

dealership to his three sons, Jack, Paul, and David, who run the business today. And as the fourth generation prepares to enter into the family business in its centennial year, we appropriately observe this remarkable achievement. It is businesses like this that drive our economy and create jobs.

It is also fitting to note on this great occasion the valuable economic lessons that could be learned from the successes of Ford Motor Company. When Henry Ford entered the car market, it was the standard practice to build cars that only the wealthy could afford, the more expensive, the better. How else could a company maximize their profits? But Henry Ford's genius lay in the fact that he knew a better way. Ford understood that his company could make more money by selling more cars at a lower price than they could by selling a handful of cars to the wealthy. So he lowered the price of the Model T every year, and his sales and profits went through the roof. He even got the price low enough that my grandfather, Charles Kennedy, was able to buy the first Model T in my hometown of Murdock, Minnesota, in the early 1900s, possibly from Tenvorde Ford.

Ford also knew that the more money people had in their pockets, the more cars they could buy. So what did Ford do? He increased his employees' wages to \$5 a day so that every one of his workers could afford to buy his products, and they did, expanding the market for Ford cars to people who could never before have afforded one. Lower prices to increase profits and giving people more money to buy more goods, that was revolutionary thinking 100 years ago. This new approach to economics made men like Henry Ford and Stephen Tenvorde business visionaries far ahead of their time.

The success of their business has proven that their practice worked back then, and it still works today. One hundred years later, we can see this free market approach in action. Since May 28 when the President signed the Jobs and Growth Tax Act into law, the stock market has been surging. In fact, today alone the Dow was up over 200 points and closed at the highest level of the year. The NASDAQ and S&P 500 also hit their highest levels.

The lessons are simple: give people more of their own money to spend, and they will build a stronger country. Give companies some relief from the cumbersome burdens government taxes out of them, and they lower prices and sell more goods. That was what we did with the Jobs and Growth Tax Act, and the results have been spectacular. In a

free market, economics work in action. One hundred years ago Henry Ford knew. Stephen Tenvorde knew it. And today, Mr. Speaker, we are the fortunate ones who can reap the rewards and the benefits of their knowledge.

I want to commend Stephen Tenvorde and the generations that have followed for their hard work and dedication to automobile excellence over the past 100 years.

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2004 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2004 THROUGH FY 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2004 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2004 through 2008. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 501 of the conference report on the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004 (H. Con. Res. 95). This status report is current through June 13, 2003, and incorporates revisions to the budget resolution made on June 12, 2003, to reflect the enactment of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-27).

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by H. Con. Res. 95. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2004 through 2008, because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 95 for fiscal year 2004 and fiscal years 2004 through 2008. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. A separate allocation for the Medicare program, as established under section 401(a)(3) of the budget resolution, is shown for fiscal year 2004 and fiscal years 2004 through 2013. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority of the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to

implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2004 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The last table gives the current level for 2005 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 501 of H. Con. Res. 95. This list is needed to enforce section 501 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2004 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 95

(Reflecting action completed as of June 13, 2003—on-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2004	Fiscal years 2004–2008
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	1,880,555	(1)
Outlays	1,903,502	(1)
Revenues	1,325,452	8,168,933
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,100,022	(1)
Outlays	1,424,727	(1)
Revenues	1,331,145	8,377,502
Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–780,533	(1)
Outlays	–478,775	(1)
Revenues	5,693	208,569

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2005 through 2008 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2004 in excess of \$780,533,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2004 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2004 in excess of \$478,775,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2004 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would result in revenue reduction for FY 2004 in excess of \$5,693,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period FY 2004 through 2008 in excess of \$208,569,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 95.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JUNE 13, 2003

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2004		2004–2008 total		2004–2013 total	Outlays
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	
Agriculture:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Armed Services:						
Allocation	70	34	70	70	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	-70	-34	-70	-70	(¹)	(¹)
Education and the Workforce:						
Allocation	39	47	201	245	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	-39	-47	-201	-245	(¹)	(¹)
Energy and Commerce:						
Allocation	-170	-170	439	439	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	170	170	-439	-439	(¹)	(¹)
Financial Services:						
Allocation	0	375	0	1,250	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	-1	-1	-2	-2	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	-1	-376	-2	-1,252	(¹)	(¹)
Government Reform:						
Allocation	-1	0	-3	-1	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	1	0	3	1	(¹)	(¹)
House Administration:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
International Relations:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Judiciary:						
Allocation	19	19	95	95	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	-19	-19	-95	-95	(¹)	(¹)
Resources:						
Allocation	24	24	522	342	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	-24	-24	-522	-342	(¹)	(¹)
Science:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Small Business:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Transportation and Infrastructure:						
Allocation	9,256	0	41,134	0	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	-9,256	0	-41,134	0	(¹)	(¹)
Veterans' Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(¹)	(¹)
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	20,626	20,054	24,079	23,876	(¹)	(¹)
Current Level	18,042	18,042	22,856	22,856	(¹)	(¹)
Difference	-2,584	-2,012	-1,223	-1,020	(¹)	(¹)
Medicare:						
Allocation	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Current Level	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Difference	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	0

¹ Not applicable.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) suballocations have not been issued as of June 13, 2003		Current level reflecting action completed as of June 13, 2003		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development	(¹)	(¹)	14	5,036	(¹)	(¹)
Commerce, Justice, State	(¹)	(¹)	0	14,197	(¹)	(¹)
National Defense	(¹)	(¹)	17	137,684	(¹)	(¹)
District of Columbia	(¹)	(¹)	0	51	(¹)	(¹)
Energy & Water Development	(¹)	(¹)	0	9,198	(¹)	(¹)
Foreign Operations	(¹)	(¹)	0	13,804	(¹)	(¹)
Homeland Security	(¹)	(¹)	215	12,678	(¹)	(¹)
Interior	(¹)	(¹)	36	6,244	(¹)	(¹)
Labor, HHS & Education	(¹)	(¹)	21,378	91,973	(¹)	(¹)
Legislative Branch	(¹)	(¹)	0	671	(¹)	(¹)
Military Construction	(¹)	(¹)	0	7,680	(¹)	(¹)
Transportation-Treasury	(¹)	(¹)	31	41,247	(¹)	(¹)
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	(¹)	(¹)	2,698	51,610	(¹)	(¹)
Grand Total	784,675	861,084	24,389	392,073	-760,286	-469,011

¹ Not applicable.

Statement of FY2005 advance appropriations under section 501 of H. Con. Res. 95 reflecting action completed as of June 13, 2003

[In millions of dollars]

	<i>Budget authority</i>	
Appropriate Level	23,158	
Current Level:		
Interior Subcommittee:		
Elk Hills	0	
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee		
Employment and Training Administration	0	
Education for the Disadvantaged	0	
School Improvement	0	
Children and Family Services (head start)	0	
Special Education	0	
Vocational and Adult Education	0	
Treasury, General Government Subcommittee: Payment to Postal Service		
	0	

	<i>Budget authority</i>
Veterans, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee: Section 8 Renewals	0
Total	0

Current Level over (+)/under (-) Appropriate Level -23,158

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 16, 2003.

Hon. JIM NUSSLE,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2004 budget and is current through June 13, 2003. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the

technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004. The budget resolution figures incorporate revisions submitted by the Committee on the Budget to the House to reflect funding for the fiscal year 2003 supplemental appropriations act and the tax relief act of 2003. These revisions are authorized by sections 421 and 507 of H. Con. Res. 95, respectively.

Since my last letter, dated May 20, 2003, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues for 2004: the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 2003 (Public Law 108-26), and the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-27). The effects of these new laws are identified in the enclosed table.

Sincerely,
DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2004 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF JUNE 13, 2003
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	0	0	1,466,370
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,088,932	1,061,259	0
Appropriation legislation	0	345,754	0
Offsetting receipts	-366,436	-366,436	0
Total, previously enacted	722,496	1,040,577	1,466,370
Enacted this session:			
Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-11)	251	27,349	0
American 5-Cent Coin Design Continuity Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-15)	-1	-1	0
Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 2003 (P.L. 108-26)	4,730	4,730	145
Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-27)	13,312	13,312	-135,370
Total, enacted this session	18,256	45,390	-135,225
Entitlements and Mandatories: Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	359,270	338,760	0
Total Current Level ¹	1,100,022	1,424,727	1,331,145
Total Budget Resolution	1,880,555	1,903,502	1,325,452
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	5,693
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	-780,533	-478,775	0
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2004-2008:			
House Current Level	0	0	8,377,502
House Budget Resolution	0	0	8,168,933
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	208,569

¹ For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the budget resolution does not include prior-year outlays of \$508 million for Social Security administrative expenses. As a result, current level excludes these items.

Note.—P.L. = Public Law.
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PENCE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PROVIDING FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, as we are in the safety and security of this Chamber tonight, we should not forget that at this very moment there are young Americans who are in harm's way in Iraq. Many have been killed and others, seem like, are placed in danger and are being killed certainly on a weekly basis; and we should

never forget that. This war is not over. Danger continues to exist. Some of these young people will be wounded, and they will come back to this country, and they will join the ranks of the others who have served this country. They will be America's newest veterans, many of them with terrible injuries.

□ 2000

That is why I rise tonight to talk about the veterans, and especially about veterans health care in this country.

I am increasingly concerned as I talk to veterans in my own district, and I am from the State of Ohio, where we have about 11 million citizens in the State, but well over 1 million of those are veterans. About 10 percent of all of the citizens in the State of Ohio are veterans who have served their country in the military.

The facts are that this administration and this government is not doing what it should do to keep its word to our veterans and to provide them with the kind of high quality health care that they have been promised and that they are entitled to receive.

I would like to once again remind this Chamber of a proposal that has

come from the President to greatly increase the financial burden that our veterans must carry in order to get health care through the VA system. The President has asked that a new \$250 annual enrollment fee be imposed upon many of our veterans, those who are within the Priority Group 7 and Priority Group 8 veterans; a \$250 annual enrollment fee, just to be able to participate in the VA system.

The President has asked that the cost that a veteran must pay for a prescription drug be increased from \$7 a prescription to \$15 a prescription, after we increased it from \$2 to \$7 just about a year-and-a-half ago. So that is an additional financial burden that many of our veterans will be expected to pay.

Then the President has asked that the cost of a clinic visit be increased from \$15 a visit to \$20 a visit.

This represents a rather substantial financial burden, and these burdens are going to be placed on veterans, many of them who make as little as \$22,000 a year.