4. AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SPRATT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OR HIS DESIGNEE.

DEBATABLE FOR 60 MINUTES:

21

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H. CON RES. 393, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MR. SPRATT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005.

The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2005 is hereby established and that the appropriate levels for fiscal years 2004 and 2006 through 2014 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2004: $1,272,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: $1,468,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2006: $1,637,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: $1,759,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: $1,854,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: $1,965,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: $2,075,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: $2,290,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: $2,494,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: $2,628,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $2,773,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004: $-100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: $-8,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: $-16,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: $4,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: $8,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: $12,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: $12,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: $8,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: $10,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: $10,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $11,600,000,000.

(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 2004: $1,958,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: $2,031,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2006: $2,081,300,000,000

Fiscal year 2007: $2,220,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2008: $2,343,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: $2,470,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: $2,576,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: $2,699,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: $2,778,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: $2,905,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $3,093,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004: $1,917,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: $2,015,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: $2,094,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: $2,194,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: $2,305,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: $2,427,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: $2,542,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: $2,674,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: $2,746,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: $2,879,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $3,006,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004: $−644,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: $−547,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: $−456,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: $-434,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: $-451,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: $-461,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: $-467,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: $-383,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: $-251,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: $-250,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $-232,900,000,000

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

Fiscal year 2004: $7,442,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: $8,090,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: $8,671,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: $9,227,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: $9,799,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: $10,384,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: $10,978,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: $11,488,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: $11,880,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: $12,267,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $12,638,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004: $4,392,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: $4,778,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: $5,055,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: $5,295,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: $5,535,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: $5,772,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: $6,001,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: $6,133,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: $6,125,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: $6,107,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: $6,066,700,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2004 through 2014 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $463,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $453,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $422,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $448,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $445,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $441,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $466,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $448,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $488,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $467,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $510,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $489,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $522,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $508,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $533,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $528,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $545,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $534,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $558,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $551,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $572,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $564,000,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $43,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $29,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $30,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $31,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $31,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $32,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $33,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $34,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $34,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $35,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $36,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $23,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $23,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $24,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $24,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $25,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $25,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $26,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $26,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $27,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $27,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $28,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,700,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2004:

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

(B) Outlays, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $2,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

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

(B) Outlays, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

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

(B) Outlays, $800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

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

(B) Outlays, $400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $2,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $2,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

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

(B) Outlays, $1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $2,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $2,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: (A) New budget authority, $2,600,000,000.

(b) outlays, $1,800,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $32,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $33,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $34,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $35,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $35,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $36,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $36,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $37,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $37,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $38,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $37,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $39,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $38,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $40,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $39,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $41,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $42,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,400,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $20,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $21,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $24,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $25,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $25,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $26,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $26,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $26,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $26,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $26,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,500,000,000

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $26,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,500,000,00.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $17,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $8,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $9,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $10,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $10,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $10,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $11,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $9,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $9,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $10,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $10,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,200,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $69,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $65,700,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $72,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $68,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $73,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $71,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $76,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $73,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $78,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $75,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $79,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $76,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $79,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $76,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $80,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $78,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $81,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $79,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $82,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $81,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $83,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $83,000,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $16,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $16,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $15,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $16,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $16,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $16,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $17,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $17,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $17,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $18,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $18,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,700,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $89,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $86,400,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $98,500,000,000

(B) Outlays, $90,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $95,700,000,000

(B) Outlays, $95,500,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $96,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $95,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $96,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $95,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $98,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $97,100,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $99,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $98,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $101,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $100,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $103,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $102,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $106,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $104,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $108,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $107,000,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $241,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $239,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $254,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, $250,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $259,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, $259,700,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $274,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $273,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $294,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $293,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $316,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $313,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $337,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $336,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $360,900,000,000

(B) Outlays, $359,800,000,000

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $387,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $386,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $415,700,000,000

(B) Outlays, $414,400,000,000

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $446,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $445,500,000,000

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $269,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, $268,800,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $288,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $289,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $323,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $322,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $362,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $363,100,000,000

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $388,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $388,100,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $414,700,000,000

(B) Outlays, $414,300,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $442,900,000,000

(B) Outlays, $443,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $479,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, $479,500,000,000

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $505,500,000,000

(B) Outlays, $505,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $551,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $551,300,000,000

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $596,700,000,000

(B) Outlays, $596,700,000,000

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $335,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $342,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $343,300,000,000

(B) Outlays, $346,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $343,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $345,400,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $348,900,000,000

(B) Outlays, $350,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $363,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $364,800,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $374,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $375,100,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $386,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $386,800,000,000

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $403,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $403,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $393,500,000,000

(B) Outlays, $394,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $408,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $408,500,000,000

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $419,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $419,800,000,000

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $13,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $13,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $15,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $15,100,000,000

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $16,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, $16,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $18,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $18,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $20,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $20,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $22,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $22,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $24,300,000,000

(B) Outlays, $24,300,000,000

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $28,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $28,100,000,000

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $31,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $31,100,000,000

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $33,900,000,000

(B) Outlays, $33,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $36,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $36,800,000,000

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $61,500,000,000

(B) Outlays, $60,100,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $72,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $70,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $70,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $69,300,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $68,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $67,700,000,000

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $71,300,000,000

(B) Outlays, $71,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $72,700,000,000
(B) Outlays, $72,300,000,000
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $74,200,000,000
(B) Outlays, $73,800,000,000
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $78,600,000,000
(B) Outlays, $78,100,000,000
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $75,600,000,000
(B) Outlays, $75,200,000,000
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $80,200,000,000
(B) Outlays, $79,800,000,000
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $82,300,000,000
(B) Outlays, $81,800,000,000
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $41,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $39,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $42,500,000,000

(B) Outlays, $41,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $40,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $40,500,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $41,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $41,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $42,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $41,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $43,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $43,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $44,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, $44,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $45,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $45,400,000,000

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $47,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $46,700,000,000

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $48,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $48,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $49,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $49,300,000,000

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $24,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $24,700,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $19,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $19,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $19,900,000,000

(B) Outlays, $19,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $20,500,000,000

(B) Outlays, $20,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $20,700,000,000

(B) Outlays, $20,400,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $21,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $20,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $22,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $21,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $22,900,000,000

(B) Outlays, $22,300,000,000

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $23,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, $23,300,000,000

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $24,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $23,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $25,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $24,600,000,000

(18) Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $240,500,000,000

(B) Outlays, $240,500,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $270,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $270,800,000,000

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $318,900,000,000

(B) Outlays, $318,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $364,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $364,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $397,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, $397,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $426,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $426,000,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $452,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $452,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $474,700,000,000

(B) Outlays, $474,700,000,000

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $493,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $493,400,000,000

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $507,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $507,400,000,000

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $522,400,000.000

(B) Outlays, $522,400,000,000

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $50,000,000,000

(B) Outlays, $24,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $18,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $5,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $−47,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $−47,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $−52,500,000,000

(B) Outlays, $−52,500,000,000

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $−59,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $−59,800,000,000

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $−61,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $−61,800,000,000

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $-64,500,000,000

(B) Outlays, $-64,500,000,000

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $-61,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, $-61,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $-63,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, $-63,600,000,000

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $-66,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, $-66,100,000,000

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $-68,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $-68,800,000,000

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $-71,400,000,000

(B) Outlays, $-71,400,000,000

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $-73,800,000,000

(B) Outlays, $-73,800,000,000

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND REPORT SUBMISSIONS

SEC. 201. SUBMISSIONS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR RESPONSIBLE TAX RELIEF.

(a) SUBMISSION.—Not later than October 1, 2004, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill to the House adjusting revenues in such amounts necessary to meet the revenue targets contained in section 2 of this resolution.

(b) POLICY ASSUMPTIONS.—It is the policy of this budget resolution to balance deficit reduction with middle-income tax relief. Such tax policies shall include but not be limited to provisions that—

(1) extend the child tax credit;

(2) extend marriage penalty relief;

(C) extend the 10 percent individual tax bracket;

(4) provide relief from the alternative minimum tax for middle-income taxpayers;

(5) eliminate estate taxes on all but the very largest estates by reforming and substantially increasing the unified credit;

(6) extend the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit and other expiring tax provisions;

(7) accelerate refundability of the child tax credit to fifteen percent in 2004 and include combat pay in determining refundability in 2004 and all years thereafter;

(8) preserve American manufacturing jobs consistent with the objectives delineated in H.R. 3827, the Job Protection Act of 2004;

(9) close corporate tax avoidance devices and eliminate expatriation schemes for individuals and corporations such as, but not limited to, those provisions included in the President's budget;

(10) reduce the tax cuts resulting from provisions contained in 2001 and 2003 tax legislation passed by Congress for taxpayers with annual adjusted gross income (AGI) over $500,000; and

(11) make new or extended tax cuts subject to PAYGO offset requirements.

(c) FLEXIBILITY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—If the reconciliation bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means alters the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in ways that are scored by the Joint Committee on Taxation as outlay changes, as through legislation affecting refundable tax credits, the bill shall be considered to meet the revenue requirements of the reconciliation directive if the net cost of the revenue and outlay changes does not exceed the revenue amount indicated for that committee in subsection (a). Upon the reporting of such legislation, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall adjust the budget aggregates in this resolution and allocations made under this resolution accordingly.

SEC. 202. SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR STRENGTHENED MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2004, the House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in law within its jurisdiction to lower Medicare subsidies to private plans under Medicare Ad-

vantage and to use such savings to increase the value of the Medicare prescription drug benefit.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in law within its jurisdiction to lower Medicare subsidies to private plans under Medicare Advantage and to use such savings to increase the value of the Medicare prescription drug benefit.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House, notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), no bill under this section may be considered unless the net effect of the legislation submitted by committees under such subparagraphs does not increase the aggregate deficit. The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the appropriate adjustments in allocations and aggregates to the extent such measure is deficit neutral in fiscal year 2005, for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009, and for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

SEC. 203. ELIMINATING THE SOCIAL SECURITY OFFSET TO THE MILITARY SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN, SUBMISSION OF REPORT ON DEFENSE SAVINGS, AND OTHER DEFENSE-RELATED MATTERS.

(a) SUBMISSION.—In the House, not later than May 15, 2004, the Committee on Armed Services shall submit to the Committee on the Budget its findings that identify $2,000,000,000 in annual discretionary savings from (1) activities that are determined to be of a low priority to the successful execution of current military operations; or (2) activities that are determined to be wasteful or unnecessary to national defense. These should be continuing savings, of a permanent nature, and sufficient to offset the recurring personnel costs in (b).

(b) POLICY ASSUMPTIONS.—Recognizing the importance of the families of uniformed military personnel who have served and are currently serving our Nation, the Committee on the Budget instructs the Armed Services Committee to use the funds provided in the reconciliation directive for the purposes of eliminating the Social Security offset to the Military Survivor Benefits Program and raising the existing cap on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative. The funds identified in the first paragraph are to ensure that these programs will not further increase the deficit and are the basis upon which the Committee on the Budget issues the reconciliation directive to the Armed Services Committee in section 204.

SEC. 204. COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.

In the House, not later than July 15, 2004, the Armed Services Committee shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to increase budget authority by not more than $2,000,000,000 and outlays by not more than $237,000,000 for fiscal year 2005 and by not more than $10,452,000,000 for budget authority and $7,107,000,000 for outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009. The House Armed Services Committee is instructed to use this allocation to eliminate the Social Security offset to the Military Survivor Benefit Program and increase the cap on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS AND CONTINGENCY PROCEDURE

Subtitle A—Reserve Funds

SEC. 301. RESERVE FUND FOR THE FAMILY OPPORTUNITY ACT.

In the House, if the Committee on Energy and Commerce reports legislation, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides Medicaid coverage for children with special needs (the Family Opportunity Act), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the appropriate adjustments in allocations and aggregates of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) in this resolution by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed $53,000,000 in new budget authority and $52,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005, and $7,952,000,000 in new budget authority and $7,626,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

SEC. 302. RESERVE FUND FOR THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.

In the House, if the Committee on Energy and Commerce reports legislation, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that reallocates and maintains expiring State Children's Health Insurance Program funds within such program rather than allowing such funds to revert to the Treasury, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the appropriate adjustments in allocations and aggregates of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) in this resolution by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed $1,115,000,000 in new budget authority and $100,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005, and $1,115,000,000 in new budget authority and

$1,115,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

SEC. 303. RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSITIONAL MEDICAID ASSISTANCE.

In the House, if legislation is reported, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that extends transitional Medicaid assistance, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the appropriate adjustments in allocations and aggregates of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) in this resolution by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed $23,000,000 in new budget authority and $23,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2004, $427,000,000 in new budget authority and $427,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005, and $3,471,000,000 in new budget authority and $3,471,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE UNINSURED.

In the House, if legislation is reported, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides affordable, comprehensive health insurance to the uninsured and builds upon and strengthens public and private coverage, and prevents the erosion of existing coverage under Medicaid, which could include temporary extension of state fiscal relief by increasing the Medicaid match rate, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the appropriate adjustments in allocations and aggregates to the extent such measure is deficit neutral (whether by changes in revenues or direct spending) in fiscal year 2005 and for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

Subtitle B—Contingency Procedure

SEC. 311. CONTINGENCY PROCEDURE FOR SURFACE TRANSPORTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House reports legislation, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides new budget authority for the budget accounts or portions thereof in the highway and transit categories as defined in sections 250(c)(4)(B) and (C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 in excess of the following amounts:

(1) for fiscal year 2004: $41,569,000,000,

(2) for fiscal year 2005: $42,657,000,000,

(3) for fiscal year 2006: $43,635,000,000,

(4) for fiscal year 2007: $45,709,000,000,

(5) for fiscal year 2008: $46,945,000,000, or

(6) for fiscal year 2009: $47,732,000,000,

the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate budget aggregates and increase the allocation of new budget authority to such committee for fiscal year 2004, for fiscal year 2005, and for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 to the extent such excess is offset by a reduction in mandatory outlays from the Highway Trust Fund or an increase in receipts appropriated to such fund for the applicable fiscal year caused by such legislation or any previously enacted legislation.

(b) ADJUSTMENT FOR OUTLAYS.—For fiscal year 2004 or 2005, in the House, if a bill or joint resolution is reported, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that changes obligation limitations such that the total limitations are in excess of $40,116,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 or $41,204,000,000 for fiscal year 2005 for programs, projects, and activities within the highway and transit categories as defined in sections 250(c)(4)(B) and (C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and if legislation has been enacted that satisfies the conditions set forth in subsection (a) for such fiscal year, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of outlays and appropriate aggregates for such fiscal year for the committee reporting such measure by the amount of outlays that corresponds to such excess obligation limitations, but not to exceed the amount of such excess that was offset pursuant to subsection (a).

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 401. PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House to consider any direct spending or revenue legislation that would increase the budget deficit or reduce the budget surplus for any of the following periods:

(1) The first year covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(2) The period of the first 5 fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(3) The period of the first 10 fiscal years covered in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) DIRECT-SPENDING LEGISLATION.—

(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section and except as provided in paragraph (2), the term "direct-spending legislation" means any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending as that term is defined

by, and interpreted for purposes of, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(2) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of this section, the terms "direct-spending legislation" and "revenue legislation" do not include—

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(B) any provision of legislation that affects the full funding of, and continuation of, the deposit insurance guarantee commitment in effect on the date of enactment of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

(c) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the House.

TITLE V—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

SEC. 501. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING POLICIES AFFECTING JOBLESS WORKERS AND JOB CREATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) despite the enactment in 2001 and 2003 of significant tax cuts directed toward the Nation's wealthiest individuals, the economy of the United

States has lost nearly three million private-sector jobs since President Bush took office in January 2001;

(2) the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts contributed directly to an increase in current and projected future deficits that has reduced national saving and increased net indebtedness to other countries, and is likely to raise interest rates over time, which will make it more expensive for firms to invest, grow, and create jobs;

(3) during the past six months, after almost three years of consistent job losses, the economy has created only about 61,000 jobs per month on average, which is not half the rate of job creation required to keep pace with average growth in the working-age population;

(4) small businesses are the major source of job creation in the United States, accounting for at least two thirds of net new jobs created over the past decade, and the Small Business Administration 7(a) general business guaranteed loan program accounts for 40 to 50 percent of all long-term loans to United States small businesses, serving small start-ups and other borrowers who are unable to obtain conventional financing on affordable terms;

(5) the President's budget for 2005 cuts funding for Small Business Administration business loans and technical assistance programs, and imposes a sharp increase in 7(a) loan fees that will create cost barriers for borrowers seeking to start or expand small businesses and create jobs; and

(6) the President's budget cuts $151 million from adult training and dislocated worker programs, programs that help laid-off workers adapt to a constantly evolving job market.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) this resolution supports funding for an extension through June 2004 of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program to take account of the continuing minimal rate of job growth in the United States economy; and

(2) this resolution supports continuation of the current discounted fee structure for Small Business Administration 7(a) general business guaranteed loans; provides $100 million in subsidy budget authority for 2005 to support a 7(a) loan volume of at least $10 billion at existing guaranty levels; and provides funding to maintain the Small Business Ad-

ministration's Microloan 2004 loan volume of $21 million; and

(3) this resolution rejects the President's proposal to cut $151 million in adult training and dislocated worker programs in 2005.

SEC. 502. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING FUNDING FOR THE MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, which is jointly funded by Federal and State Governments and private entities, improves small manufacturers' competitiveness, creates jobs, increases economic activity, and generates a $4-to-$1 return on investment to the Treasury by aiding small businesses traditionally underserved by the business consulting market;

(2) in a January 2004 Department of Commerce report titled Manufacturing In America: A Comprehensive Strategy to Address the Challenges to U.S. Manufacturers, the Administration stated that "...the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) has provided many small U.S. manufacturers with useful business services to become more com-

petitive and productive," a conclusion in which the Congress concurs;

(3) the Congress appropriated $106 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership for 2003 but only $39 million for 2004, and the President's 2005 budget maintains this drastically reduced funding level, undermining the ability of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to fulfill its mission of helping small businesses to adopt advanced manufacturing technologies and practices that will help them compete in a global market; and

(4) Federal funding for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership should be restored to its pre-2004 level, adjusted for inflation.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) this resolution provides a total of $110 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership for 2005, $71 million more than the President's request, and supports adequate funding throughout the period covered by this resolution; and

(2) this funding restores the viability of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership and provides the necessary resources for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to continue helping small manu-

facturers reach their optimal performance and create jobs.

SEC. 503. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON EXTENSION OF THE PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE OF 1997.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the "Pay-As-You-Go" ("PAYGO") rule enacted as part of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 required that any increase in benefits funded by mandatory spending be fully offset by an equal increase in tax revenues or by a commensurate reduction in existing benefits. The PAYGO rule also required that any tax cut be deficit-neutral, offset by an increase elsewhere in the tax code or by a reduction in benefits funded by mandatory spending;

(2) the PAYGO rule played a critical role in turning chronic deficits into record surpluses during the 1990s;

(3) the surplus of $5.6 trillion projected for 2002 through 2011 is now projected to be a deficit of $2.9 trillion;

(4) the PAYGO rule proved effective in the past and is even more necessary now to rid the budget of colossal deficits;

(5) the Chairman of the Federal Reserve testified before the Budget Committee and supported re-

newal of the PAYGO in its original form, applicable to both mandatory spending increases and to tax cuts, and to new tax reduction as well as renewal of expiring tax reduction provisions.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that in order to reduce the deficit, Congress should extend PAYGO in its original form in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, making the rule apply both to tax decreases and to mandatory spending increases.

SEC. 504. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DEFENSE PRIORITIES.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) continuing the TRICARE for Reservists is a high priority which should not have been omitted from the President's budget request;

(2) continuing targeted pay increases for enlisted personnel for three additional years is also a high priority which should not have been omitted from the President's budget request, because it is consistent with the original proposal of the Department of Defense and critical to the retention of experienced military personnel;

(3) eliminating the Social Security offset to the Military Survivor Benefit Program is also a high priority which should not have been omitted from the President's budget request, and accommodating the

discretionary accrual payment that is concomitant to eliminating the offset is consistent with governmental accounting practices;

(4) funding cooperative threat reduction and nuclear nonproliferation programs at a level adequate to the task and the risks posed to our Nation is also a high priority, and the President's budget does not request sufficient funding;

(5) providing for homeland security is also a high priority, and the President's request is insufficient, reducing funds for high-risk activities like seaport security and underfunding first responders;

(6) funding the Missile Defense Agency at the level enacted for 2004 will provide robust support for ballistic missile defense;

(7) improving financial management at the Department of Defense should help identify billions of dollars of obligations and disbursements which the General Accounting Office has found that the Department of Defense cannot account for, and should result in substantial annual savings;

(8) improving the award, oversight, and administration of nearly $20 billion in contracts for the reconstruction of Iraq with firms such as Halliburton, and recouping overpayments and penalties, by audit-

ing and investigating such contracts, diligently applying the Truth-in-Negotiations Act, should result in substantial savings; and

(9) all savings that accrue from the actions recommended in paragraphs (6) through (9) should be used to fund higher priorities within the national security function of the budget, function ~~50~~ 050, and especially those high priorities identified in paragraphs (1) through (5).

SEC. 505. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ELIMINATING THE SHORTFALL IN THE PELL GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that the Pell Grant program has a shortfall of $3.7 billion that threatens the long-term stability of the program.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the mandatory levels in this resolution provide the $3.7 billion needed to eliminate the current shortfall in the Pell Grant program;

(2) eliminating the shortfall in the Pell Grant program restores the program to a sound financial basis and allows Congress to consider an increase in the maximum award.

SEC. 506. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that additional resources beyond those requested in the President's Fiscal Year 2005 Budget are needed to further strengthen our homeland security.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) this resolution provides $1 billion in additional homeland security funding above the President's requested level for 2005, and $1 billion above the President's requested level in each subsequent fiscal year; and

(2) the homeland security funding provided in this resolution will help to strengthen the security of our Nation's transportation system and other critical infrastructure, including our seaports, secure our borders, increase the preparedness of our public health system, train and equip our first responders, and otherwise strengthen the Nation's homeland security.

SEC. 507. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING PAY PARITY.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) compensation for civilian and military employees of the United States, without whom we cannot successfully serve and protect our citizens and taxpayers, must be sufficient to support our critical

efforts to recruit, retain, and reward quality people effectively and responsibly; and

(2) to achieve this objective, the rate of increase in the compensation of civilian employees should be equal to that proposed for the military in the President's fiscal year 2005 budget.

SEC. 508. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE CONSERVATION SPENDING CATEGORY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the 2001 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 106–291), which established a separate discretionary spending category for land conservation and natural resource protection programs for the fiscal years 2001 through 2006, passed by large margins in both the House and the Senate; and

(2) in establishing a separate conservation spending category, Congress recognized the chronic underfunding of programs that protect and enhance public lands, wildlife habitats, urban parks, historic and cultural landmarks, and coastal ecosystems.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that any law establishing new caps on discretionary spending should include a separate conservation spending category and that any caps on conservation spending for fiscal years 2005 or 2006 should be set at the levels established in Public Law 106–291.

SEC. 509. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) President Eisenhower first set aside the original Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in 1960 for the purpose of protecting its wilderness, wildlife, and recreational values; and

(2) while many refuges in America have been set aside to protect wildlife populations and habitats, the Arctic Refuge is the only refuge in which wilderness was recognized as a purpose for establishment; and

(3) in order to protect these unrivaled arctic landscapes and wildlife values, Congress significantly expanded the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in 1980 with the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487), and protected the area against additional oil and gas exploration or development; and

(4) the biological, cultural, historic, and scientific attributes of the area are so rich and uniquely entwined, and the ecological integrity of the area is so vulnerable to irreparable damage if oil develop-

ment is initiated, that the wilderness designation is fully warranted.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge should continue to be protected from oil and gas leasing, exploration, and related activities.

SEC. 510. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE HETCH HETCHY RESERVOIR IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the City of San Francisco was authorized by the United States Congress, in the Raker Act of 1913, to construct a dam and reservoir on the Tuolumne River in Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park; and

(2) since its completion in 1923, the City of San Francisco has used water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir for its water supply and electrical power generation; and

(3) the City of San Francisco currently provides between $2 million and $3 million annually to Yosemite National Park for use of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir; and

(4) any additional rental payments for the use of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir would in all likeli-

hood burden 2.4 million customers in the City and County of San Francisco and the Counties of Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Alameda who rely on its use by raising the cost of drinking water.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the Federal Government has long followed a policy of exempting municipalities from annual licensing fees for power used for municipal purposes or sold without profit and that this long-standing policy should apply to the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

SEC. 511. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE OUACHITA-BLACK NAVIGATION PROJECT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Ouachita-Black Navigation Project was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1950 and modified by the River and Harbor Act of 1960; and

(2) a 382-mile navigation channel on the Red, Black and Ouachita Rivers was created requiring annual dredging to ensure the rivers' channel depth is maintained at the nine feet needed for commercial use; and

(3) if adequate annual funding is not provided to the Corps of Engineers and others, the project will not be able to function, undercutting commerce and revitalization in the area served by the project,

and resulting in the loss of hundreds of jobs that are dependent on barge traffic.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that full funding should be provided for the Ouachita-Black Navigation Project in 2005 and beyond, notwithstanding the ton-mileage of barge traffic using the project.

SEC. 512. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Amtrak, the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, operates over 22,000 miles, serves over 500 communities, and is responsible for transporting more than 1.4 million commuter passengers daily; and

(2) Amtrak ridership reached a record high in 2003, surpassing the 24 million mark for the first time; and

(3) Amtrak continues to implement business reforms that have improved fiscal controls, more efficiently used resources, and stabilized operations; and

(4) Amtrak has also embarked on a major capital improvement program, outlined in a Five-Year Strategic Plan, that is designed to return the system

to a state of good repair so that passengers may continue to depend on safe and reliable service; and

(5) in fiscal year 2005, Amtrak must begin to address its current backlog of necessary capital improvements to avoid significant impairment in operations and reliability.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the Federal Government should provide additional resources sufficient to allow Amtrak to implement the improvements outlined in its Five-Year Strategic Plan and proceed with internal reforms.

SEC. 513. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON TAX SIMPLIFICATION AND TAX FAIRNESS.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the current tax system has been made increasingly complex and unfair to the detriment of the vast majority of working Americans;

(2) constant change and manipulation of the tax code have adverse effects on taxpayers' understanding and trust in the Nation's tax laws;

(3) these increases in complexity and clarity have made compliance more challenging for the average taxpayer and small business owner, especially the self-employed; and

(4) this budget resolution contemplates a comprehensive review of recent changes in the tax code, leading to future action to reduce the tax burden and compliance burden for middle-income workers and their families in the context of tax reform that makes the Federal tax code simpler and fairer to all taxpayers.

SEC. 514. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ACCELERATING INCREASED REFUNDABILITY OF THE CHILD TAX CREDIT FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) work is essential to promoting self-sufficient families which help children set goals in life and achieve them;

(2) workers of low and modest incomes have seen their ability to provide for their children eroded since 2001;

(3) members of the armed services serving in combat should have all the means necessary for providing for their children; and

(4) 12 million children of American workers (at least 200,000 in military families) will not benefit from the expanded child tax credit in 2004.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the increase in the refundability of the child tax credit from ten to fifteen percent of income between $10,500 and $26,625 should be accelerated by one year and should take effect in 2004; furthermore, other provisions in the tax code notwithstanding, combat pay for members of the Armed Services should be counted as earned income for the purposes of calculating refundability of the child tax credit.

SEC. 515. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING A TRIGGER MECHANISM FOR PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICE NEGOTIATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) The cost of the new Medicare law, estimated by the Congressional Budget Office before its passage to be $395,000,000,000 over ten years, has now been estimated by the Department of Health and Human Services to be $534,000,000,000 over ten years. Rising drug prices can increase the cost of the drug benefit and could end up shifting additional cost burdens to Medicare beneficiaries.

(2) Prescription drug spending increased 15.6 percent in 2002. These rising costs are one of the primary drivers of increasing health care spending, which grew 9.3 percent in 2002.

(3) The Veterans' Administration as well as every private insurer depends on bulk negotiation to keep drug prices down.

(4) According to a study by the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, Medicare payments for 24 leading drugs in 2000 were $887,000,000 higher than actual wholesale prices available to physicians and suppliers and $1,900,000,000 ~~$900,000,000~~ higher than prices available through the Federal supply schedule used by the Department of Veterans Affairs and other Federal purchasers.

(5) The private prescription drug plans provided for in the Medicare law do not exist in the marketplace. Therefore, it is impossible to predict whether these private plans will in fact be able to acquire substantial discounts through negotiation. In addition, private plans cannot take advantage of the full purchasing power of 40,000,000 beneficiaries.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) legislation should be adopted which would establish a trigger mechanism for negotiation of prescription drug prices by the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and

(2) this legislation would mandate that at any point when the expected ten-year expenditures for fiscal years 2004 through 2013 for Public Law 108–173 exceed the Congressional Budget Office estimate for this legislation, the Secretary of Health and Human Services would be required to immediately enter into direct negotiations with pharmaceutical manufacturers for competitive drug prices.