	April 9, 2003, by a vote of 95 to 5, and the House
10	of Representatives passed companion legislation on
11	September 17, 2003, by a vote of 408 to 13, a con-
12	ference committee on the CARE Act was never formed
13	and a final version was not passed in the 108th Con-
14	gress; and
15	(4) charities around the Nation continue to
16	struggle, and the passage of the incentives for chari-
17	table giving contained in the CARE Act would pro-
18	vide significant dollars in private and public sector
19	assistance to those in need.
20	(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Sen-
21	ate that a relevant portion of amounts in this budget resolu-
22	tion providing for tax relief should be used—
23	(1) to provide the 86,000,000 Americans who do
24	not itemize deductions an opportunity to deduct char-
25	$itable\ contributions;$

1	(2) to provide incentives for individuals to give
2	tax free contributions from individual retirement ac-
3	counts for charitable purposes;
4	(3) to provide incentives for an estimated
5	\$2,000,000,000 in food donations from farmers, res-
6	taurants, and corporations to help the needy, an
7	equivalent of 878,000,000 meals for hungry Ameri-
8	cans over 10 years;
9	(4) to provide at least 300,000 low-income, work-
10	ing Americans the opportunity to build assets through
11	individual development accounts or IDAs, which can
12	be used to purchase a home, expand educational op-
13	portunity, or to start a small business; and
14	(5) to provide incentives for corporate charitable
15	contributions.
16	SEC. 524. SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING WATER INFRA-
17	STRUCTURE.
18	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
19	(1) payments to States from the Federal Water
20	Pollution Control State Revolving Fund under title
21	VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33
22	U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) are essential to protect public
23	health, fisheries, wildlife, and watersheds, and to en-
24	sure opportunities for public recreation and economic
25	development;

- 1 (2) despite important progress in protecting and 2 enhancing water quality since the enactment of the 3 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 4 et seq.) in 1972, serious water pollution problems per-5 sist throughout the United States;
 - (3) the report of the Environmental Protection
 Agency dated September 30, 2002, and relating to
 clean water and drinking water infrastructure gap
 analysis found that there will be a \$535,000,000,000
 gap between current spending and projected needs for
 water and wastewater infrastructure over the next 20
 years if additional investments are not made;
 - (4) in November 2002, the Congressional Budget Office estimated the annual investment in clean water infrastructure needs to be at least \$13,000,000,000 for capital construction and \$20,300,000,000 for operation and maintenance; and
 - (5) the Federal Government is a vital partner with State and local governments and must continue to share in the burden of maintaining and improving the water infrastructure of the United States.
- 22 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-23 ate that payments to States from the Federal Water Pollu-24 tion Control State Revolving Fund under title VI of the 25 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et

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1	seq.) should be increased to \$1,350,000,000 for fiscal year
2	2006 to assist States and local communities in meeting
3	water quality standards and restoring the health and safety
4	of the water of the United States.
5	SEC. 525. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FUNDING OF
6	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF SOCIAL SECU-
7	RITY ADMINISTRATION.
8	It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should ap-
9	prove the full amount of the President's request for the ad-
10	$ministrative\ costs\ of\ the\ Social\ Security\ Administration\ for$
11	fiscal year 2006, including funds for the implementation
12	of the low-income prescription drug subsidy under part D
13	of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (as added by the
14	Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Moderniza-
15	tion Act of 2003).
16	SEC. 526. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING COMPARA-
17	TIVE EFFECTIVENESS STUDIES.
18	It is the Sense of the Senate that—
19	(1) the overall discretionary levels set in this res-
20	olution assume \$75,000,000 in new budget authority
21	in fiscal year 2006 and new outlays that flow from
22	this budget authority in fiscal year 2006 and subse-
23	quent years, to fund research and ongoing systematic
24	reviews, consistent with efforts currently undertaken
25	by the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality

1	designed to improve scientific evidence related to the
2	comparative effectiveness and safety of prescription
3	drugs and other treatments and to disseminate the
4	findings from such research to health care practi-
5	tioners, consumers, and health care purchasers; and
6	(2) knowledge gaps identified through such ef-
7	forts be addressed in accordance with the authorizing
8	legislation and with oversight from the committees of
9	subject matter jurisdiction.
10	SEC. 527. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE AD-
11	VANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.
12	It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate Committee
13	on Appropriations should make every effort to provide fund-
14	ing for the Advanced Technology Program in fiscal year
15	2006.
16	SEC. 528. SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO PEN-
17	SION REFORM.
18	(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:
19	(1) The rules for calculating the funded status of
20	pension plans and for determining calculations, pre-
21	miums, and other issues should ensure strong funding
22	of such plans in both good and bad economic times.
23	(2) The expiration of the interest rate provisions
24	of the Pension Funding Equity Act of 2004 at the end
25	of 2005 and the need to address the deficit at the Pen-

- sion Benefit Guaranty Corporation (referred to in 1 2 this section as the "PBGC") demand enactment of pension legislation this year. 3
 - (3) Thirty-four million active and retired workers are relying on their defined benefit plans to provide retirement security, and a failure by Congress to reform the defined benefit system will place at risk the pensions of millions of Americans.
- 9 (4) Stabilization of the defined benefit pension 10 system and the PBGC may require significant and structural changes in the Employee Retirement and Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Rev-12 13 enue Code of 1986, which must be undertaken in a 14 single comprehensive set of reforms.
- 15 (b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate conferees shall insist, on the Senate position expressed in this resolution with respect to PBGC pre-18 miums.

Attest:

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Secretary.

109TH CONGRESS H. CON. RES. 95

AMENDMENT