

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 98—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD DESIGNATE THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 12, 2003, THROUGH OCTOBER 18, 2003, AS ‘NATIONAL CYSTIC FIBROSIS AWARENESS WEEK’

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BUNNING, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. CRAIG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

## S. RES. 98

Whereas cystic fibrosis, characterized by digestive disorders and chronic lung infections, is a fatal lung disease;

Whereas cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases in the United States and one for which there is no known cure;

Whereas more than 10,000,000 Americans are unknowing carriers of the cystic fibrosis gene;

Whereas 1 out of every 3,500 babies born in the United States is born with cystic fibrosis;

Whereas approximately 30,000 people in the United States, many of whom are children, have cystic fibrosis;

Whereas the average life expectancy of an individual with cystic fibrosis is 33 years;

Whereas prompt, aggressive treatment of the symptoms of cystic fibrosis can extend the lives of those who have this disease;

Whereas recent advances in cystic fibrosis research have produced promising leads in gene, protein, and drug therapies beneficial to persons afflicted with the disease;

Whereas this innovative research is progressing faster and is being conducted more aggressively than ever before, due in part to the establishment of a model clinical trials network by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation; and

Whereas education of the public on cystic fibrosis, including the symptoms of the disease, increases knowledge and understanding of cystic fibrosis and promotes early diagnoses: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. NATIONAL CYSTIC FIBROSIS AWARENESS.**

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the President should designate the week of October 12, 2003, through October 18, 2003, as ‘National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week’.

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The Senate requests the President to issue a proclamation—

(1) designating the week of October 12, 2003 through October 18, 2003, as ‘National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week’; and

(2) calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

(c) ADDITIONAL ACTION.—The Senate commits to increasing the quality of life for individuals with cystic fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses, more fund-raising efforts for research, and increased levels of support for those with cystic fibrosis and their families.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution recognizing October 12, 2003, through Oc-

tober 18, 2003, as National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week. I am pleased to be joined by thirteen of my colleagues who are original cosponsors of the bill. We are hopeful that greater awareness of cystic fibrosis (CF) will lead to a cure.

The resolution is similar to one which I introduced in the 107th Congress, S. Res. 270, which was agreed to by unanimous consent on October 3, 2002. Since then, I have received input from the National Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (CFF) and the National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Committee (NCFAC) and have updated the information accordingly. Cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases in the United States and there is no known cure. It affects approximately 30,000 children and adults in the United States. As recently as 25 years ago, most children born with cystic fibrosis died in early childhood and few survived to their teenage years. Today, most can expect to live past 30. The difference stems from productive research which has led to an understanding of the way cystic fibrosis causes life-threatening damage and to the development of preventive techniques and treatments.

While there is no cure, early detection and prompt treatment can significantly improve and extend the lives of those with CF. My home state of Colorado was one of the first states to require CF screening for newborns. Happily, more states are now performing this simple test.

And, since the discovery of the defective CF gene in 1989, CF research has greatly accelerated. I am proud that Colorado is home to the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, including the Children’s Hospital, the National Jewish Medical and Research Center and the Anschutz Centers for Advanced Medicine, all of which are actively involved in CF research and care. The Children’s Hospital is one of fourteen innovative Therapeutics Development Centers nationwide performing cutting edge clinical research to develop new treatments for CF.

Currently, the CF Foundation oversees more than 27 potential CF products in its drug development pipeline, including dozens in clinical trials. In addition, small pilot trials and large clinical studies are carried out in the 119 CF Foundation-accredited care centers across the United States. Organizations such as the Cystic Fibrosis Research, Inc. also sponsor studies for treatment of the disease. Efforts such as these throughout the nation are providing a greater quality of life for those who have CF. We applaud these efforts.

While I am encouraged by the CF research in Colorado and elsewhere, more needs to be done. I believe we can increase the quality of life for individuals with Cystic Fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding of the disease in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses, more fund raising

efforts for research, and increased levels of support for those who have CF and their families.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to act on this resolution so we can move another step closer to eradicating this disease.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 99—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TALENT, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 99

Whereas Daniel Patrick Moynihan served in the United States Navy from 1944 to 1947;

Whereas Daniel Patrick Moynihan held cabinet or sub-cabinet positions under Presidents John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Gerald Ford from 1961 to 1976;

Whereas Daniel Patrick Moynihan served as Ambassador to India from 1973 to 1975;

Whereas Daniel Patrick Moynihan served as the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations from 1975 to 1976;

Whereas Daniel Patrick Moynihan served the people of New York with distinction for 24 years in the United States Senate; and

Whereas Daniel Patrick Moynihan was the author of countless books and scholarly articles which contributed enormously to the intellectual vigor of the nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, former member of the United States Senate.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased;

*Resolved*, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 100—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR OF THE FOUNDING OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY, WHICH HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT PART OF THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND MANY OTHER NATIONS, AND A REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL AND GLOBAL INSTITUTION, AND CONGRATULATING FORD MOTOR COMPANY FOR ITS ACHIEVEMENTS**

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. MILLER, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 100

Whereas on June 16, 1903, then 39 year-old Henry Ford and 11 associates, armed with little cash, some tools, a few blueprints, and unbounded faith, launched the Ford Motor Company by submitting incorporation papers in Lansing, Michigan;

Whereas the Ford Motor Company began operations in a leased, small converted wagon factory on a spur of the Michigan Central Railroad in Detroit;

Whereas the first commercial automobile emerged from the Ford Motor Company in 1903 and was the original 8-horsepower, 2-cylinder Model A vehicle, which was advertised as the "Fordmobile" and had a 2-speed transmission, 28-inch wheels with wooden spokes, and 3-inch tires;

Whereas between 1903 and 1908, Henry Ford and his engineers developed numerous models named after the letters of the alphabet, with some of the models being only experimental and not available to the public;

Whereas on October 1, 1908, the Ford Motor Company introduced its "universal car", the Model T (sometimes affectionately called the "Tin Lizzie"), which could be reconfigured by buyers to move cattle, haul freight, herd horses, and even mow lawns, and Ford produced 10,660 Model T vehicles its first model year, an industry record;

Whereas the Ford Motor Company inaugurated the first automotive integrated moving assembly line in 1913, changing the old manner of building 1 car at a time through moving the work to the worker by having parts, components, and assemblers stationed at different intervals, and beginning a new era of industrial progress and growth;

Whereas Henry Ford surprised the world in 1914 by setting Ford's minimum wage at \$5.00 for an 8-hour day, which replaced the prior \$2.34 wage for a 9-hour day and was a truly great social revolution for its time;

Whereas, also in 1914, Henry Ford, with an eye to simplicity, efficiency, and affordability, ordered that the Model T use black paint exclusively because it dried faster than other colors, allowing cars to be built daily at a lower cost, and Ford said the vehicle will be offered in "any color so long as it is black";

Whereas, Ford's self-contained Rouge manufacturing complex on the Rouge River, completed in 1925, encompassed diverse industries, including suppliers, that allowed for the complete production of vehicles from raw materials processing to final assembly, was an icon of the 20th century, and, with its current revitalization and redevelopment, will remain an icon in the 21st century;

Whereas, in 1925, the company built the first of 196 Ford Tri-Motor airplanes, nicknamed the "Tin Goose" and the "Model T of the Air";

Whereas consumer demand for more luxury and power pushed aside the current model, and, on March 9, 1932, a Ford vehicle with the pioneering Ford V-8 engine block cast in 1 piece rolled off the production line;

Whereas, while Ford offered only 2 models through 1937 (Ford and Lincoln), due to increased competition, in 1938 Ford introduced the first Mercury, a car with a distinctive streamlined body style, a V-8 engine with more horsepower than a Ford, and hydraulic brakes, thus filling the void between the low-priced Ford and the high-priced Lincoln;

Whereas the United Automobile Workers (UAW), one of the largest labor unions in the Nation, was formed in 1935 and, after a rather tumultuous beginning, won acceptance by the auto industry, becoming a potent and forceful leader for auto workers with Ford, which built a strong relationship with the union through its policies and programs;

Whereas, by government decree, all civilian auto production in the United States ceased on February 10, 1942, and Ford, under the control of the War Production Board, produced an extensive array of tanks, B-24 aircraft, armored cars, amphibious craft, gliders, and other materials for the World War II war effort;

Whereas Ford dealers rallied to aid the Ford Motor Company in its postwar comeback, proving their merit as the public's main point of contact with the Company;

Whereas on September 21, 1945, Henry Ford II assumed the presidency of Ford, and on April 7, 1947, Ford's founder, Henry Ford passed away;

Whereas a revitalized Ford met the postwar economic boom with Ford's famed F-Series trucks making their debut in 1948 for commercial and personal use, and the debut of the 1949 Ford sedan, with the first major change in a Ford body since 1922, the first change in a chassis since 1932, and the first integration of body and fenders which would set the standard for auto design in the future;

Whereas these new models were followed by such well-known vehicles as Ford "woodies", the Mercury Turnpike Cruiser, the retractable hardtop convertible Ford Skyliner, the high performing Ford Thunderbird (introduced in 1955), the Ford Galaxy (introduced in 1959), and the biggest success story of the 1960s, the Ford Mustang, which has been a part of the American scene for almost 40 years;

Whereas, in 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower christened the new Ford Research and Engineering Center, which was a milestone in the company's dedication to automotive science and which houses some of the most modern facilities for automotive research;

Whereas Ford's innovation continued through the 1980s with the introduction of the Ford Taurus, which was named the 1986 Motor Trend Car of the Year and which resulted in a new commitment to quality at Ford and in future aerodynamic design trends in the industry;

Whereas Ford's innovation continued through the 1990s with the debut in 1993 of the Ford Mondeo, European Car of the Year, the redesigned 1994 Ford Mustang, and the

introduction in 1990 of the Ford Explorer, which defined the sport utility vehicle (SUV) segment and remains the best selling SUV in the world;

Whereas, as the 21st century begins, Ford continues its marvelous record for fine products with the best-selling car in the world, the Ford Focus, and the best-selling truck in the world, the Ford F-Series;

Whereas the Ford Motor Company is the world's second largest automaker and includes Ford, Lincoln, Mercury, Aston Martin, Jaguar, Land Rover, Volvo, and Mazda automotive brands, as well as diversified subsidiaries in finance and other domestic and international business areas; and

Whereas, on October 30, 2001, William Clay Ford, Jr., the great-grandson of Henry Ford, became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ford Motor Company, and as such is concentrating on the fundamentals that have powered the company to greatness over the last century and made it a world-class auto and truck manufacturer, and that will continue to carry the company through the 21st century with even better products and innovations; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the 100th anniversary year of the founding of the Ford Motor Company, which has been a significant part of the social, economic, and cultural heritage of the United States and many other nations, and a revolutionary industrial and global institution; and

(B) the truly wondrous achievements of the Ford Motor Company, as its employees, retirees, suppliers, dealers, its many customers, automotive enthusiasts, and friends worldwide commemorate and celebrate its 100th anniversary milestone on June 16, 2003;

(2) congratulates the Ford Motor Company for its achievements; and

(3) expects that the Ford Motor Company will continue to have an even greater impact in the 21st century and beyond by providing innovative products that are affordable and environmentally sustainable, and that will enhance personal mobility for generations to come.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS TO COMMEND AND EXPRESS THE GRATITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE NATIONS PARTICIPATING WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE COALITION TO DISARM IRAQ**

Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was ordered held at the desk:

S. CON. RES. 30

Whereas on September 12, 2002, the President of the United States, appearing at the United Nations, called on that institution and its member states to meet their responsibility to disarm Iraq;

Whereas on November 8, 2002, the United Nations Security Council approved Security Council Resolution 1441 under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter by a vote of 15-0, giving Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations;

Whereas on January 30, 2003, the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom, and the Presidents of the Czech Republic and the Spanish Government, issued a declaration regarding Security Council Resolution 1441,

wherein they stated that “[t]he transatlantic relationship must not become a casualty of the current Iraqi regime’s persistent attempts to threaten world security...The Iraqi regime and its weapons of mass destruction represent a clear threat to world security. This danger has been explicitly recognized by the United Nations. All of us are bound by Security Council Resolution 1441, which was adopted unanimously.”;

Whereas the January 30, 2003, declaration continued to state that “Resolution 1441 is Saddam Hussein’s last chance to disarm using peaceful means. The opportunity to avoid greater confrontation rests with him...Our governments have a common responsibility to face this threat...[T]he Security Council must maintain its credibility by ensuring full compliance with its resolutions. We cannot allow a dictator to systematically violate those resolutions. If they are not complied with, the Security Council will lose its credibility and world peace will suffer as a result.”;

Whereas on February 5, 2003, the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia issued a declaration regarding Security Council Resolution 1441, stating that “the United States [has] presented compelling evidence to the United Nations Security Council detailing Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction programs, its active efforts to deceive United Nations inspectors, and its links to international terrorism...The transatlantic community, of which we are a part, must stand together to face the threat posed by the nexus of terrorism and dictators with weapons of mass destruction.”;

Whereas the February 5, 2003, declaration continued to state that “it has now become clear that Iraq is in material breach of United Nations Security Council resolutions, including United Nations Resolution 1441...The clear and present danger posed by Saddam Hussein’s regime requires a united response from the community of democracies. We call upon the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary and appropriate action in response to Iraq’s continuing threat to international peace and security.”;

Whereas many of the supporters of the January 30, 2003, and February 5, 2003, declarations have provided important support to the United States in addition to their political declarations; and

Whereas in addition to the supporters of the January 30, 2003, and February 5, 2003, declarations, important diplomatic and strategic support to the United States-led Coalition to Disarm Iraq have been provided by such nations as Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Japan, Kuwait, Macedonia, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, the Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, South Korea, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) commends and expresses the gratitude of the United States to the nations participating in and contributing to the Coalition to Disarm Iraq, including—

(A) the supporters of the January 30, 2003, declaration issued by the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom, and the Presidents of the Czech Republic and the Spanish Government;

(B) the supporters of the February 5, 2003, declaration issued by the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Lat-

via, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia; and

(C) other allies of the United States who are participating in or contributing to the Coalition;

(2) expresses sincere gratitude to Australia, Denmark, Poland, and the United Kingdom, whose military forces have joined United States Armed Forces to disarm and liberate Iraq;

(3) expresses sincere gratitude to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Tony Blair, the Prime Minister of Australia, John Howard, and the President of the Spanish Government, Jose Maria Aznar, for their courageous support and strong commitment to the Coalition to Disarm Iraq;

(4) expresses sincere gratitude to other allied nations, including nations in the Persian Gulf region, for their military support, logistical support, and other assistance in the current campaign against the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq;

(5) welcomes and encourages the active involvement and participation of these countries, other nations, and key international organizations in the reconstruction and administration of Iraq after the current conflict in Iraq; and

(6) commends and expresses the gratitude of the United States to the military personnel and civilians of the member states of the Coalition to Disarm Iraq who are serving in operations against the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq, and to the family members of such personnel and civilians who have borne the burden of sacrifice and separation from their loved ones during the current conflict in Iraq.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 428. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2004 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2003 and for fiscal years 2005 through 2013; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 429. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra.

SA 430. Ms. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra.

SA 431. Mrs. LINCOLN proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra.

SA 432. Mr. NICKLES (for Mr. MCCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

March 25, 2003

SA 411. Mr. CONRAD proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2004 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2003 and for fiscal years 2005 through 2013; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004 including

the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2003 and for fiscal years 2005 through 2013 as authorized by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632).

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

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

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social security.

Sec. 103. Major functional categories.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 2003 through 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2003:	\$1,282,134,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:	\$1,473,435,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:	\$1,633,031,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:	\$1,739,022,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:	\$1,851,246,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:	\$1,960,717,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:	\$2,076,710,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:	\$2,192,257,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:	\$2,427,396,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:	\$2,650,579,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:	\$2,805,810,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2003:	–\$77,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:	\$7,065,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:	\$16,005,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:	–\$1,650,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:	–\$1,920,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:	–\$2,260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:	–\$1,620,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:	–\$785,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:	–\$100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:	\$800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:	\$1,600,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2003:	\$1,901,363,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:	\$1,864,753,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:	\$1,979,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:	\$2,120,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:	\$2,246,386,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:	\$2,366,468,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:	\$2,475,874,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:	\$2,584,726,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:	\$2,709,145,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:	\$2,798,272,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:	\$2,922,872,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2003:	\$1,829,086,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:	\$1,899,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:	\$1,978,628,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:	\$2,089,544,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:	\$2,207,833,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:	\$2,229,553,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:	\$2,445,715,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:	\$2,502,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:	\$2,695,793,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:	\$2,772,474,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:	\$2,907,760,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2003:	–\$546,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:	–\$426,530,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:	–\$345,597,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:	–\$350,522,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:	–\$356,587,000,000.