

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 5-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 September 3, 2003.

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 years 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 for 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 September 3, 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

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

(Reflecting action completed as of September 3, 2003—on-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2004	Fiscal years 2004–2008
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,101,447	(1)
Outlays	1,424,936	(1)
Revenues	1,331,075	8,377,042
Current Level or (+)/under/ (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–779,108	(1)
Outlays	–478,566	(1)
Revenues	5,623	208,109

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 \$779,108,000,000 (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 \$478,566,000,000 (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 \$5,623,000,000 (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 \$208,109,000,000 (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 SEPTEMBER 3, 2003

(Fiscal years, in million of dollars)

House Committee	2004		2004–2008 total		2004–2013 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
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	1,325	100	685	795	(1)	(1)
Difference	1,495	270	246	356	(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	1	1	3	3	(1)	(1)
Difference	1	1	3	3	(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)

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 3, 2003—Continued

[Fiscal years, in million of dollars]

House Committee	2004		2004–2008 total		2004–2013 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
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	18,141	18,150	22,972	23,007	(1)	(1)
Difference	-2,485	-1,904	-1,107	-869	(1)	(1)
Medicare:						
Allocation	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Current Level	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Difference	0	0	(1)	(1)	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 as of July 22, 2003 (H. Rpt. 108-228)		Current level reflecting action completed as of September 3, 2003		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development	17,005	17,686	14	5,036	-16,991	-12,650
Commerce, Justice, State	37,914	41,009	0	14,197	-37,914	-26,812
National Defense	368,662	389,221	17	137,684	-368,645	-251,537
District of Columbia	466	464	0	51	-466	-413
Energy & Water Development	27,080	27,211	0	9,198	-27,080	-18,013
Foreign Operations	17,120	20,185	0	13,804	-17,120	-6,381
Homeland Security	29,411	30,506	215	12,678	-29,196	-17,828
Interior	19,627	19,400	36	6,244	-19,591	-13,156
Labor, HHS & Education	138,036	134,766	21,378	91,973	-116,658	-42,793
Legislative Branch	3,512	3,662	0	671	-3,512	-2,991
Military Construction	9,196	10,282	0	7,680	-9,196	-2,602
Transportation-Treasury	27,502	71,360	31	41,247	-27,471	-30,113
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	90,034	95,590	2,698	51,610	-87,336	-43,980
Grand total	785,565	861,342	24,389	392,073	-761,176	-469,269

Statement of FY2005 advance appropriations under section 501 of H. Con. Res. 95 reflecting action completed as of September 3, 2003

[In millions of dollars]

Budget authority	23,158
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
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, September 4, 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 September 3, 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. In addition, per section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, amounts designated as an emergency are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes outlays of \$262 million from funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-69).

Since my last letter, dated June 16, 2003, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues for 2004:

The Welfare Reform Extension Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-40);

The Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-61);

The Smithsonian Facilities Authorization Act (Public Law 108-72); and

An Act to Amend Title XXI of the Social Security Act (Public Law 108-74).

In addition, the Congress has cleared the following legislation for the President's signature: the Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (H.R. 2738) and the Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (H.R. 2739).

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2004 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 3, 2003

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	0	0	1,466,370
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,089,029	1,061,356	0
Appropriation legislation	0	345,754	0
Offsetting receipts	-366,436	-366,436	0
Total, previously enacted	722,593	1,040,674	1,466,370
Enacted this session: (excluding emergencies ¹)			
Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-11)	215	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
Welfare Reform Extension Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-40)	99	108	0
Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-61)	0	0	-10
Smithsonian Facilities Authorization Act (P.L. 108-72)	1	1	0
An Act to Amend Title XXI of the Social Security Act (P.L. 108-74)	1,325	100	0
Total, enacted this session	19,681	45,599	-135,235
Cleared, pending signature:			
Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (H.R. 2738)	0	0	-5
Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (H.R. 2739)	0	0	-55
Total, cleared, pending signature	0	0	-60
Entitlements and Mandatories: Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted			
	359,173	338,663	0
Total Current Level ^{1, 2}	1,101,447	1,424,936	1,331,075
Total Budget Resolution:			
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	5,623
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	-779,108	-478,566	0
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2004-2008:			
House Current Level	0	0	8,377,042
House Budget Resolution	0	0	8,168,933
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	208,109

¹ Per section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, amounts designated as an emergency are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes outlays of \$262 million from funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-69).

² For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the budget resolution does not include outlays of \$508 million from prior appropriations for Social Security administrative expenses. As a result, the current level excludes these items.

Notes.—P.L.=Public Law.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. LEE addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. STRICKLAND 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 gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. JEFFERSON 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 gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for half the time until midnight.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, tonight, while we discuss issues, there are two global forces proceeding on a collision course. The first is the aging of society. This does not mean that each one of us is getting older, which is true, but rather that the elderly population is increasing more rapidly than the population as a whole. The second is that Social Security systems which provide most elderly people financial support are not sustainable as they are recently structured because as people are getting older the birthrate is also decreasing.

The paths of these forces ultimately will affect most countries of the world, both developed and lesser developed. The wages of employees and workers will be going down and the security of the elderly and the people's very economic well-being will be disrupted.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that much is at stake and the challenges are real, but the opportunities are also unprecedented. As few as 6 years ago it was very unpopular to discuss Social

Security and the problems of the solvency of Social Security and the fact that Social Security was going broke because it was so, for lack of a better word, demagogued in political campaigns.

When I introduced my first Social Security bill, 9 years ago now, my opponents in the next election said, well, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is trying to harm Social Security and your Social Security is in danger. And of course seniors, better than half of whom depend on Social Security for over 90 percent of their retirement income, were concerned. And so it took a lot of speeches on my part, I gave 200 speeches in my district in my first 4 years in Congress, explaining what the problems of Social Security are. So the people in the 7th Congressional District of Michigan understand the charts that I am going to go through tonight and the predicament that Social Security faces and the fact that it is going to be insolvent very shortly.

Social Security is a pay-as-you-go system. And unlike privately invested savings accounts, where contributions are invested in wealth-producing assets for retirement, Social Security benefits, the taxes that come in to pay your Social Security, are immediately sent out as benefits. So it is a generation transfer of wealth. Younger workers today are paying in their FICA tax, their Social Security tax, and almost immediately by the time it gets to the Social Security Administration that money is sent out in benefits for existing retirees.