108TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 108–446

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 393, THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

MARCH 24, 2004.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 574]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 574, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 393, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2005, under a structured rule. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in this report which may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment.

The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in this report, except that the adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute shall constitute the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment.

The rule provides, upon the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, for a final period of general debate not to exceed 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget. The rule permits the chairman of the Budget Committee to offer amendments in the House to achieve mathematical consistency.

Finally, the rule provides that the concurrent resolution shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question of its adoption.

29–008

EXPLANATION OF WAIVERS

The waiver of all points of order against the amendments printed in this report is necessary, because several of the amendments are in violation of clause 10 of rule XVIII, which requires that amendments to the budget resolution be mathematically consistent and prohibits amendments from proposing to change the appropriate level of the public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution, as reported.

OBLIGATIONS UNDER SEC. 301(c) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

The Committee notes that certain features of the concurrent resolution originated by the Committee on the Budget might constitute 'procedure or matter which has the effect of changing any rule of the House' within the meaning of section 301(c) of the Budget Act. The Committee has reviewed those features of the concurrent resolution in the course of originating this special order of business for its consideration by the House. The Committee believes that this review adequately meets the needs of the Committee and obviates any practical need to refer the concurrent resolution to the Committee.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to clause 3(b) of House rule XIII the results of each record vote on an amendment or motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and against, are printed below:

Rules Committee record vote No. 228

Date: March 24, 2004.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. Frost.

Summary of motion: To make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for the amendment offered by Representative Thompson of California which allows for a PAYGO point of order in the House on any legislation, direct spending or revenue, which has the effect of increasing the on-budget deficit.

Results: Defeated 3 to 8.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee record vote No. 229

Date: March 24, 2004.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. Frost.

Summary of motion: To make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for the amendment offered by Representative Edwards which increases veterans health care (Veterans Benefits Services (700)) by $1.266 billion in FY'05. The increase is offset by increasing the recommended level of Federal revenues by $2.638 billion in FY'05, $264 million in FY'06, $12 million in FY'07, and $2 million in FY'08, as well as reduces the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced by the same amount for each fiscal year.

Results: Defeated 3 to 8.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee record vote No. 230

Date: March 24, 2004.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. Frost.

Summary of motion: To make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for the amendment offered by Representative Edwards which provides $2.5 billion in budget authority in FY'05 (Veterans Benefits Services (700)) for access to TRICARE for reserve personnel; improved housing for armed forces; an increase in imminent danger pay and family separation allowance; targeted pay raises for senior enlisted personnel; and to provide for the families of service men and women. The increase is offset by increasing the recommended level of Federal revenues by $2.704 billion in FY'05, $1.286 billion in FY'06, $642 million in FY'07, $228 million in FY'08, and $54 million in FY'09, as well as reduces the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced by the same amount for each fiscal year.

Results: Defeated 3 to 8.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee record vote No. 231

Date: March 24, 2004.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. Frost.

Summary of motion: To make in order and provide the appropriate waivers the amendment offered by Representative Edwards which increases mandatory funds for Defense (050) by $500 million over five years to restore survivor benefits for military retirees to 55 percent of the retired pay of the military service member. The increase is offset by increasing the recommended level of Federal revenues by $180 million in FY'06, $104 million in FY'07, $142 million in FY'08, and $572 million in FY'09, as well as reduces the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced by the same amount for each fiscal year.

Results: Defeated 3 to 8.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee record vote No. 232

Date: March 24, 2004

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. McGovern.

Summary of motion: To make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for the amendment offered by Representative Obey which provides an additional $13.2 billion for key priority areas which include: $2 billion for protecting the homeland; $2.3 billion for defense and veterans benefits; $5.7 billion for creating opportunities for our children and young adults; $200 million to assist the long term unemployed; $200 million to protect public health; $1.27 billion to provide healthcare for children and other vulnerable populations; $1 billion to provide clean water and open spaces for future generations; and $530 million to strengthen states and local communities. Provides for $6 billion of additional deficit reduction. The amendment is offset by capping tax cuts for the wealthiest 2 percent of taxpayers (increases the recommended level of Federal revenues by $19.2 billion in FY'05, as well as reduces the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced by the same amount in FY'05). Includes reconciliation instructions to Ways and Means and Senate Finance to report bills by October 1, 2004, that would increase revenues by $19.2 billion.

Results: Defeated 3 to 9.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee record vote No. 233

Date: March 24, 2004.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. McGovern.

Summary of motion: To make in order and provide the appropriate waivers the amendment offered by Representative Schiff which provides an additional $1.3 billion in FY'05 to the Administration of Justice (750). The amendment allows $700 million in additional funding for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, $400 million for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program and Edward Byrne grants, $200 million for programs within the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and $25 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program. The amendment is offset by a slight reduction (8.7 percent) of the tax cuts received under the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 and the Jobs and Growth Tax Reconciliation Act of 2003 for people with annual adjusted gross incomes of more than $1 million leaving them with tax cuts averaging $116,450 (increases the recommended level of Federal revenues by $950 million in FY'05, $700 million in FY'06, $550 million in FY'07, $350 million in FY'08, and $50 million in FY'09, as well as reduces the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced by the same amount for each fiscal year).

Results: Defeated 4 to 9.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay;

Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; Slaughter—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee record vote No. 234

Date: March 24, 2004.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. McGovern.

Summary of motion: To make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for the amendment offered by Representative Emanuel which increases by $1.75 billion Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500) in FY'06, in order to extend the Tuition Deduction for Higher Education for 1 year. Offset by reducing the "SUV" loophole (increases the recommended level of Federal revenues by $875 million in FY'05 and $875 million in FY'06, as well as reduces the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced by the same amount for each fiscal year).

Results: Defeated 4 to 9.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; Slaughter—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee record vote No. 235

Date: March 24, 2004.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. Hastings of Florida.

Summary of motion: to make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for the amendment offered by Representative Miller of North Carolina which increases Commerce and Housing Credit (370) by $203 million in FY'05 to provide an additional $132 million for Small Business Administration business loans and business assistance programs, and to increase funding for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership by $71 million. Increases Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500) by $400 million in FY'05 to reflect an increase for adult training and dislocated worker programs ($150 million) and fund the Community College Initiative ($250 million). Increases Income Security (600) by $6.494 billion in FY'04 to reflect continuation of the Federal Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program through June 30, 2004. Offset by increasing the recommended level of Federal revenues by $139 million in FY'05, $348 million in FY'06, $88 million in FY'07, $16 million in FY'08, and $6 million in FY'09, as well as reduces the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced by the same amount for each fiscal year.

Results: Defeated 4 to 8.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; Slaughter—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee record vote No. 236

Date: March 24, 2004.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. Hastings of Florida.

Summary of motion: To make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for the amendment offered by Representative Woolsey which adds $3.0 billion for No Child Left Behind (NCLB) programs, raises the Federal share of special education funding to 40 percent by 2012, and raises the maximum Pell Grant award to $4,500 for 2005. Includes a partial reduction of the tax cuts received under the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 and the Jobs and Growth Tax Reconciliation Act of 2003, for people with annual adjusted gross incomes of more than one million dollars. Assumes funding of $64.6 billion for discretionary programs, within the Department of Education for 2005, including $28.5 billion for programs funded under NCLB. The resolution thus provides a total increase of $7.3 billion over the President's level. The resolution increases funding for NCLB programs by $4.0 billion over the 2004 enacted level, for a total of $28.5 billion. Provides for a 22.8% Federal share of special education funding for 2005.

Results: Defeated 4 to 8.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; Slaughter—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee record vote No. 237

Date: March 24, 2004.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 393, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2005.

Motion by: Mr. Hastings of Florida.

Summary of motion: To make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for the amendment offered by Representative DeLauro which provides reconciliation instructions directing Ways and Means to report a bill by July 15, 2004, increasing outlays by $1.7 billion for FY'05 and reducing revenues by $2.377 billion for FY'05. Reconciliation would provide for an increase in the child tax credit refundability from 10 percent to 15 percent for families earning between $10,500 and $26,625. Includes combat pay in calculations of the income threshold for members of the military serving in Iraq and Afghanistan, to ensure that military families are able to benefit from the child tax credit. Offset by closing the corporate expatriates loophole in the tax code.

Results: Defeated 4 to 8.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; Slaughter—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

(Summaries derived from information provided by the amendment sponsor.)

1. Scott (VA): CBC Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. The Congressional Black Caucus fiscal year 2005 budget promotes improvements for homeland security, provides necessary benefits

for our veterans, addresses he domestic challenges of educating our youth and growing our economy and tackles the international challenges of poverty, disease and sustainable development. Provides the necessary resources for the Department of Homeland Security to begin fully protecting America's rails and ports, and provides significant resources for our first responders—the first line of defense in the event of an attack. Provides vital funding to fulfill our promises to our veterans as well as our current troops and reservists fighting on battlefields around the world. Provides for job training and workforce development and a four-week extension for unemployment benefits. Provides additional funding for job creation programs under the Small Business Administration. Restores cuts and funds increases in specific budget function areas. These include investments in providing funding for health insurance for the uninsured, fully funding the fiscal year 2005 authorization level for No Child Left Behind, doubling the federal funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Hispanic Serving Institutions, increasing the Pell Grant Allotment for college students, and funding resources for law enforcement initiatives such as COPS, local law enforcement block grants, and juvenile justice programs. Raises revenues by rescinding the tax cuts from 2001 and 2003 for individuals making more than $200,000 in gross income and by closing tax loopholes, abusive shelters, and methods of tax avoidance. Protects the child-care tax credit, the elimination of the marriage penalty and the 10% tax bracket. Provides funding for deficit reduction. Reduces funding for the Ballistic Missile Defense program and estimates savings in defense contractor overcharges. (40 minutes)

2. Hill/Stenholm: Blue Dog Amendment in the nature of a Substitute. The Blue Dog budget combines the spending restraint in the President's budget with strong budget enforcement measures and responsible tax policy to reduce the deficit and balance the budget by 2012. The budget focuses on policies for next year, deferring action on additional tax cuts or other proposals that would create additional budgetary obligations in future years based on projections until Congress and the President have taken action to reduce the deficit. Implements a combination of spending restraint, restructuring of enacted tax cuts and making extension of tax cuts after 2010 subject to paygo rules to reduce the deficit and achieve a balanced budget by 2012. Reduces deficit by one half in two years and to one third of it's current size by 2010. Requires the House to have a separate vote on legislation increasing the debt limit by $150 billion. Restricts further increases in the debt limit, other than increases necessary to meet obligations for military operations, to no more than $100 billion at a time until CBO certifies that the budget on path to achieve unified balance by 2012. Extends pay as you go rules for all legislation which would increase the deficit through increases in mandatory spending or reductions in revenues. Establishes discretionary spending limits enforced by sequestration for the next two fiscal years at the levels proposed by the President. Requires separate vote in the House to waive budget rules, including paygo rules and discretionary spending limits. Establishes a point of order against legislation with costs that begin outside the budget window. Calls for President and Congress to consider changes to prescription drug legislation if actual costs

are above the $400 billion in the budget last year. Calls for President and Congress to consider legislation offsetting the increase in the deficit if actual revenues are below the levels assumed in the budget last year. Prohibits the use of "directed scorekeeping" in which legislation directs CBO to use certain assumptions to provide a more favorable budget estimate. Requires that the Congressional Budget Office provide an estimate of the macro-economic effect of legislation increasing or reducing the budget deficit. Discretionary spending: Sets overall discretionary spending totals at the levels recommended by the President; Sets aside $50 billion for a supplemental request by the President for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan; Increases funding for defense in 2005 by $26.5 billion above 2004 enacted levels (excluding supplemental); Reallocate funding among budget functions to provide more funding for education, discretionary health care and veterans; and allows spending levels to be adjusted for the highway bill reauthorization if the legislation provides increases in funding that are fully offset. The Blue Dog budget restructures tax cuts to benefit middle class. Extends family tax relief expiring after 2004 (full child tax credit, marriage penalty relief, expanded 10% bracket) for one year, with further extensions subject to paygo. Assumes estate tax relief for family farms and small businesses. Suspends reductions in top two marginal tax rates through 2010. Allows additional tax cuts (energy bill, etc) if the costs are offset. Congress could extend expiring tax cuts if they are offset under paygo rules. Congress could make tax cuts permanent if the budget is balanced and making the tax cuts permanent would not put the budget back into deficit. Calls for revenue neutral reforms of the AMT to protect middle income taxpayers. The Blue Dog budget also provides for: the establishment of a reserve fund for legislation improving access to health insurance by the uninsured if the legislation is fully offset; and the establishment of a reserve fund which would provide additional funding for local law enforcement if the House approves legislation for new spectrum auctions. (40 minutes)

3. Hensarling: RSC Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. The Republican Study Committee amendment replaces the current 19 functional categories with four functions: Defense Discretionary, Homeland Security, Non-Defense Discretionary and Mandatory Spending, and Interest. Includes Iraq Operations Reserve Fund. Includes Budget Committee number on discretionary Defense, but creates a one-way firewall that locks in that level as minimum amount of funding and permits non-defense spending to be shifted towards defense. Includes Budget Committee number for discretionary Homeland Security. Reduces non-security discretionary spending by 1% compared to last year's level (Budget Committee will call for a freeze, a difference of approximately $6.1 billion in the first year). Includes reconciliation instructions reducing the rate of growth of non-Social Security mandatory spending by 1%. Chairmen would be permitted to apply the savings unevenly across mandatory programs with particular emphasis on exempting earned entitlement programs (A savings of approximately $7.3 billion in the first year compared to the Budget Committee). Assumes the President's number for tax relief over the next five years (Budget Committee calls for $152.6 billion in tax relief, $30 billion less than the President's Budget over five years). Calls for two ad-

ditional reconciliation bills, one to extend expiring tax provisions and a second for new tax relief proposals. Provides a definition for emergency spending in the Budget Resolution that will be enforceable via a new point of order. Requires a stand-alone vote to waive any point of order that a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion or conference report is in violation of the Budget Resolution. Create "Family Budget Protection Accounts" that allow Congress to target spending during the appropriations and direct spending process and redirect that spending foe deficit reduction at the end of the fiscal year. Includes a sense of Congress on overall budget process reform. (40 minutes)

4. Spratt: Democratic Leadership Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. Achieves balance by 2012 and contains smaller deficits than the Republican budget in every year. The Democratic leadership budget provides more funds than the Republican budget for important domestic priorities, such as education, veterans, the environment, and homeland security. The Democratic budget also extends middle-class tax cuts such as the marriage penalty relief, the child tax credit, Alternative Minimum Tax relief and the 10 percent individual tax bracket. Finally, the Democratic budget reimposes and complies with the pay-as-you-go budget enforcement rule which helped wipe out the deficit and achieve surpluses in the 1990s. PAYGO requires that any increase in tax cuts or spending be fully offset. (60 minutes)

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

1. AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT OF VIRGINIA, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

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 2006 through 2009 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009:

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

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

Fiscal year 2005: $1,492,715,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,656,735,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,760,168,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,857,859,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,963,833,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: $15,581,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $5,224,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: $12,069,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $10,773,000,000.

(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 2005: $2,040,121,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,099,869,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,221,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,338,667,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,457,855,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: $2,022,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,111,755,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,196,982,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,303,025,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,419,950,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: −$529,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: −$455,020,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$436,814,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$445,166,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: −$456,117,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: $8,066,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $8,645,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $9,204,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $9,770,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $10,351,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: $4,754,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $5,030,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $5,272,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $5,507,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $5,739,000,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2005 through 2009 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $408,486,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $439,979,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $430,694,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $428,774,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $451,728,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $434,219,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $473,293,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $453,061,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $494,923,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $473,956,000,000.

(2) Homeland Security (100):

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $36,531,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,552,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $35,902,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $35,421,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $37,628,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $38,004,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $39,083,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $39,478,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $43,264,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,148,000,000.

(3) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $28,329,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,616,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $29,585,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,282,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $29,745,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $28,258,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $29,904,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $27,036,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $30,064,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,925,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $22,822,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,458,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $22,936,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,691,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $23,051,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,752,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $23,166,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,772,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $23,283,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,872,000,000.

(5) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $2,863,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,201,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $2,604,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,397,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $2,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,040,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $2,629,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $662,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $2,285,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $891,000,000.

(6) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $31,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,032,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $31,817,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $32,147,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,385,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $32,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,368,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $33,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,056,000,000.

(7) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $21,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,632,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $23,534,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,461,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $24,439,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,354,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $24,203,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,113,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $25,065,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,112,000,000.

(8) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $10,792,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,782,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $10,242,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,842,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $9,727,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,769,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $9,705,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $9,580,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,740,000,000.
(9) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $65,121,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,069,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $66,176,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,304,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $68,364,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,232,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $69,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $70,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,554,000,000.
(10) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $12,230,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,322,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $12,020,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,667,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $12,082,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,906,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $12,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,725,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $12,122,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,860,000,000.
(11) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $111,283,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $112,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $111,918,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $113,191,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $112,380,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $113,781,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $112,103,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $114,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $113,755,000,000.

(12) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $246,371,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $245,453,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $253,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $253,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $267,406,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $266,377,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $286,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $285,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $305,336,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $304,756,000,000.
(13) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $288,166,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $289,126,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $322,974,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $322,549,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $362,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $363,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $387,838,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $387,858,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $414,278,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $413,853,000,000.
(14) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $343,018,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $345,412,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $341,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $343,990,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $345,897,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $348,565,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $358,595,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $360,817,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $367,645,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $369,265,000,000.
(15) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $15,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,094,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $16,589,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,589,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $18,049,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,049,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $19,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $21,989,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,989,000,000.

(16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $79,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,205,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $77,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $75,427,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,678,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $78,692,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $78,211,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $79,401,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $78,942,000,000.

(17) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $31,874,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,445,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $29,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,663,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $29,232,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $29,377,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,264,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $29,525,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,388,000,000.

(18) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $17,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,916,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $17,419,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,392,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $17,573,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,401,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $17,320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $17,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,044,000,000.

(19) Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $270,331,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $270,331,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $317,882,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $317,882,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $362,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $362,839,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $396,309,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $396,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $424,487,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $424,487,000,000.

(20) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $50,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,850,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $________________.
(B) Outlays, $18,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $________________.
(B) Outlays, $5,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $________________.
(B) Outlays, $1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $________________.
(B) Outlays, $250,000,000.

(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$52,349,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$52,475,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$54,427,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$54,477,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$62,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$63,767,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$65,485,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$66,147,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$60,856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$59,893,000,000.

2. AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE HILL OF INDIANA, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—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 2006 through 2014 are hereby set forth.

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2005 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 2005: $1,466,774,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,643,201,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,776,224,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,867,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,976,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,095,382,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,293,633,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,472,923,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,605,505,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,747,823,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: $10,360,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $10,980,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$21,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$22,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: −$23,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: −$31,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: −$12,040,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $11,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $12,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $14,000,000,000.

(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 2005: $1,962,161,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,064,882,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,190,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,294,184,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,424,272,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,521,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,645,018,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,721,044,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,846,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,972,679,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: $1,981,499,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,075,659,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,166,368,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: $2,259,452,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,386,165,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,497,928,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,626,458,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,695,976,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,827,312,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,952,585,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: −$514,726,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: −$432,458,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$390,144,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$391,542,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: −$409,264,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: −$402,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: −$332,825,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: −$223,053,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: −$221,807,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: −$204,762,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: $8,048,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $8,605,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $9,116,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $9,629,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $10,162,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $10,691,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $11,150,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $11,514,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $11,872,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $12,215,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005: $4,737,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $4,990,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $5,184,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $5,365,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $5,550,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $5,714,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $5,796,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $5,758,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $5,712,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $5,643,900,000,000.

SEC. 102. HOMELAND SECURITY.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2005 for Homeland Security are as follows:

(1) New budget authority, $34,102,000,000.
(2) Outlays, $29,997,000,000.

SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2005 through 2014 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $422,157,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $449,442,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $444,807,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $441,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $466,423,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $448,337,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $488,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $468,010,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $511,074,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $489,757,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $523,701,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $511,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $537,177,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $533,024,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $550,124,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $539,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $563,075,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $557,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $577,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $571,363,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $26,586,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $27,836,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,066,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $27,990,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $27,540,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $28,298,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $28,888,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $29,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $30,119,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,124,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $30,752,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,654,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $31,438,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,216,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $23,418,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,975,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $23,557,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $23,696,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,352,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $23,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,040,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $23,980,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,525,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $24,484,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $25,005,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $25,531,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,813,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $26,084,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,340,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $26,641,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,878,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $2,344,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $707,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $2,189,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,024,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $2,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $649,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $2,305,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $373,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $1,903,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $489,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $1,823,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $563,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $1,891,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $609,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $1,963,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $917,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $2,040,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $2,122,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,296,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $31,386,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,061,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $31,758,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,104,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $32,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $33,445,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,541,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $33,007,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,024,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $33,755,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,852,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $34,502,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,099,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $35,242,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,664,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $36,046,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,149,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $36,945,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,008,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $22,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,184,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $24,129,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $25,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,941,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $25,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,061,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $25,985,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,138,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $25,980,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $25,963,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,142,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $25,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,078,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $25,888,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,038,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $25,854,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,031,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $11,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,677,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $10,457,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $9,944,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,380,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $10,206,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,485,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $9,878,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,106,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $10,084,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $10,191,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,317,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $10,375,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,631,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $10,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,659,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $10,727,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,693,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $71,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,861,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $73,370,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,492,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $75,962,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $73,350,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $75,620,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,450,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $78,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $78,841,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $72,791,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,860,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $73,594,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $74,432,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $78,863,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $75,290,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $80,531,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $76,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $82,165,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14,999,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,540,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $14,950,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,594,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $15,183,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,462,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $15,433,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,565,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $15,872,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $16,189,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,247,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $16,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,978,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $16,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,159,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $17,196,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,450,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $17,542,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,750,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $93,036,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $90,735,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $94,241,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $93,398,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $94,993,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $94,109,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $91,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $91,285,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $96,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,213,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $98,169,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,894,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $100,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $98,961,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $102,177,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $101,088,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $104,292,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $103,091,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $106,398,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $105,176,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $251,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $249,821,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $257,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $258,058,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $271,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $271,154,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $289,795,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $289,865,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $312,044,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $309,527,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $332,207,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $332,089,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $356,257,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $355,680,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $382,311,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $381,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $410,737,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $409,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $441,609,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $440,241,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $287,855,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $288,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $322,663,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $322,245,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $362,525,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $362,784,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $387,258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $387,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $414,018,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $413,870,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $442,208,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $442,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $478,799,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $478,801,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $504,733,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $504,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $550,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $550,427,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $595,866,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $595,863,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $388,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $342,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $336,305,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $340,057,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $341,053,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $343,778,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $352,262,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $354,584,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $363,266,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $364,864,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $375,408,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $377,160,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $392,172,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $392,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $382,017,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $382,492,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $396,417,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $396,918,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $407,234,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $408,043,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $15,386,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,196,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $16,801,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,740,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $18,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,139,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $19,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $21,860,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,863,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $24,121,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $28,007,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,009,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $30,993,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,995,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $33,739,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,740,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $36,603,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,604,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $71,432,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $69,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $69,415,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $68,521,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $67,554,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $66,937,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $68,680,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $68,443,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $73,552,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $73,097,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $75,138,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $74,667,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $79,507,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $79,046,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $76,587,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $76,114,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $81,208,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $80,732,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $83,275,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $82,822,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $43,835,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $39,933,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,269,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $40,601,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,637,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $38,497,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $38,501,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $42,172,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,444,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $43,335,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $43,022,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $44,531,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $44,174,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $45,776,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $45,378,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $47,052,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,617,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $48,375,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $49,939,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $17,324,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,962,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $17,549,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,498,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $17,711,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,531,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $18,847,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,713,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $17,276,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,189,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $17,852,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,634,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $18,464,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,230,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $19,088,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,908,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $19,710,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,262,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, $20,359,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,852,000,000.

(18) Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $270,012,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $270,012,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $316,698,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $316,698,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $359,828,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $359,828,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $390,726,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $390,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $416,367,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $416,367,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, $439,593,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $439,593,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, $459,207,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $459,207,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, $475,986,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $475,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $488,534,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $488,534,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $502,137,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $502,137,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $49,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $302,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,813,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$301,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $699,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$316,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$316,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, −$324,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$324,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, −$334,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$334,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, −$342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, −$351,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$351,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, −$357,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$357,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$52,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$52,505,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$59,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$59,848,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$61,787,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$61,937,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$64,532,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$62,982,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$61,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$62,745,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, −$63,552,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$65,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, −$66,135,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$67,820,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, −$68,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$70,355,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, −$71,406,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$72,881,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, −$73,765,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$75,135,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION.

(a) RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTION.—Not later than October 1, 2004, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than $10,360,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, by not more than $45,900,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009, and by not more than $51,740,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that in complying with the instructions set forth in subsection (a), the Committee on Ways and Means should provide middle-class tax relief by extending the provisions regarding the child tax credit, marriage penalty, and ten percent income tax bracket expiring in 2004 for one year, provide permanent estate tax relief for small business and family farms and ranches, and defer a portion of tax reductions for taxpayers within incomes over $200,000 a year until the budget is balanced.

(c) ADDITIONAL RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTION.—Not later than October 1, 2004, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction that is revenue neutral by—

(1) raising revenues by closing corporate tax loopholes, improving tax compliance, and making other tax changes; and

(2) utilizing these savings to provide additional tax relief to middle-class families and small businesses or make other tax changes to promote economic growth.

SEC. 202. SUBMISSION OF REPORT ON DEFENSE SAVINGS.

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 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. Funds identified should be reallocated to programs and activities that directly contribute to enhancing the combat capabilities of the U.S.

military forces with an emphasis on force protection, munitions and surveillance capabilities. For purposes of this subsection, the report by the Committee on Armed Services shall be inserted in the Congressional Record by the chairman of the Committee on the Budget not later than May 21, 2004.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS AND ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle A—Reserve Funds

SEC. 301. RESERVE FUND FOR THE COSTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN.

(a) RESERVE FUND.—In the House, if the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) for the costs of military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, then the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall make the appropriate revisions to the allocations and other levels in this resolution by an amount not exceed $50,000,000,000 in new budget authority and the resulting outlays.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should submit a supplemental request for funding necessary for military and civilian operations in Iraq and Afghanistan through the end of the calendar year not later than June 30, 2004.

SEC. 302. RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE UNINSURED.

If the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides health insurance or expands access to care for the uninsured (including a measure providing for tax deductions for the purchase of health insurance or other measures), increases access to health insurance through lowering costs, and does not increase the costs of current health insurance coverage, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise allocations of new budget authority and outlays, the revenue aggregates, and other appropriate aggregates to reflect such legislation, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for fiscal year 2005 and for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

SEC. 303. ADJUSTMENT FOR SURFACE TRANSPORTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, 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 subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 250(c)(4) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 in excess of—

(1) for fiscal year 2005, $41,772,000,000; or

(2) for fiscal years 2005 through 2009, $207,293,000,000;

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 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 appropriately made available to such Fund for the applicable fiscal year caused by such legislation or previously enacted legislation.

(b) ADJUSTMENT FOR OUTLAYS.—(1) For fiscal year 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 $40,600,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, for programs, projects, and activities within the highway and transit categories as defined in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 250(c)(4) 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 in 2005 pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) For fiscal year 2006, 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 $40,621,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, for programs, projects, and activities within the highway and transit categories as defined in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 250(c)(4) 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 in 2006 pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 304. RESERVE FUND FOR PERMANENT EXTENSION OF TAX CUTS.

In the House, notwithstanding section 311 of this resolution, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that makes the provisions of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 permanent, and if the chairman on the Committee on the Budget certifies that the enactment of such legislation would not cause or increase a unified budget deficit in 2011 or any succeeding fiscal year covered by this resolution, then the chairman on the Committee on the Budget shall revise allocations to accommodate such legislation and make other necessary adjustments.

SEC. 305. RESERVE FUND FOR FUNDING LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS.

In the House, if the House passes legislation reported by the Committee on Energy and Commerce providing for additional spectrum auctions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise allocations for legislation providing increased funding for local law enforcement assistance by an amount that does not exceed the estimated increase in receipts from the spectrum auction legislation reported by the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

SEC. 306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MILITARY SURVIVORS' BENEFIT PLAN.

In the House, if the Committee on Armed Services reports legislation, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that increases survivors' benefits under the Military Survivors' Benefit Plan, 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 resulting from a change other than to discretionary appropriations in fiscal year 2005 and for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

Subtitle B—Enforcement

SEC. 311. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CERTAIN LEGISLATION REDUCING THE SURPLUS OR INCREASING THE DEFICIT AFTER FISCAL YEAR 2009.

It shall not be in order in the House to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that includes any provision that first provides new budget authority or a decrease in revenues for any fiscal year after fiscal year 2009 through fiscal year 2014 that would decrease the surplus or increase the deficit for any fiscal year.

SEC. 312. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

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

(1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget; and

(2) such chairman may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

SEC. 313. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS IN THE HOUSE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto, that provides new budget authority that would cause the discretionary spending limits to be exceeded for any fiscal year.

(b) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—In the House and as used in this section, the term "discretionary spending limit" means—

(1) with respect to fiscal year 2005, for the discretionary category: $________ in new budget authority and $________ in outlays;

(2) with respect to fiscal year 2006, for the discretionary category: $________ in new budget authority and $________ in outlays;

(3) with respect to fiscal year 2007, for the discretionary category: $________ in new budget authority and $________ in outlays;

as adjusted in conformance with subsection (c).

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) CHAIRMAN.—After the reporting of a bill or joint resolution, the offering of an amendment thereto, or the submission of a conference report thereon, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the adjustments set forth in subparagraph (B) for the amount of new budget authority in that measure (if that measure meets the requirements set forth in paragraph (2)) and the outlays flowing from that budget authority. The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may also make appropriate adjustments for the reserve funds set forth in sections 201 and 202.

(B) MATTERS TO BE ADJUSTED.—The adjustments referred to in subparagraph (A) are to be made to—

(i) the discretionary spending limits, if any, set forth in the appropriate concurrent resolution on the budget;

(ii) the allocations made pursuant to the appropriate concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(iii) the budgetary aggregates as set forth in the appropriate concurrent resolution on the budget.

(2) AMOUNTS OF ADJUSTMENTS.—The adjustment referred to in paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) an amount provided and designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 314;

(B) an amount appropriated for military operations in Iraq as provided in section 301; and

(C) an amount provided for transportation under section 303.

(3) APPLICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS.—The adjustments made for legislation pursuant to paragraph (1) shall—

(A) apply while that legislation is under consideration;

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

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

(4) APPLICATION OF THIS SECTION.—The provisions of this section shall apply to legislation providing new budget authority for fiscal years 2003 through 2005.

(d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—(1) It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider a rule or order that waives the application of this section.

(2)(A) This subsection shall apply only to the House of Representatives.

(B) In order to be cognizable by the Chair, a point of order under this section must specify the precise language on which it is premised.

(C) As disposition of points of order under this section, the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect to the proposition that is the subject of the points of order.

(D) A question of consideration under this section shall be debatable for 10 minutes by each Member initiating a point of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent on each point of order, but shall otherwise be decided without intervening motion except one that the House adjourn or that the Committee of the Whole rise, as the case may be.

(E) The disposition of the question of consideration under this subsection with respect to a bill or joint resolution shall be considered also to determine the question of consideration under this subsection with respect to an amendment made in order as original text.

SEC. 314. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—If a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation is enacted or if appropriations for discretionary accounts are enacted that the President designates as an emergency requirement and that the Congress so designates in statute, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be designated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this resolution.

(b) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under subsection (a), the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall analyze whether a proposed emergency requirement meets all the criteria in paragraph (2).

(2) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The criteria to be considered in determining whether a proposed expenditure or tax change is an emergency requirement are that the expenditure or tax change is—

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

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

(iii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(iv) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(v) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(3) JUSTIFICATION FOR USE OF DESIGNATION.—When an emergency designation is proposed in any bill, joint resolution, or conference report thereon, the committee report and the statement of managers accompanying a conference report, as the

case may be, shall provide a written justification of why the provision meets the criteria set forth in paragraph (2).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms "direct spending", "receipts", and "appropriations for discretionary accounts" means any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion or conference report that provides direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(d) SEPARATE HOUSE VOTE ON EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—(1) In the House, in the consideration of any measure for amendment in the Committee of the Whole containing any emergency spending designation, it shall always be in order unless specifically waived by terms of a rule governing consideration of that measure, to move to strike such emergency spending designation from the portion of the bill then open to amendment.

(2) The Committee on Rules shall include in the report required by clause 1(d) of rule XI (relating to its activities during the Congress) of the Rules of House of Representatives a separate item identifying all waivers of points of order relating to emergency spending designations, listed by bill or joint resolution number and the subject matter of that measure.

(e) COMMITTEE NOTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.—Whenever the Committee on Appropriations or any other committee of either House (including a committee of conference) reports any bill or joint resolution that provides budget authority for any emergency, the report accompanying that bill or joint resolution (or the joint explanatory statement of managers in the case of a conference report on any such bill or joint resolution) shall identify all provisions that provide budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom for such emergency and include a statement of the reasons why such budget authority meets the definition of an emergency pursuant to the guidelines described in subsection (b).

(f) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of order is sustained under this section against a conference report, the report shall be disposed of as provided in section 313(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(g) EXCEPTION FOR DEFENSE AND HOMELAND SECURITY SPENDING.—Subsection (d) shall not apply against an emergency designation for a provision making discretionary appropriations in the defense category and for homeland security programs.

SEC. 315. PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the House to consider any direct spending or revenue legislation that would increase the on-budget deficit or cause an on-budget deficit for any one of the three applicable time periods as measured in paragraphs (5) and (6).

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

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

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

(C) The period of the 5 fiscal years following the first 5 fiscal years covered in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(3) DIRECT-SPENDING LEGISLATION.—For purposes of this subsection and except as provided in paragraph (4), the term "direct-spending legislation" means any bill, joint resolution, amendment, 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.

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

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget;

(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; or

(C) any legislation for which an adjustment is made under section 301.

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

(A) use the baseline surplus or deficit used for the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget as adjusted for any changes in revenues or direct spending assumed by such resolution; and

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

(6) PRIOR SURPLUS.—If direct spending or revenue legislation increases the on-budget deficit or causes an on-budget deficit when taken individually, it must also increase the on-budget deficit or cause an on-budget deficit when taken together with all direct spending and revenue legislation enacted since the beginning of the calendar year not accounted for in the baseline under paragraph (5)(A), except that direct spending or revenue effects resulting in net deficit reduction enacted pursuant to reconciliation instructions since the beginning of that same calendar year shall not be available.

(b) APPEALS.—Appeals in the House from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be.

(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.

(d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—(1) It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider a rule or order that waives the application of this section.

(2)(A) This subsection shall apply only to the House of Representatives.

(B) In order to be cognizable by the Chair, a point of order under this section must specify the precise language on which it is premised.

(C) As disposition of points of order under this section, the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect to the proposition that is the subject of the points of order.

(D) A question of consideration under this section shall be debatable for 10 minutes by each Member initiating a point of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent on each point of order, but shall otherwise be decided without intervening motion except one that the House adjourn or that the Committee of the Whole rise, as the case may be.

(E) The disposition of the question of consideration under this subsection with respect to a bill or joint resolution shall be considered also to determine the question of consideration under this subsection with respect to an amendment made in order as original text.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on September 30, 2009.

SEC. 316. DISCLOSURE OF EFFECT OF LEGISLATION ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Each report of a committee of the House on a public bill or public joint resolution shall contain an estimate by the committee of the amount the public debt would be increased (including related debt service costs) in carrying out the bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in the 5-fiscal year period beginning with such fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by the bill or joint resolution if less than five years).

SEC. 317. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST COSTS.

Whenever a committee of either House of Congress reports to its House legislation providing new budget authority or providing an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures, the report accompanying that bill or joint resolution shall contain a projection by the Congressional Budget Office of the cost of the debt servicing that would be caused by such measure for such fiscal year (or fiscal years) and each of the 4 ensuing fiscal years.

SEC. 318. DYNAMIC SCORING OF TAX LEGISLATION.

Any report of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of any bill or joint resolution reported by that committee that proposes to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and which report includes an estimate prepared by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation pursuant to clause 2(h)(2) of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall also contain an estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office regarding the macroeconomic effect of any increase or decrease in the estimated budget deficit resulting from such bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 319. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), an advance appropriation may not be reported in a bill or joint resolution making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation, and may not be in order as an amendment thereto.

(2) Managers on the part of the House may not agree to a Senate amendment that would violate paragraph (1) unless specific au-

thority to agree to the amendment first is given by the House by a separate vote with respect thereto.

(b) LIMITATION.—In the House, an advance appropriation may be provided for fiscal year 2006 or 2007 for programs, projects, activities or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations" in an aggregate amount not to exceed $23,568,000,000 in new budget authority.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, 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 2005 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2005.

Subtitle C—Increase in Debt Limit Contingent Upon Plan To Restore Balanced Budget.

SEC. 321. INCREASE IN DEBT LIMIT.

(a) TEMPORARY INCREASE IN STATUTORY DEBT LIMIT.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House shall report a bill as soon as practicable, but not later than June 30, 2004, that consists solely of changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the statutory debt limit by $150,000,000,000.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—(1) Except as provided by subsection (a) or paragraph (2), it shall not be in order in the House to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that includes any provision that increases the limit on the public debt by more than $100,000,000,000.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply in the House if—

(A) the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House has made the certification described in section 322 that the unified budget will be in balance by fiscal year 2012; or

(B) the President has submitted to Congress a declaration that such increase is necessary to finance costs of a military conflict or address an imminent threat to national security, but which shall not exceed the amount of the adjustment under section 301 for the costs of military operations in Iraq.

SEC. 322. REVIEW OF BUDGET OUTLOOK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If, in the report released pursuant to section 202 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, entitled the Budget and Economic Outlook Update (for fiscal years 2005 through 2014), the Director of the Congressional Budget Office projects that the unified budget of the United States for fiscal year 2012 will be in balance, then the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House is authorized to certify that the budget is projected to meet the goals of a balanced budget.

(b) CALCULATING DISCRETIONARY SPENDING BASELINE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall use the discretionary spending levels set forth in this resolution, including any adjustments to such levels as a result of the implementation of any reserve funds set forth in this resolution to calculate the discretionary spending baseline.

TITLE IV—SENSE OF CONGRESS AND SENSE OF HOUSE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of Congress that legislation should be enacted enforcing this resolution by—

(1) setting discretionary spending limits for budget authority and outlays at the levels set forth in this resolution for each of the next 3 fiscal years;

(2) reinstating the pay-as-you-go rules set forth in section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for the next 5 fiscal years;

(3) requiring separate votes to exceed such discretionary spending limits or to waive such pay-as-you-go rules;

(4) establishing a definition for emergency spending and requiring a justification for emergency spending requests and legislation; and

(5) establishing expedited rescission authority regarding congressional votes on rescission submitted by the President and reducing discretionary spending limits to reflect savings from any rescissions enacted into law.

SEC. 402. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TAX REFORM.

It is the sense of Congress that the Committee on Ways and Means should—

(1) work with the Secretary of the Treasury to draft legislation reforming the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in a revenue-neutral manner to improve savings and investment; and

(2) consider changes that address the treatment of dividends and retirement savings, corporate tax avoidance, and simplification of the tax laws.

SEC. 403. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON SPENDING ACCOUNTABILITY.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) authorizing committees should actively engage in oversight utilizing—

(A) the plans and goals submitted by executive agencies pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993; and

(B) the performance evaluations submitted by such agencies (that are based upon the Program Assessment Rating Tool which is designed to improve agency performance);

in order to enact legislation to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse to ensure the efficient use of taxpayer dollars;

(2) all Federal programs should be periodically reauthorized and funding for unauthorized programs should be level-funded in fiscal year 2005 unless there is a compelling justification;

(3) committees should submit written justifications for earmarks and should consider not funding those most egregiously inconsistent with national policy;

(4) the fiscal year 2005 budget resolution should be vigorously enforced; and

(5) Congress should make every effort to offset nonwar-related supplemental appropriations.

SEC. 404. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PREVIOUSLY ENACTED TAX LEGISLATION.

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

(1) H. Con. Res. 95, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004 provided that revenues would be $1.883 trillion in fiscal year 2004 after enactment of the tax cut legislation provided for in the resolution.

(2) Many advocates of the tax cut argued that revenues would actually be much higher because the tax cuts would stimulate growth and produce a surge in revenues.

(3) The Congressional Budget Office estimated in "An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2005" that revenues would be $1.782 trillion in 2004, $100 billion lower than promised when the tax cuts were enacted.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress should enact legislation to review the impact of enacted tax cut legislation on total revenues; and

(2) such legislation should establish revenue targets equal to total revenue levels established in the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004; and that if total revenues fall below the targets, the President would be required to propose legislation to offset the revenue shortfall through spending reductions or increased revenues or explicitly authorize an increase in the debt limit by the amount of the shortfall and that Congress would be required to consider vote on the President's proposal under an expedited process.

SEC. 405. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING A TRIGGER MECHANISM FOR COSTS OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG LEGISLATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress 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.

(2) Without taking steps to control the cost of prescription drugs, the Medicare law will become an unsustainable burden on the the Government and on taxpayers. In addition, rising drug costs could end up shifting additional cost burdens to Medicare beneficiaries.

(3) The Congressional Budget Office ans the Department of Human Services have estimated that the reforms enacted as part of Medicare legislation increasing participation of private plans in the Medicare program would increase the costs of the Medicare program.

(4) Prescription drug costs increased 15.3 percent in 2003. These rising costs are one of the primary drivers of increasing health care costs, which ran at 9.3 percent last year.

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

(1) legislation should be adopted which would establish a trigger mechanism to reduce costs of Medicare prescription drug legislation through negotiation of prescription drug prices by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other changes to Medicare prescription drug legislation recommended by the President;

(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; and

(3) this legislation would further provide that if the Secretary is unable to negotiate reductions in prescription drug prices sufficient to reduce estimated ten year expenditures for Public Law 108–174 by the amount these costs exceed the Congressional Budget Office estimates for this legislation when it was enacted the President would be required to submit to Congress legislative changes to eliminate this excess and Congress would be required to consider this proposal under an expedited process.

SEC. 406. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING RESPONSIBLE FUNDING FOR ADDITIONAL MILITARY END STRENGTH.

It is the sense of the Congress that the aggregates and function levels in this resolution for major functional category 050 (Defense), excluding any supplemental appropriations under section 301 for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, assumes funding in the Military Personnel accounts for the costs of approximately 10,000 additional military personnel exceeding the normal strength levels either to provide forces deployed for military operations or to sustain the readiness levels of deploying units.

SEC. 407. 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 competitive 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 manufacturers reach their optimal performance and create jobs.

SEC. 408. 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 the 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. 409. 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. 410. 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. 411. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON LIHEAP.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the United States is in the grip of pervasively higher home energy prices;

(2) high natural gas, heating oil, and propane prices are, in general, having an effect that is rippling through the United States economy and are, in particular, impacting home energy bills;

(3) while persons in many sectors can adapt to natural gas, heating oil, and propane price increases, persons in some sectors simply cannot;

(4) elderly and disabled citizens who are living on fixed incomes, the working poor, and other low-income individuals face hardships wrought by high home energy prices;

(5) the energy burden for persons among the working poor often exceeds percent of those persons' incomes under normal conditions;

(6) under current circumstances, home energy prices are unnaturally high, and these are not normal circumstances;

(7) while critically important and encouraged, State energy assistance and charitable assistance funds have been overwhelmed by the crisis caused by the high home energy prices;

(8) the Federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (referred to in this section as "LIHEAP") and the companion weatherization assistance program (referred to in this section as "WAP"), are the Federal Government's primary means to assist eligible low-income individuals in the United States to shoulder the burdens caused by their home cooling and heating needs;

(9) in 2003, LIHEAP reached only 15 percent of the persons in the United States who were eligible for assistance under the program;

(10) since LIHEAP's inception, its inflation-adjusted buying power has eroded by 58 percent; and

(11) current Federal funding for LIHEAP is not sufficient to meet the cooling and heating needs of low-income families.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume—

(1) an authorization of $3,400,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006 to carry out the LIHEAP program;

(2) an authorization of $400,000,000 for fiscal year 2005 and $500,000,000 for fiscal year 2006 to carry out the WAP program;

(3) appropriations, for these programs, of sufficient additional funds to realistically address the cooling and heating needs of low-income families;

(4) advance appropriations of the necessary funds to ensure the smooth operation of the programs during times of peak demand.

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3. AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE HENSARLING OF TEXAS, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2005 is hereby established and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2004 and 2006 through 2009 are hereby set forth.

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2009:

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

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

Fiscal year 2004: $1,272,787,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,456,134,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,610,181,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,720,721,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,809,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,907,703,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004: $0.
Fiscal year 2005: $23,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $44,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $34,223,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $36,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $45,357,000,000.

(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: $1,952,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,995,627,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,052,943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,171,940,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,285,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,399,316,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004: $1,911,235,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,993,628,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,066,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,151,234,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,254,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,365,995,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004: $638,448,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $539,494,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $456,811,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $430,513,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $444,889,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $458,292,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2004: $7,436,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $8,086,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $8,867,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $9,227,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $9,809,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $10,406,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004: $4,385,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $4,765,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $5,055,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $5,300,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $5,547,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $5,795,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2004 through 2009 for each major functional category are as follows:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $461,544,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $451,125,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $419,634,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $447,114,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $442,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $439,098,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $464,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $445,927,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $486,149,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $465,542,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $508,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $487,186,000,000.

(2) Homeland Security (100):

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $29,559,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,834,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $34,102,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,997,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $33,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,298,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $35,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,635,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $36,520,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $36,979,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $40,420,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $38,401,000,000.

(3) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

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

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(5) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(6) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(7) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(8) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(9) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(10) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(11) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(12) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(13) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(14) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(15) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(17) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(18) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(19) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $240,471,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $240,471,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $270,507,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $270,507,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $318,306,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $318,306,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $363,189,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $363,189,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $396,474,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $396,474,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $424,724,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $424,724,000,000.

(20) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $1,268,359,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,242,038,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $1,323,733,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,298,485,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, $1,313,116,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,330,767,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, $1,372,233,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,370,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $1,431,768,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,421,831,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $1,486,659,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,475,577,000,000.

(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, -$47,233,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$47,233,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, -$52,349,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$52,475,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, -$54,427,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$54,477,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, -$62,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$63,767,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, -$65,485,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$66,147,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, -$60,856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$59,893,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND REPORT SUBMISSIONS

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS PROVIDING FOR THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.—

(1) Not later than July 15, 2004, the House committees named in paragraph (2) 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 reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(A) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The House Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $220,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $3,100,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(B) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The House Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $50,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $250,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(C) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—The House Committee on Education and the Workforce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $90,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $750,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(D) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $1,530,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $12,750,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(E) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The House Committee on Financial Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $50,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2005 and $190,000,000 in new budget authority for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(F) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM.—The House Committee on Government Reform shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $200,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $2,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(G) COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—The House Committee on House Administration shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $500,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $3,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(H) COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.—The House Committee on International Relations shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $150,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $1,125,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(I) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The House Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $80,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $550,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(J) COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES.—The House Committee on Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $50,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $350,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(K) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE.—The House Committee on Science shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $1,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $6,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(L) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—The House Committee on Small Business shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $0 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $0 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(M) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $100,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year

2005 and $1,150,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(N) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $10,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $125,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(O) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $4,784,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2005 and $38,947,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(P) SPECIAL RULE.—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may take into account legislation enacted after the adoption of this resolution that is determined to reduce the deficit and may make applicable adjustments in reconciliation instructions, allocations, and budget aggregates and may also make adjustments in reconciliation instructions to protect earned benefit programs.

(b) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR THE EXTENSION OF EXPIRING TAX RELIEF.—(1) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill not later than October 1, 2004, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than $13,182,000,000 for fiscal year 2005 and by not more than $137,580,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(2) If a reconciliation bill, as reported pursuant to paragraph (1), does not increase the deficit for fiscal year 2005 or for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 above the levels permitted in such paragraph, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the reconciliation instructions under this section to permit the Committee on Ways and Means to increase the level of direct spending outlays, make conforming adjustments to the revenue instruction to decrease the reduction in revenues, and make conforming changes in allocations to the Committee on Ways and Means and in budget aggregates.

(c) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF.—(1) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill not later than October 1, 2004, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than $9,818,000,000 for fiscal year 2005 and by not more than $45,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(2) If a reconciliation bill, as reported pursuant to paragraph (1), does not increase the deficit for fiscal year 2005 or for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 above the levels permitted in such paragraph, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the reconciliation instructions under this section to permit the Committee on Ways and Means to increase the level of direct spending outlays, make conforming adjustments to the revenue instruction to decrease the reduction in revenues, and make conforming changes in allocations to the Committee on Ways and Means and in budget aggregates.

SEC. 202. SUBMISSION OF REPORT ON DEFENSE SAVINGS.

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 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. Funds identified should be reallocated to programs and activities that directly contribute to enhancing the combat capabilities of the U.S. military forces with an emphasis on force protection, munitions, and surveillance capabilities. For purposes of this subsection, the report by the Committee on Armed Services shall be inserted in the Congressional Record by the chairman of the Committee on the Budget not later than May 21, 2004.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS AND CONTINGENCY PROCEDURE

Subtitle A—Reserve Funds for Legislation Assumed in Budget Aggregates

SEC. 301. 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 health insurance for the uninsured, 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 and for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL 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 to the extent such measure is deficit neutral in fiscal year 2005 and for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MILITARY SURVIVORS' BENEFIT PLAN.

In the House, if the Committee on Armed Services reports legislation, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that increases survivors' benefits under the Military Survivors' Benefit Plan, 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 resulting from a change other than to discretionary appropriations in fiscal year 2005 and for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

SEC. 304. RESERVE FUND FOR PENDING LEGISLATION.

In the House, for any bill, including a bill that provides for the safe importation of FDA-approved prescription drugs or places limits on medical malpractice litigation, that has passed the House in the first session of the 108th Congress and, after the date of adoption of this concurrent resolution, is acted on by the Senate, enacted by the Congress, and presented to the President, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the appropriate adjustments in the allocations and aggregates to reflect any resulting savings from any such measure.

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. DEFENSE FIREWALL.

It shall not be in order in the Senate or in the House of Representatives to consider any bill making a general appropriation for fiscal year 2005 if the most recently reported allocations made pursuant to section 302(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 sets out a level for the Defense Subcommittee and the Military Construction Subcommittee that when added together totals less than $402,000,000,000 in budget authority.

SEC. 402. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), an advance appropriation may not be reported in a bill or joint resolution making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation, and may not be in order as an amendment thereto.

(2) Managers on the part of the House may not agree to a Senate amendment that would violate paragraph (1) unless specific authority to agree to the amendment first is given by the House by a separate vote with respect thereto.

(b) EXCEPTION.—In the House, an advance appropriation may be provided for fiscal year 2006 and fiscal years 2006 and 2007 for programs, projects, activities or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations" in an aggregate amount not to exceed $23,568,000,000 in new budget authority.

(c) 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 2005 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2005.

SEC. 403. EMERGENCY SPENDING.

(a) EXEMPTION OF OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.— In the House, if a bill or joint resolution is reported, or an amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is filed thereon, that makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for contingency operations related to the global war on terrorism, then the new budget authority, new entitlement authority, outlays, and receipts resulting therefrom shall not count for purposes of sections 302, 303, and 401 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for the provisions of such measure that are designated pursuant to this subsection as making appropriations for such contingency operations.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—In the House, if a bill or joint resolution is reported, or an amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is filed thereon, that designates a provision as an emergency requirement pursuant to this section, then the new budget authority, new entitlement authority, outlays, and receipts resulting therefrom shall not count for purposes of sections 302, 303, 311, and 401 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—In the House, if a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under subsection (b), the committee report and any statement of managers accom-

panying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in paragraph (2). If such legislation is to be considered by the House without being reported, then the committee shall cause the explanation to be published in the Congressional Record in advance of floor consideration.

(2) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any such provision is an emergency requirement if the underlying situation poses a threat to life, property, or national security and is—

(i) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(ii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(iii) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(iv) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(d) ENFORCEMENT.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment or conference report that contains an emergency designation unless that designation meets the criteria set out in subsection (c)(2).

(e) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider a rule or order that waives the application of subsection (d).

(f) DISPOSITION OF POINTS OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE.—As disposition of a point of order under subsection (d) or subsection (e), the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect to the proposition that is the subject of the point of order. A question of consideration under this section shall be debatable for 10 minutes by the Member initiating the point of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent of the point of order, but shall otherwise be decided without intervening motion except one that the House adjourn or that the Committee of the Whole rise, as the case may be.

SEC. 404. ENFORCEMENT OF BUDGET AGGREGATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsection (b) of this section, it shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report providing new budget authority or providing new entitlement authority, if—

(1) the enactment of that bill or resolution;

(2) the adoption and enactment of that amendment; or

(3) the enactment of that bill or resolution in the form recommended in that conference report;

would cause for any fiscal year covered by this resolution the appropriate allocation made pursuant to section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to be exceeded.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to any bill, joint resolution or conference report that only provides continuing appropriations.

(c) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider a rule or order that waives the application of subsection (a).

(d) DISPOSITION OF POINTS OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE.—As disposition of a point of order under subsection (a) or subsection (c), the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect to the proposition that is the subject of the point of order. A question of consideration under this section shall be debatable for 10 minutes by the Member initiating the point of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent of the point of order, but shall otherwise be decided without intervening motion except one that the House adjourn or that the Committee of the Whole rise, as the case may be.

(e) EFFECT ON AMENDMENT IN ORDER AS ORIGINAL TEXT IN THE HOUSE.—The disposition of the question of consideration under this section with respect to a bill or joint resolution shall be considered also to determine the question of consideration under this subsection with respect to an amendment made in order as original text.

SEC. 405. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 13301 OF THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House, for purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts provided for the Social Security Administration.

SEC. 406. ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(b)(1) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT.

(a) COMPLIANCE.—When complying with section 302(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee on Appropriations of each House shall consult with the Committee on Appropriations of the other House to ensure that the allocation of budget outlays and new budget authority among each Committee's subcommittees are identical.

(b) REPORT.—The Committee on Appropriations of each House shall report to its House when it determines that the report made by the Committee pursuant to section 301(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the report made by the Committee on Appropriations of the other House pursuant to the same provision contain identical allocations of budget outlays and new budget authority among each Committee's subcommittees.

(c) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report providing new discretionary budget authority for Fiscal Year 2004 allocated to the Committee on Appropriations unless and until the Committee on Appropriations of that House has made the report required under paragraph (b) of this section.

SEC. 407. FAMILY BUDGET PROTECTION ACCOUNTS - DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.

(a) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a ledger to be known as the "Discretionary Spending Ledger". The Ledger shall be divided into entries corresponding to the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and each entry shall consist of the 'Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance'.

(b) Each entry shall consist only of amounts credited to it under paragraph (c). No entry of a negative amount shall be made.

(c) Whenever a Member offers an amendment to an appropriation bill to reduce new budget authority in any account, that Member may state the portion of such reduction that shall be—

(1) credited to the Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance;

(2) used to offset an increase in new budget authority in any other account; or

(3) allowed to remain within the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

If no such statement is made, the amount of reduction in new budget authority resulting from the amendment shall be credited to the Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance, as applicable, if the amendment is agreed to.

(d) Except as provided by paragraph (e), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall, upon the engrossment of any appropriation bill by the House of Representatives, credit to the entry balance amounts of new budget authority and outlays equal to the net amounts of reductions in new budget authority and in outlays resulting from amendments agreed to by the House to that bill.

(e) When computing the net amounts of reductions in new budget authority and in outlays resulting from amendments agreed to by the House to an appropriation bill, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall only count those portions of such amendments agreed to that were so designated by the Members offering such amendments as amounts to be credited to the Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance, or that fall within the last sentence of subparagraph (c).

(f) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a running tally of the amendments adopted reflecting increases and decreases of budget authority in the bill as reported. This tally shall be available to Members during consideration of any appropriation bill by the House.

(g) For purposes of enforcing section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, upon the engrossment of any appropriation bill by the House, the amount of budget authority and outlays calculated pursuant to subparagraph (e) shall be counted against the 302(a) allocation provided to the Committee on Appropriations as if the amount calculated pursuant to such clause was included in the bill just engrossed.

(h) For purposes of enforcing section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, upon the engrossment of any appropriation bill by the House, the 302(b) allocation provided to the subcommittee for the bill just engrossed shall be deemed to have been reduced by the amount of budget authority and outlays calculated, pursuant to subparagraph (e).

(i) As used in this section, the term 'appropriation bill' means any general or special appropriation bill, and any bill or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations through the end of fiscal year 2004 or any subsequent fiscal year, as the case may be.

SEC. 408. FAMILY BUDGET PROTECTION ACCOUNTS; MANDATORY SPENDING.

(a) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a ledger to be known as the "Mandatory Spending Ledger". The Ledger shall be divided into entries corresponding to the House committees that received allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as a result of this concurrent resolution, except that it shall not include the Committee on Appropriations and each entry shall consist of the "First Year Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance" and the "Five Year Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance".

(b) Each entry shall consist only of amounts credited to it under paragraph (c). No entry of a negative amount shall be made.

(c) Whenever a Member offers an amendment to a bill that reduces the amount of mandatory budget authority provided either under current law or proposed to be provided by the bill under consideration, that Member may state the portion of such reduction achieved in the first year covered by this concurrent resolution and in addition the portion of such reduction achieved in the first five years covered by this concurrent resolution that shall be—

(1) credited to the First Year Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance and the Five Year Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance;

(2) used to offset an increase in other new budget authority; or

(3) allowed to remain within the applicable section 302(a) allocation.

If no such statement is made, the amount of reduction in new budget authority resulting from the amendment shall be credited to the First Year Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance and the Five Year Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance, as applicable, if the amendment is agreed to.

(d) Except as provided by subparagraph (e), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall, upon the engrossment of any bill, other than an appropriation bill, by the House, credit to the applicable entry balances amounts of new budget authority and outlays equal to the net amounts of reductions in budget authority and in outlays resulting from amendments agreed to by the House to that bill.

(e) When computing the net amounts of reductions in budget authority and in outlays resulting from amendments agreed to by the House to a bill, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall only count those portions of such amendments agreed to that were so designated by the Members offering such amendments as amounts to be credited to the First Year Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance and the Five Year Deficit Reduction Safeguard Balance, or that fall within the last sentence of subparagraph (c).

(f) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a running tally of the amendments adopted reflecting increases and decreases of budget authority in the bill as reported. This tally shall be available to Members during consideration of any bill by the House.

(g) For the purposes of enforcing section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, upon the engrossment of any bill, other than an appropriation bill, by the House, the amount of budget authority and outlays calculated pursuant to subparagraph (e) shall be counted against the 302(a) allocation provided to the applicable committee or committees which reported the bill as if the amount calculated pursuant to subparagraph (e) was included in the bill just engrossed.

(h) As used in this section, the term 'appropriation bill' means any general or special appropriation bill, and any bill or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations through the end of fiscal year 2004 or any subsequent fiscal year, as the case may be.

SEC. 409. CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES RESULTING FROM REALISTIC SCORING OF MEASURES AFFECTING REVENUES.

(a) Whenever the House considers a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion or conference report, including measures filed in compliance with section 201(b) or 201(c) of this concurrent resolution, that propose to change Federal revenues, the impact of such measure on Federal revenues shall be calculated by the Joint Committee on Taxation in a manner that takes into account:

(1) the impact of the proposed revenue changes on—

(A) Gross Domestic Product, including the growth rate for the Gross Domestic Product;

(B) Total Domestic Employment;

(C) Gross Private Domestic Investment;

(D) General Price Index;

(E) Interest Rates; and

(F) Other economic variables

(2) the impact on Federal Revenue of the changes in economic variables analyzed under subpart (1) of this paragraph.

(b) The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make any necessary changes to allocations and aggregates in order to conform this concurrent resolution with the determinations made by the Joint Committee on Taxation pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

SEC. 410. PROHIBITION ON USING REVENUE INCREASES TO COMPLY WITH BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) For the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution in the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall not take into account the provisions of any piece of legislation which propose to increase revenue or offsetting collections if the net effect of the bill is to increase the level of revenue or offsetting collections beyond the level assumed in this concurrent resolution.

(b) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to any provision of a piece of legislation that proposes a new or increased fee for the receipt of a defined benefit or service (including insurance coverage) by the person or entity paying the fee.

SEC. 411. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

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

(1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the appropriate Committee on the Budget; and

(2) such chairman may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

TITLE V—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

SEC. 501. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON SPENDING ACCOUNTABILITY.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) authorizing committees should actively engage in oversight utilizing—

(A) the plans and goals submitted by executive agencies pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993; and

(B) the performance evaluations submitted by such agencies (that are based upon the Program Assessment Rating Tool which is designed to improve agency performance);

in order to enact legislation to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse to ensure the efficient use of taxpayer dollars;

(2) all Federal programs should be periodically reauthorized and funding for unauthorized programs should be level-funded in fiscal year 2005 unless there is a compelling justification;

(3) committees should submit written justifications for earmarks and should consider not funding those most egregiously inconsistent with national policy;

(4) the fiscal year 2005 budget resolution should be vigorously enforced and legislation should be enacted establishing statutory limits on appropriations and a PAY-AS-YOU-GO rule for new and expanded entitlement programs; and

(5) Congress should make every effort to offset nonwar-related supplemental appropriations.

SEC. 502. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ENTITLEMENT REFORM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that welfare was successfully reformed through the application of work requirements, education and training opportunity, and time limits on eligibility.

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

(1) systematically review all means-tested entitlement programs and track beneficiary participation across programs and time;

(2) enact legislation to develop common eligibility requirements for means-tested entitlement programs;

(3) enact legislation to accurately rename means-tested entitlement programs;

(4) enact legislation to coordinate program benefits in order to limit to a reasonable period of time the Government dependency of means-tested entitlement program participants;

(5) evaluate the costs of, and justifications for, nonmeans-tested, nonretirement-related entitlement programs; and

(6) identify and utilize resources that have conducted cost-benefit analyses of participants in multiple means- and nonmeans-tested entitlement programs to understand their cumulative costs and collective benefits.

SEC. 503. SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING THE ABOLISHMENT OF OBSOLETE AGENCIES AND FEDERAL SUNSET PROPOSALS.

(a) The House finds that—

(1) the National Commission on the Public Service's recent report, "Urgent Business For America: Revitalizing The Federal Government For The 21st Century," states that government missions are so widely dispersed among so many agencies that no coherent management is possible. The report also states that fragmentation leaves many gaps, inconsistencies, and inefficiencies in government oversight and results in an unacceptable level of public health protection;

(2) according to the Commission, there are: more than 35 food safety laws administered by 12 different Federal agencies; 541 clean air, water, and waste programs in 29 Federal agencies; 50 different programs to aid the homeless in eight different Federal agencies; and 27 teen pregnancy programs operated in nine Federal agencies; and 90 early childhood programs scattered among 11 Federal agencies;

(3) according to the General Accounting Office (GAO), there are 163 programs with a job training or employment function, 64 welfare programs of a similar nature, and more than 500 urban aid programs;

(4) GAO also indicates 13 agencies coordinate 342 economic development programs, but there is very little or no coordination between them. This situation has created a bureaucracy so complex that many local communities stop applying for economic assistance. At the same time, the GAO reports that these programs often serve as nothing more than funnels for pork, have "no significant effect" on the economy, and cost as much as $307,000 to create each job;

(5) in 1976, Colorado became the first state to implement a sunset mechanism. Today, about half of the nation's states have some sort of sunset mechanism in effect to monitor their legislative branch agencies. On the Federal level, the United States Senate in 1978 overwhelmingly passed legislation to sunset most of the Federal Government agencies by a vote of 87–1; and

(6) in Texas, "sunsetting" has eliminated 44 agencies and saved the taxpayers $720 million compared with expenditures of $16.94 million for the Sunset Commission. Based on these estimates, for every dollar spent on the Sunset process, the State has received about $42.50 in return.

(b) It is the sense of the House of Representatives that legislation providing for the orderly abolishment of obsolete Agencies and providing a Federal sunset for government programs should be enacted during this Congress.

SEC. 504. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE GOALS OF THIS CONCURRENT RESOLUTION AND THE ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.

(a) The House of Representatives finds that—

(1) the concurrent resolution on the budget for Fiscal Year 2005 should achieve the following key goals:

(A) Ensure adequate funding is available for essential government programs, in particular defense and homeland security.

(B) Foster greater economic growth and increased domestic employment by eliminating those provisions in the tax code that discourage economic growth and job creation and by extending existing tax relief provisions so as to prevent an automatic tax increase.

(C) Bring the Federal budget back into balance as soon as possible.

(2) the Federal Government spends billions of dollars each year on programs and projects that are of marginal value to the country as a whole;

(3) funding for these lower priority programs should be viewed in light of the goals of this concurrent resolution and whether or not continued funding of these programs advances or hinders the achievement of these goals; and

(4) this concurrent resolution assumes that funding for many lower priority programs will be reduced or eliminated in order increase funding for defense and homeland security while at the same time controlling overall spending.

(b) It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the following programs should be eliminated:

(1) Title X Family Planning.

(2) Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

(3) National Endowment for the Arts.

(4) Legal Services Corporation.

(5) The Advanced Technology Program.

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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

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: $2,087,300,000,000.
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: $3,033,300,000,000.

(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: $11,880,700,000,000.
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, $30,700,000,000.

(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, $34,700,000,000.

(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, $25,500,000,000.

(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, $363,10,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $388,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $338,100,000,000.
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 Advantage 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 Administration'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 competitive 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 manufacturers 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 renewal 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 auditing 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 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 development 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 likelihood 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 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.

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