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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 3, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RAY LAHOOD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Dr. Lloyd J. Ogilvie, Chaplain, U.S. Senate, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, on this National Day of Prayer, we join with millions across our land in intercession and supplication to You, the Sovereign Lord of the United States of America. As we sound that sacred word Sovereign, we echo Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Lincoln along with other leaders through the years, in declaring that You are our ultimate ruler. We make a new commitment to be one Nation under You, Dear God, and we place our trust in You.

You have promised that if Your people will humble themselves, seek Your face and pray, You will answer and heal our land. Lord, as believers in You, we are Your people. You have called us to be salt in any bland neglect of our spiritual heritage and light in the darkness of what contradicts Your vision for our Nation.

Give us courage to be accountable to You and to Your Commandments. We repent for the pride, selfishness, and prejudice that often contradict Your justice and righteousness in our society.

Lord of new beginnings, our Nation needs a great spiritual awakening. May this day of prayer be the beginning of that awakening with each of us here in the Congress. We urgently ask that our honesty about the needs of our Nation and our humble confession of our spiritual hunger may sweep across this Nation.

Hear our prayers, the prayers of Your people, and continue to bless America.

In Your Holy Name, Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BONIOR moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This motion is not debatable.

The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 157, nays 250, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 97]

YEAS—157

Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barrett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Cardin
Carson (OK)
Clayton
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCollum
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Moore
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pomeroy
Reyes
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Waters
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wynn

NAYS—250

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Berman
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clement
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Deal
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Hunter
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
Mascara
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McDermott
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
Meek (FL)
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schiff
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wilson
Wolf
Wu

NOT VOTING—24

Armey
Clay
Coyne
Davis (FL)
Davis, Tom
Delahunt
DeLay
Emerson
Houghton
Hulshof
Hutchinson
Hyde
Kilpatrick
Largent
McGovern
Moakley
Murtha
Nussle
Ortiz
Sessions
Tauzin
Wicker
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

□ 1028

Messrs. McKEON, KENNEDY of Minnesota, THUNE, and CANTOR changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. SANDERS, HILLIARD, REYES, and LEWIS of Georgia changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, this morning I was testifying before the Senate Government Affairs Committee and missed rollcall 97. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1029

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Will the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SCHIFF led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1133

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 11 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 83, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

Mr. NUSSLE submitted the following conference report and statement on the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 107–55)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83), establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 is revised and replaced and that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002 including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 as authorized by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632).

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 102. Major functional categories.
Sec. 103. Reconciliation in the Senate.
Sec. 104. Reconciliation in the House.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT AND RULEMAKING

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 201. Restrictions on advance appropriations in the House.
Sec. 202. Restrictions on advance appropriations in the Senate.
Sec. 203. Mechanism for implementing increase of fiscal year 2002 discretionary spending limits.
Sec. 204. Compliance with section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

Subtitle B—Reserve Funds

Sec. 211. Reserve fund for Medicare.
Sec. 212. Reserve fund for Family Opportunity Act.
Sec. 213. Reserve fund for agriculture.
Sec. 214. Reserve fund for additional tax cuts and debt reduction.
Sec. 215. Technical reserve fund for student loans.
Sec. 216. Reserve fund for health insurance for the uninsured.
Sec. 217. Reserve fund for defense in the Senate.
Sec. 218. Strategic reserve fund in the House.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions
Sec. 221. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 222. Exercise of rulemaking powers.
TITLE III—SENSE OF THE SENATE AND CONGRESS PROVISIONS
Subtitle A—Sense of the Senate
Sec. 301. Sense of the Senate on conservation.
Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate on aids and other infectious diseases.
Sec. 303. Sense of the Senate on consolidated health centers.
Sec. 304. Funding for Department of Justice programs for State and local law enforcement assistance.
Sec. 305. Sense of the Senate regarding United States Coast Guard fiscal year 2002 funding.
Sec. 306. Strengthening our national food safety infrastructure.
Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate with respect to increasing funds for renewable energy research and development.
Subtitle B—Sense of the Congress
Sec. 311. Asset building for the working poor.
Sec. 312. Federal fire prevention assistance.
Sec. 313. Funding for graduate medical education at children's teaching hospitals.
Sec. 314. Concurrent retirement and disability benefits to retired members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 315. Federal employee pay.
Sec. 316. Sales tax deduction.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 2001 through 2011:

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

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

Fiscal year 2001: $1,630,462,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,653,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,706,044,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,780,310,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,852,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,901,304,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,994,674,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,089,726,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,193,954,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,318,055,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,436,550,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $0.
Fiscal year 2002: −$50,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: −$76,067,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: −$84,025,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: −$97,124,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: −$138,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$141,081,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$153,084,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: −$166,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: −$171,247,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: −$191,343,000,000.

(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 2001: $1,653,681,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,525,948,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,668,530,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,733,617,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,814,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,866,139,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,945,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,025,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,102,398,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,186,341,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,277,143,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $1,600,529,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,491,841,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,641,515,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,709,251,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,790,389,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,837,846,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,912,602,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,994,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,071,497,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,154,203,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,243,394,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $29,933,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $161,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $64,529,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $71,059,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $62,257,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $63,458,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $82,072,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $94,888,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $122,457,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $163,852,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $193,156,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $5,660,699,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $5,603,812,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $5,654,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $5,700,089,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $5,751,561,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $5,803,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $5,832,676,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $5,847,714,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $5,988,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $6,343,661,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $6,720,963,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $3,243,211,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $2,924,234,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $2,691,176,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,437,771,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,170,550,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,882,764,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,555,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,194,633,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $939,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $878,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $818,000,000,000.

(7) SOCIAL SECURITY.—

(A) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: $504,109,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $532,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $560,938,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $588,674,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $620,060,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $649,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $679,935,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $712,454,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $746,439,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $782,029,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $819,185,000,000.

(B) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: $343,562,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $356,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $369,521,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $382,488,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $394,844,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $407,020,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $419,285,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $432,293,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $448,317,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $465,780,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $483,963,000,000.

(C) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $3,431,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $3,579,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,525,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $3,695,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,655,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $3,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,763,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $3,939,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,881,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $4,064,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,004,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $4,194,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $4,331,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,267,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $4,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,405,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $4,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,551,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $4,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,702,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 2002 through 2011 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $316,873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $302,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $324,832,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $319,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $333,646,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $326,643,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $342,294,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $335,184,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $350,876,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $347,073,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $359,807,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $353,482,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $369,023,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $359,774,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $378,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $372,416,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $388,323,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $382,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $398,338,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $392,227,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $408,821,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $402,579,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $22,424,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,670,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $23,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $23,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $24,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $24,911,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $25,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $26,107,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,494,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $26,482,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,031,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $26,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,650,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $27,458,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,235,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $28,065,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,766,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $21,043,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,612,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $21,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,725,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $22,055,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $22,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $22,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $23,323,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,847,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $23,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $24,303,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,743,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $24,816,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,239,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $25,335,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $25,879,000,000
(B) Outlays, $25,274,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $1,225,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$115,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $1,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$19,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $1,328,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$72,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $1,309,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $1,254,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$91,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $1,336,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$3,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $1,411,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $1,882,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $1,998,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $579,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $2,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $1,990,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $691,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $28,833,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $30,381,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,652,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $31,263,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,368,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $32,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $33,091,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $33,965,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,281,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $34,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,126,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $35,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,903,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $37,064,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,194,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $38,111,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $39,137,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,190,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $31,790,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,154,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $26,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,593,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $26,507,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,924,000,000.
iscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $26,562,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $26,406,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,915,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $25,452,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $24,083,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,509,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $22,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,134,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $21,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,441,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $21,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,174,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $21,703,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,319,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $2,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$771,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $10,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,587,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $11,394,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $16,042,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,733,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $16,163,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,387,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $16,138,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $16,245,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,061,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $16,404,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,894,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $16,479,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,934,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $16,597,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,889,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $16,714,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,915,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $62,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,681,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $64,965,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,167,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $62,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,521,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $64,154,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,662,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $65,907,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $67,794,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,702,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $69,637,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $71,490,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,775,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $73,377,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $69,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $76,412,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,588,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $78,652,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,183,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,225,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,366,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,892,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,730,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,967,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $12,664,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,913,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $12,933,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,936,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $13,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,181,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $13,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,444,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $13,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,696,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $14,048,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,962,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $14,340,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,233,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $76,951,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $69,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $81,234,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,742,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $82,805,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $81,479,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $84,386,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $83,574,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $87,122,000.000.
(B) Outlays, $85,819,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $89,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $87,924,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $91,327,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $89,955,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $93,501,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $92,115,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $95,780,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $94,341,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $98,113,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,654,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $100,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $99,017,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $180,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $173,012,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $198,775,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $196,668,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $221,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $219,770,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $235,474,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $234,672,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $242,661,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $241,084,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $259,125,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,594,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $278,882,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $276,575,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $299,116,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $297,091,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $320,791,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $319,017,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $345,380,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $343,729,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $372,407,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $370,945,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $217,531,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $217,708,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $229,179,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $229,121,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $244,838,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $244,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $271,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $271,579,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $306,158,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $306,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $326,564,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $326,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $363,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $363,901,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $393,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $393,578,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $424,278,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $423,993,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $458,957,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $459,194,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $497,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $497,366,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $255,942,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $256,932,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $273,840,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $272,122,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $283,864,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $282,611,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $295,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $293,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $309,192,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $307,667,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $316,761,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $315,312,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $324,056,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $322,627,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $338,278,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $336,950,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $349,561,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $347,987,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $360,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $358,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $371,593,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $369,419,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $9,805,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,805,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,004,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $11,733,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,733,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,496,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $13,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $14,207,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,207,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $15,168,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,168,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $16,241,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $17,483,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,483,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $18,878,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $20,388,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,388,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $46,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,926,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $51,512,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,921,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $53,801,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,408,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $56,161,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,744,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $60,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,847,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $59,863,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,368,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $59,345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $63,407,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,971,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $64,981,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,570,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $66,973,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,555,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $69,063,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,632,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $30,577,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $32,431,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $32,545,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,809,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $35,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,543,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $36,420,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,347,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $37,466,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $38,543,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,013,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $39,665,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,152,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $40,822,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $42,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,483,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $43,284,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,728,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $16,307,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,065,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16,496,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $16,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,493,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $17,082,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,978,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $17,560,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,201,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $18,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,641,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $18,609,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,144,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $18,791,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,445,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $19,377,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,882,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $19,968,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $20,599,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,048,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $275,467,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $275,467,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $259,162,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $259,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $252,364,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $252,364,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $247,310,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $247,310,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $240,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $240,115,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $235,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $235,642,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $232,136,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $232,136,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $227,484,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $227,484,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $221,933,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $221,933,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, $214,899,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $214,899,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, $207,328,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $207,328,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $84,528,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $84,697,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$103,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$99,379,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,268,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,912,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,423,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,580,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,744,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,828,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$7,079,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,994,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, −$7,251,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$7,165,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, −$7,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$7,340,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$38,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$38,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$38,803,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$38,803,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$49,508,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$49,508,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$56,315,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$56,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$46,463,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$46,463,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$50,461,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$50,461,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$48,179,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$48,179,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$49,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$49,141,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$50,203,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$50,203,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, −$51,778,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$51,778,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, −$53,287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$53,287,000,000.

SEC. 103. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill not later than May 18, 2001 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than $1,250,000,000,000 for the period of years 2001 through 2011 and the total level of outlays may be increased by not more than $100,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2011.

(b) SURPLUS.—Legislation described in subsection (a) may not, when taken together with all other previously-enacted legislation (except for legislation enacted pursuant to section 211), reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund surplus in any fiscal year covered by this resolution.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that of the total amount reconciled in subsection (a), $100,000,000,000 will be for an economic stimulus package over the next 2 years.

SEC. 104. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall report to the House of Representatives a reconciliation bill not later than May 18, 2001 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient * * *

reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would provide an advance appropriation.

(b) EXCEPTION.—An advance appropriation may be provided—

(1) for fiscal year 2003 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 $23,159,000,000 in new budget authority; and

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

(c) APPLICATION OF POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

(1) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(2) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

(d) 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 2002 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2002.

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 should be amended to address procedures for advance appropriations for fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 2003.

SEC. 203. MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTING INCREASE OF FISCAL YEAR 2002 DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

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

(1) Unless and until the discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2002 (as set out in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) is increased, aggregate appropriations which exceed the current law limits would still be out of order in the Senate and subject to a supermajority vote.

(2) Except for a necessary adjustment included in function 920 (to comply with section 312(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), the functional totals contained in this concurrent resolution envision a level of discretionary spending for fiscal year 2002 as follows:

(A) For the discretionary category: $659,540,000,000 in new budget authority and $647,780,000,000 in outlays.

(B) For the highway category: $28,489,000,000 in outlays.

(C) For the mass transit category: $5,275,000,000 in outlays.

(D) For the conservation category: $1,760,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,232,000,000 in outlays.

(3) To facilitate the Senate completing its legislative responsibilities for the 1st Session of the 107th Congress in a timely fashion, it is imperative that the Senate consider legislation which establishes appropriate discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2002 through 2006 as soon as possible.

(b) ADJUSTMENT TO ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER BUDGETARY AGGREGATES AND LEVELS.—Whenever a bill or joint resolution becomes law that increases the discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2002 set out in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall increase the allocation called for in section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the appropriate Committee on Appropriations and shall also appropriately adjust all other budgetary aggregates and levels contained in this resolution.

(c) SENATE DEFENSE FIREWALL.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, for purposes of enforcement in the Senate for fiscal year 2002, the term ''discretionary spending limit'' means—

(A) for the defense category, $325,070,000,000 in new budget authority; and

(B) for the nondefense category, $336,230,000,000 in new budget authority.

(2) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After the adjustment to the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations is made pursuant to subsection (b) and except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that exceeds any discretionary spending limit set forth in this subsection.

(B) EXCEPTION.—This paragraph shall not apply if a declaration of war by Congress is in effect.

(3) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This subsection may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

SEC. 204. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 13301 OF THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, 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 such Act to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representatives, 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.

Subtitle B—Reserve Funds

SEC. 211. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.

(a) MEDICARE REFORM AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.—If the Committee on Finance of the Senate or the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment is offered thereto, or a conference report thereon is submitted, which reforms the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) and improves the access of beneficiaries under that program to prescription drugs, the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise committee allocations for that committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations 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 $0 for fiscal year 2002, $59,100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and $300,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011.

(b) MEDICARE PAYMENTS TO HOME HEALTH AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), if the Senate Committee on Finance or the House Committee on Ways and Means or Committee on Energy and Commerce report a bill, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that repeals the 15 percent reduction in payments under the medicare program to home health agencies enacted by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and now scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 2002, the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and levels by the amount the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed $0 in new budget authority and outlays in 2002, $4,000,000,000 for the period 2002 through 2006, and $13,700,000,000 for the period 2002 through 2011.

(2) SURPLUS.—Legislation described in paragraph (1) may not, when taken together with all other previously-enacted legislation (except for legislation enacted pursuant to subsection (a)), reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund surplus in any fiscal year covered by this resolution.

SEC. 212. RESERVE FUND FOR FAMILY OPPORTUNITY ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if the Committee on Finance of the Senate or the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides States with the opportunity to expand medicaid coverage for children with special needs, allowing families of disabled children with the opportunity to purchase coverage under the medicaid program for such children (commonly referred to as the ''Family Opportunity Act of 2001''), the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise committee allocations for that committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations 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 $227,000,000 in new budget authority and $180,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, $3,035,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,724,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and $8,337,000,000 in new budget authority and $7,867,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011.

(b) SURPLUS.—Legislation described in subsection (a) may not, when taken together with all other previously-enacted legislation (except for legislation enacted pursuant to section 211), reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund surplus in any fiscal year covered by this resolution.

SEC. 213. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE .

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Subject to subsection (b), if the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate or the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted, to reauthorize the Federal Agriculture Improvement Act of 1996, title I of that Act, and other appropriate agricultural production legislation, the appropriate Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed $66,150,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2003 through 2011.

(2) In the House of Representatives, if an adjustment is made under paragraph (1), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the fiscal year 2002 level by an amount not to exceed the adjustment that is made for fiscal year 2003 (and reduce the adjustment made for fiscal year 2003 by that amount).

(b) SURPLUS.—Legislation described in subsection (a) may not, when taken together with all other previously-enacted legislation (except for legislation enacted pursuant to section 211), reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund surplus in any fiscal year covered by this resolution.

SEC. 214. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX CUTS AND DEBT REDUCTION.

If the report provided pursuant to section 202(e)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the budget and economic outlook: update (for fiscal years 2002 through 2011), estimates an on-budget surplus for any of fiscal years 2001 through 2011 that exceeds the estimated on-budget surplus set forth in the Congressional Budget Office's January 2001 budget and economic outlook for such fiscal year, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may, in an amount not to exceed the increase in such surplus for that fiscal year—

(1) reduce the recommended level of Federal revenues and make other appropriate adjustments (including the reconciliation instructions) for that fiscal year;

(2) reduce the appropriate level of the public debt, increase the amount of the surplus, and make other appropriate adjustments for that fiscal year; or

(3) any combination of paragraphs (1) and (2).

SEC. 215. TECHNICAL RESERVE FUND FOR STUDENT LOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted, or the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives reports a bill, or an amendment is offered, or a conference report is submitted, that provides additional resources for legislation that repeals the replacement interest rate structure for student loans scheduled to occur on July 1, 2003, the appropriate Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to the appropriate committee—

(1) for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed $110,000,000 in new budget authority and $100,000,000 outlays;

(2) for fiscal years 2001 through 2006 by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed $3,440,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,840,000,000 outlays; and

(3) for fiscal years 2001 through 2011 by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed $7,665,000,000 in new budget authority and $6,590,000,000 outlays.

(b) SURPLUS.—Legislation described in subsection (a) may not, when taken together with all other previously-enacted legislation (except for legislation enacted pursuant to section 211), reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund surplus in any fiscal year covered by this resolution.

SEC. 216. RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE UNINSURED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if the Committee on Finance of the Senate or the Committee on Energy and Commerce or Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives report a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides health insurance for the uninsured (including a measure providing for tax deductions for the purchase of health insurance for, among others, moderate income individuals not receiving

health insurance from their employers), the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise committee allocations for that committee and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) and may revise the revenue aggregates and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations in this resolution by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed $28,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011 or $28,000,000,000 in revenues for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011 or any combination of budget authority and outlays or revenues as long as the sum of all revisions does not exceed $28,000,000,000. This resolutions allows these funds to be spent over the time period of fiscal years 2002 through 2004.

(b) SURPLUS.—Legislation described in subsection (a) may not, when taken together with all other previously-enacted legislation (except for legislation enacted pursuant to section 211), reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund surplus in any fiscal year covered by this resolution.

SEC. 217. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if the President submits a budget amendment and the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides additional resources for defense spending in response to the recommendations of the President's National Defense Review, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee for fiscal year 2002 by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose.

(b) SURPLUS.—Legislation described in subsection (a) may not, when taken together with all other previously-enacted legislation (except for legislation enacted pursuant to section 211), reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund surplus in any fiscal year covered by this resolution.

SEC. 218. STRATEGIC RESERVE FUND IN THE HOUSE.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates and committee allocations of new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) for fiscal year 2002 for a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense and, for fiscal years 2002 through 2011, a bill making authorizations for the Department of Defense, a bill providing a prescription drug benefit, and any other appropriate legislation. The chairman may also make adjustments for amendments to or conference reports on such bills. In making adjustments under this subsection, the chairman shall consider, as appropriate, the recommendations of the President's National Defense Review and any statement of administrative policy or supplemental budget request relating to any legislation referred to in this subsection.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—(1) The adjustments for any bill referred to in subsection (a) shall be in an amount not to exceed the amount by which such bill breaches the applicable allocation or aggregate.

(2) Legislation described in subsection (a) may not, when taken together with all other previously-enacted legislation (except for legislation enacted pursuant to section 211), reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund surplus in any fiscal year covered by this resolution.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions

SEC. 221. 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 of the House of Representatives; and

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

(d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, for the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution, sections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall apply to fiscal year 2002 and the total for fiscal year 2002 and the four ensuing fiscal years.

(2) APPROPRIATE LEVELS.—For purposes of enforcement of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 in the House of Representatives, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority and total budget outlays for fiscal years 2002 through 2011 prescribed by this resolution pursuant to section 301(a)(1) of such Act shall be based upon the table entitled ''Conference Report Fiscal Year 2002, Budget Resolution Total Spending and Revenues'' in conjunction with the provisions of title II of this resolution.

(e) ENFORCEMENT IN THE SENATE.—The Senate, for purposes of enforcement of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and this resolution, measures discharged pursuant to Senate Resolution 8 shall be considered as if the measure had been reported from the committee of jurisdiction.

SEC. 222. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change those rules (so far as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE SENATE AND CONGRESS PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Sense of the Senate

SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CONSERVATION.

It is the sense of the Senate that conservation funding is a priority of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, it is the sense of the Senate that:

(1) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(A) HIV/AIDS, having already infected over 58 million people worldwide, is devastating the health, economies, and social structures in dozens of countries in Africa, and increasingly in Asia, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe.

(B) AIDS has wiped out decades of progress in improving the lives of families in the developing world. As the leading cause of death in Africa, AIDS has killed 17 million and will claim the lives of one quarter of the population, mostly productive adults, in the next decade. In addition, 13 million children have been orphaned by AIDS—a number that will rise to 40 million by 2010.

(C) The Agency for International Development, along with the Centers for Disease Control, Department of Labor, and Department of Defense have been at the forefront of the international battle to control HIV/AIDS, with global assistance totaling $330,000,000 from the United States Agency for International Development and $136,000,000 from other agencies in fiscal year 2001, primarily focused on targeted prevention programs.

(D) While prevention is key, treatment and care for those affected by HIV/AIDS is an increasingly critical component of the global response. Improving health systems, providing home-based care, treating AIDS-associated diseases like tuberculosis, providing for family support and orphan care, and making antiretroviral drugs against HIV available will reduce social and economic damage to families and communities.

(E) Pharmaceutical companies recently dramatically reduced the prices of antiretroviral drugs to the poorest countries. With sufficient resources, it is now possible to improve treatment options in countries where health systems are able to deliver and monitor the medications.

(F) The United Nations AIDS program estimates it will cost at least $3,000,000,000 for basic AIDS prevention and care services in Sub-Saharan Africa alone, and at least $2,000,000,000 more if antiretroviral drugs are provided widely. In Africa, only $500,000,000 is currently available from all donors, lending agencies and African governments themselves.

(2) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the spending levels in this budget resolution shall be increased by $200,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and by $500,000,000 in 2003 and for each year thereafter for the purpose of helping the neediest countries cope with the burgeoning costs of prevention, care and treatment of those affected by HIV/AIDS and associated infectious diseases.

SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CONSOLIDATED HEALTH CENTERS.

It is the sense of the Senate that appropriations for consolidated health centers under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b) should be increased by 100 percent over the next 5 fiscal years in order to double the number of individuals who receive health services at community, migrant, homeless, and public housing health centers.

SEC. 304. FUNDING FOR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume increased funding for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Justice State and local law enforcement grant programs.

SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING UNITED STATES COAST GUARD FISCAL YEAR 2002 FUNDING.

It is the sense of the Senate that any level of budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2002 below the level assumed in this resolution for the Coast Guard would require the Coast Guard to—

(1) close numerous units and reduce overall mission capability, including the counter narcotics interdiction mission which was authorized under the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act;

(2) reduce the number of personnel of an already streamlined workforce; and

(3) reduce operations in a manner that would have a detrimental impact on the sustainability of valuable fish stocks in the North Atlantic and Pacific Northwest and its capacity to stem the flow of illicit drugs and illegal immigration into the United States.

SEC. 306. STRENGTHENING OUR NATIONAL FOOD SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) FINDING.—The Senate finds that the United States food supply is one of the safest in the world, but in order to maintain the integrity of our food supply in the face of emerging threats, we must make the necessary investments now, in a time of surplus.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the appropriate amount should be invested at the Food and Drug Administration and the Center for Disease Control food activities next year in order to strengthen our national food safety infrastructure by—

(1) increasing the number of inspectors within the Food and Drug Administration to enable the Food and Drug Administration to inspect high-risk sites at least annually;

(2) supporting research that enables us to meet emerging threats;

(3) improving surveillance to identify and trace the sources and incidence of food-borne illness;

(4) otherwise maintaining at least current funding levels for food safety initiatives in the Food and Drug Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture; and

(5) providing additional funds should such needs arise due to emerging food safety threats.

SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO INCREASING FUNDS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate recognizes the importance of renewable energy resources and that providing for such technologies should be increased by at least $450,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 and at a rate in excess of inflation in subsequent years.

Subtitle B—Sense of the Congress

SEC. 311. ASSET BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress find the following:

(1) For the vast majority of United States households, the pathway to the economic mainstream and financial security is not through spending and consumption, but through savings, investing, and the accumulation of assets.

(2) One-third of all Americans have no assets available for investment and another 20 percent have only negligible assets. The situation is even more serious for minority households; for example, 60 percent of African-American households have no or negative financial assets.

(3) Nearly 50 percent of all children in America live in households that have no assets available for investment, including 40 percent of Caucasian children and 73 percent of African-American children.

(4) Up to 20 percent of all United States households do not deposit their savings in financial institutions and, thus, do not have access to the basic financial tools that make asset accumulation possible.

(5) Public policy can have either a positive or a negative impact on asset accumulation. Traditional public assistance programs based on income and consumption have rarely been successful in supporting the transition to economic self-sufficiency. Tax policy, through $288,000,000,000 in annual tax incentives, has helped lay the foundation for the great middle class.

(6) Lacking an income tax liability, low-income working families cannot take advantage of asset development incentives available through the Federal tax code.

(7) Individual Development Accounts have proven to be successful in helping low-income working families save and accumulate assets. Individual Development Accounts have been used to purchase long-term, high-return assets, including homes, postsecondary education and training, and small business.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Federal tax code should support a significant expansion of Individual Development Accounts so that millions of low-income, working families can save, build assets, and move their lives forward; thus, making positive contributions to the economic and social well-being of the United States, as well as to its future.

SEC. 312. FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION ASSISTANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Increased demands on firefighting and emergency medical personnel have made it difficult for local governments to adequately fund necessary fire safety precautions.

(2) The Government has an obligation to protect the health and safety of the firefighting personnel of the United States and to ensure that they have the financial resources to protect the public.

(3) The high rates in the United States of death, injury, and property damage caused by fires demonstrates a critical need for Federal investment in support of firefighting personnel.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Government should support the core operations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency by providing needed fire grant programs to assist our firefighters and rescue personnel as they respond to more than 17,000,000 emergency calls annually. To accomplish this task, Congress supports preservation of the Assistance to Firefighters grant program. Continued support of the Assistance to Firefighters grant program will enable local firefighters to adequately protect the lives of countless Americans put at risk by insufficient fire protection.

SEC. 313. FUNDING FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AT CHILDREN'S TEACHING HOSPITALS.

It is the sense of Congress that:

(1) Function 550 includes an appropriate level of funding for graduate medical education conducted at independent children's teaching hospitals in order to ensure access to care by millions of children nationwide.

(2) An emphasis should be placed on the role played by community health centers in underserved rural and urban communities.

(3) Funding under function 550 should also reflect the importance of the Ryan White CARE Act to persons afflicted with HIV/AIDS.

SEC. 314. CONCURRENT RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY BENEFITS TO RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the Secretary of Defense is the appropriate official for evaluating the existing standards for the provision of concurrent retirement and disability benefits to retired members of the Armed Forces and the need to change these standards.

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

(1) the Secretary of Defense should report not later than 180 days after the date of adoption of this resolution to the congressional committees of jurisdiction on the provision of concurrent retirement and disability benefits to retired members of the Armed Forces;

(2) the report should address the number of individuals retired from the Armed Forces who would otherwise be eligible for disability compensation, the comparability of the policy to Office of Personnel Management guidelines for civilian Federal retirees, the applicability of this policy to prevailing private sector standards, the number of individuals potentially eligible for concurrent benefits who receive other forms of Federal assistance and the cost of that assistance, and alternative initiatives that would accomplish the same end as concurrent receipt of military retired pay and disability compensation;

(3) the Secretary of Defense should submit legislation that he considers appropriate;

(4) upon receiving such report, the committees of jurisdiction, working with the Committees on the Budget of the House and Senate, should consider appropriate legislation; and

(5) CBO and OMB should report not later than 30 days after the date of adoption of this resolution to the Committees on the Budget on the risk that provision of full concurrent receipt of military retired pay and disability compensation would reduce the surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

SEC. 315. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Members of the uniformed services and civilian employees of the United States make significant contributions to the general welfare of the Nation.

(2) Increases in the pay of members of the uniformed services and of civilian employees of the United States have not kept pace with increases in the overall pay levels of workers in the private sector, so that there now exists—

(A) a 32 percent gap between compensation levels of Federal civilian employees and compensation levels of private sector workers; and

(B) an estimated 10 percent gap between compensation levels of members of the uniformed services and compensation levels of private sector workers.

(3) The President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2002 includes a 4.6 percent pay raise for military personnel.

(4) The Office of Management and Budget has requested that Federal agencies plan their fiscal year 2002 budgets with a 3.6 percent pay raise for civilian Federal employees.

(5) In almost every year during the past 2 decades, there have been equal adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the compensation of civilian employees of the United States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should

be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services.

SEC. 316. SALES TAX DEDUCTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) in 1986 the ability to deduct State sales taxes was eliminated from the Federal tax code;

(2) the States of Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming, Washington, Florida, Nevada, and South Dakota have no State income tax;

(3) the citizens of those seven States continue to be treated unfairly by paying significantly more in taxes to the Government than taxpayers with an identical profile in different State because they are prohibited from deducting their State sales taxes from their Federal income taxes in lieu of a State income tax;

(4) the design of the Federal tax code is preferential in its treatment of States with State income taxes over those without State income taxes;

(5) the current Federal tax code infringes upon States' rights to tax their citizens as they see fit in that the Federal tax code exerts unjust influence on States without State income taxes to impose one their citizens;

(6) the current surpluses that our Government holds provide an appropriate time and opportunity to allow taxpayers to deduct either their State sales taxes or their State income taxes from their Federal income tax returns; and

(7) over 50 Members of the House of Representatives have cosponsored legislation to restore the sales tax deduction option to the Federal tax code.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance should consider legislation that makes State sales tax deductible against Federal income taxes.

JIM NUSSLE,
JOHN E. SUNUNU,
Managers on the Part of the House.

PETE DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
DON NICKLES,
PHIL GRAMM,
CHRISTOPHER BOND,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the Senate and the House at the conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 83), setting forth the congressional budget for the United States for fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 2009, 2010 and 2011 submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommend in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck all out of the House resolution after the resolving clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for the House resolution and the Senate amendment.

DISPLAYS AND AMOUNTS

The contents of concurrent budget resolutions are set forth in section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The years in this document are fiscal years unless otherwise indicated.

House Resolution.—The House budget resolution includes all of the items required as part of a concurrent budget resolution under section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act other than the spending and revenue levels for Social Security (which is used to enforce a point of order applicable only in the Senate).

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment includes all of the items required under section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act. As permitted under section 301(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, Section 102 of the Senate amendment includes advisory levels on debt held by the public.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement includes all of the items required by section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.

AGGREGATES AND FUNCTION LEVELS

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- HOUSE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
050 - National Defense	BA	310.328	324.563	333.273	342.578	352.184	362.095	372.224	382.734	393.539	404.535	416.303	1714.693	3684.028
	OT	300.591	319.252	325.548	334.048	347.175	354.571	361.909	375.622	386.526	397.616	409.246	1680.594	3611.513
Discretionary	BA	311.051	324.947	333.440	342.776	352.357	362.267	372.443	382.935	393.741	404.722	416.493	1715.787	3686.121
	OT	301.318	319.659	325.723	334.252	347.353	354.748	362.133	375.829	386.735	397.810	409.443	1681.735	3613.685
Mandatory	BA	-0.723	-0.384	-0.167	-0.198	-0.173	-0.172	-0.219	-0.201	-0.202	-0.187	-0.190	-1.094	-2.093
	OT	-0.727	-0.407	-0.175	-0.204	-0.178	-0.177	-0.224	-0.207	-0.209	-0.194	-0.197	-1.141	-2.172
150 - International Affairs	BA	22.424	23.866	23.885	24.493	25.367	26.165	26.932	27.447	28.036	28.422	29.595	123.776	264.208
	OT	19.670	19.560	19.864	20.419	20.780	21.395	22.141	22.826	23.583	24.161	24.997	102.018	219.726
Discretionary	BA	22.641	23.858	23.847	24.502	25.186	25.925	26.622	27.295	27.991	28.427	29.600	123.318	263.253
	OT	23.259	23.205	23.536	23.977	24.265	24.879	25.562	26.210	26.891	27.416	28.288	119.862	254.229
Mandatory	BA	-0.217	0.008	0.038	-0.009	0.181	0.240	0.310	0.152	0.045	-0.005	-0.005	0.458	0.955
	OT	-3.589	-3.645	-3.672	-3.558	-3.485	-3.484	-3.421	-3.384	-3.308	-3.255	-3.291	-17.844	-34.503
250 - General Science, Space and Technology	BA	21.043	22.197	22.633	23.109	23.645	24.295	24.947	25.588	26.240	26.654	27.752	115.879	247.060
	OT	19.612	21.043	21.900	22.584	23.174	23.719	24.309	24.925	25.564	26.086	26.868	112.420	240.172
Discretionary	BA	20.901	22.034	22.454	23.072	23.607	24.256	24.907	25.548	26.199	26.612	27.709	115.423	246.398
	OT	19.562	20.968	21.787	22.440	23.013	23.612	24.250	24.886	25.524	26.045	26.827	111.820	239.352
Mandatory	BA	0.142	0.163	0.179	0.037	0.038	0.039	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.043	0.456	0.662
	OT	0.050	0.075	0.113	0.144	0.161	0.107	0.059	0.039	0.040	0.041	0.041	0.600	0.820
270 - Energy	BA	1.225	0.835	0.760	0.912	0.899	1.023	1.103	2.196	2.290	2.267	2.191	4.429	14.476
	OT	-0.115	-0.234	-0.531	-0.590	-0.496	-0.354	-0.248	0.385	0.784	0.955	0.927	-2.205	0.598
Discretionary	BA	3.132	2.783	2.730	2.973	3.084	3.203	3.284	3.985	4.045	4.081	4.120	14.773	34.288
	OT	3.104	2.926	2.766	2.873	3.016	3.128	3.235	3.576	3.916	4.046	4.108	14.709	33.590
Mandatory	BA	-1.907	-1.948	-1.970	-2.061	-2.185	-2.180	-2.181	-1.789	-1.755	-1.814	-1.929	-10.344	-19.812
	OT	-3.219	-3.160	-3.297	-3.463	-3.512	-3.482	-3.483	-3.191	-3.132	-3.091	-3.181	-16.914	-32.992
300 - Natural Resources and Environment	BA	28.833	26.700	26.837	27.716	27.938	27.954	28.624	29.349	30.620	31.173	32.417	137.145	289.328
	OT	26.361	26.403	26.951	27.467	27.666	27.815	28.266	28.774	29.888	30.525	31.509	136.302	285.264
Discretionary	BA	28.740	26.404	26.463	27.192	27.389	27.387	28.130	28.842	29.683	30.154	31.387	134.835	283.031
	OT	26.358	26.158	26.588	27.021	27.212	27.332	27.726	28.279	29.018	29.603	30.575	134.311	279.512
Mandatory	BA	0.093	0.296	0.374	0.524	0.549	0.567	0.494	0.507	0.937	1.019	1.030	2.310	6.297
	OT	0.003	0.245	0.363	0.446	0.454	0.483	0.540	0.495	0.870	0.922	0.934	1.991	5.752
350 - Agriculture	BA	26.290	19.144	18.610	18.482	18.337	17.888	16.520	15.648	15.836	15.894	16.123	92.461	172.482
	OT	23.654	17.500	16.981	17.072	16.852	16.288	14.946	14.062	14.359	14.533	14.725	84.693	157.318
Discretionary	BA	4.791	4.834	5.193	5.154	5.298	5.451	5.597	5.742	5.890	5.982	6.230	25.930	55.371
	OT	4.669	4.765	5.070	5.113	5.232	5.375	5.521	5.663	5.813	5.914	6.127	25.555	54.593
Mandatory	BA	21.499	14.310	13.417	13.328	13.039	12.437	10.923	9.906	9.946	9.912	9.893	66.531	117.111
	OT	18.985	12.735	11.911	11.959	11.620	10.913	9.425	8.399	8.546	8.619	8.598	59.138	102.725

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- HOUSE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
370 - Commerce and Housing	BA	3.516	8.715	8.450	14.120	12.730	12.660	13.533	13.851	14.267	18.724	13.519	56.675	130.569
Credit	OT	0.229	5.657	3.078	9.885	9.013	8.365	9.223	9.308	9.609	12.834	9.807	35.998	86.779
Discretionary	BA	1.363	-0.234	-0.234	-0.520	-0.642	-0.593	0.269	0.530	0.976	5.421	0.217	-2.223	5.190
	OT	2.008	0.127	-0.274	-0.622	-0.815	-0.805	0.194	0.292	0.613	3.972	1.017	-2.389	3.699
Mandatory	BA	2.153	8.949	8.684	14.640	13.372	13.253	13.264	13.321	13.291	13.303	13.302	58.898	125.379
	OT	-1.779	5.530	3.352	10.507	9.828	9.170	9.029	9.016	8.996	8.862	8.790	38.387	83.080
370 on-budget	**BA**	**2.516**	**7.415**	**8.550**	**12.820**	**12.730**	**12.660**	**13.533**	**13.851**	**14.267**	**18.724**	**13.519**	**54.175**	**128.069**
	OT	**-0.771**	**4.357**	**3.178**	**8.585**	**9.013**	**8.365**	**9.223**	**9.308**	**9.609**	**12.834**	**9.807**	**33.498**	**84.279**
Discretionary	**BA**	**1.363**	**-0.234**	**-0.234**	**-0.520**	**-0.642**	**-0.593**	**0.269**	**0.530**	**0.976**	**5.421**	**0.217**	**-2.223**	**5.190**
	OT	**2.008**	**0.127**	**-0.274**	**-0.622**	**-0.815**	**-0.805**	**0.194**	**0.292**	**0.613**	**3.972**	**1.017**	**-2.389**	**3.699**
Mandatory	**BA**	**1.153**	**7.649**	**8.784**	**13.340**	**13.372**	**13.253**	**13.264**	**13.321**	**13.291**	**13.303**	**13.302**	**56.398**	**122.879**
	OT	**-2.779**	**4.230**	**3.452**	**9.207**	**9.828**	**9.170**	**9.029**	**9.016**	**8.996**	**8.862**	**8.790**	**35.887**	**80.580**
400 - Transportation	BA	62.130	60.991	58.721	59.219	59.720	60.276	60.800	61.314	61.843	62.194	63.056	298.927	608.134
	OT	51.681	55.615	58.299	60.233	61.955	63.709	64.922	66.374	68.007	69.301	71.198	299.811	639.613
Discretionary	BA	18.964	16.199	16.554	17.017	17.483	17.992	18.469	18.934	19.414	19.710	20.517	85.245	182.289
	OT	49.680	53.871	56.215	58.177	59.937	61.747	62.981	64.366	65.972	67.319	69.159	289.947	619.744
Mandatory	BA	43.166	44.792	42.167	42.202	42.237	42.284	42.331	42.380	42.429	42.484	42.539	213.682	425.845
	OT	2.001	1.744	2.084	2.056	2.018	1.962	1.941	2.008	2.035	1.982	2.039	9.864	19.869
450 - Community and Regional	BA	11.225	10.120	10.318	10.567	10.920	11.243	11.545	11.844	12.146	12.338	12.844	53.168	113.885
Development	OT	11.366	11.422	10.961	10.660	10.354	10.262	10.460	10.757	11.038	11.309	11.606	53.659	108.829
Discretionary	BA	11.577	10.089	10.360	10.587	10.882	11.202	11.504	11.801	12.101	12.292	12.796	53.120	113.614
	OT	12.048	11.740	11.460	11.073	10.841	10.777	10.986	11.292	11.585	11.869	12.181	55.891	113.804
Mandatory	BA	-0.352	0.031	-0.042	-0.020	0.038	0.041	0.041	0.043	0.045	0.046	0.048	0.048	0.271
	OT	-0.682	-0.318	-0.499	-0.413	-0.487	-0.515	-0.526	-0.535	-0.547	-0.560	-0.575	-2.232	-4.975
500 - Education, Training, Employment,	BA	76.886	82.134	82.013	83.888	87.345	90.205	92.846	95.701	98.444	100.510	104.626	425.585	917.712
and Social Services	OT	69.790	76.220	81.671	82.281	84.831	87.685	90.364	92.962	95.910	98.366	101.360	412.688	891.650
Discretionary	BA	61.189	65.322	65.577	67.565	69.473	71.539	73.462	75.557	77.488	78.704	81.957	339.476	726.644
	OT	54.012	59.658	65.362	65.959	67.606	69.578	71.592	73.442	75.591	77.211	79.355	328.163	705.354
Mandatory	BA	15.697	16.812	16.436	16.323	17.872	18.666	19.384	20.144	20.956	21.806	22.669	86.109	191.068
	OT	15.778	16.562	16.309	16.322	17.225	18.107	18.772	19.520	20.319	21.155	22.005	84.525	186.296
550 - Health	BA	182.604	203.966	229.688	246.548	253.794	266.790	286.985	307.625	329.698	354.229	382.408	1200.786	2861.731
	OT	175.512	201.117	225.847	244.687	251.455	264.574	284.223	305.213	327.566	352.522	380.214	1187.680	2837.418
Discretionary	BA	38.771	41.005	45.488	46.966	48.456	50.050	51.362	52.646	53.956	54.808	56.909	231.965	501.646
	OT	33.770	38.124	41.540	44.682	46.503	48.115	49.635	50.966	52.270	53.401	54.782	218.964	480.018
Mandatory	BA	143.833	162.961	184.200	199.582	205.338	216.740	235.623	254.979	275.742	299.421	325.499	968.821	2360.085
	OT	141.742	162.993	184.307	200.005	204.952	216.459	234.588	254.247	275.296	299.121	325.432	968.716	2357.400

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- HOUSE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
570 - Medicare	BA	217.531	229.128	243.946	260.240	291.770	309.921	336.143	362.842	391.122	423.445	459.396	1335.005	3307.953
	OT	217.708	229.075	243.718	260.446	291.696	309.660	336.366	362.744	390.848	423.698	459.390	1334.595	3307.641
Discretionary	BA	3.357	3.449	3.448	3.545	3.645	3.752	3.852	3.952	4.052	4.116	4.286	17.839	38.097
	OT	3.269	3.416	3.451	3.512	3.609	3.714	3.813	3.910	4.007	4.076	4.233	17.702	37.741
Mandatory	BA	214.174	225.679	240.498	256.695	288.125	306.169	332.291	358.890	387.070	419.329	455.110	1317.166	3269.856
	OT	214.439	225.659	240.267	256.934	288.087	305.946	332.553	358.834	386.841	419.622	455.157	1316.893	3269.900
600 - Income Security	BA	255.942	271.512	281.824	293.331	308.066	315.915	323.428	337.855	349.303	359.890	371.642	1470.648	3212.766
	OT	256.932	272.093	282.335	292.461	306.673	314.382	321.895	336.473	347.618	358.217	369.424	1467.944	3201.571
Discretionary	BA	39.454	42.836	44.471	46.187	47.955	49.435	50.846	52.244	53.768	55.088	57.212	230.884	500.042
	OT	43.974	45.879	47.234	47.546	48.515	49.668	51.006	52.455	53.740	54.925	56.522	238.842	507.490
Mandatory	BA	216.488	228.676	237.353	247.144	260.111	266.480	272.582	285.611	295.535	304.802	314.430	1239.764	2712.724
	OT	212.958	226.214	235.101	244.915	258.158	264.714	270.889	284.018	293.878	303.292	312.902	1229.102	2694.081
650 - Social Security	BA	435.181	457.247	479.657	503.759	529.173	555.826	584.078	614.734	649.513	686.200	725.476	2525.662	5785.663
	OT	433.121	455.011	477.255	501.544	526.861	553.421	581.478	611.748	646.257	683.437	722.812	2514.092	5759.824
Discretionary	BA	3.448	3.520	3.518	3.619	3.719	3.829	3.930	4.033	4.135	4.201	4.373	18.205	38.877
	OT	3.388	3.474	3.497	3.574	3.667	3.774	3.875	3.977	4.079	4.148	4.309	17.986	38.374
Mandatory	BA	431.733	453.727	476.139	500.140	525.454	551.997	580.148	610.701	645.378	681.999	721.103	2507.457	5746.786
	OT	429.733	451.537	473.758	497.970	523.194	549.647	577.603	607.771	642.178	679.289	718.503	2496.106	5721.450
650 on-budget	**BA**	**9.805**	**11.005**	**11.733**	**12.497**	**13.308**	**14.207**	**15.168**	**16.241**	**17.482**	**18.877**	**20.387**	**62.750**	**150.905**
	OT	**9.805**	**11.004**	**11.733**	**12.497**	**13.308**	**14.207**	**15.168**	**16.241**	**17.482**	**18.877**	**20.387**	**62.749**	**150.904**
Discretionary	**BA**	**0.017**	**0.019**	**0.019**	**0.020**	**0.020**	**0.021**	**0.021**	**0.022**	**0.022**	**0.023**	**0.024**	**0.099**	**0.211**
	OT	**0.017**	**0.018**	**0.019**	**0.020**	**0.020**	**0.021**	**0.021**	**0.022**	**0.022**	**0.023**	**0.024**	**0.098**	**0.210**
Mandatory	**BA**	**9.788**	**10.986**	**11.714**	**12.477**	**13.288**	**14.186**	**15.147**	**16.219**	**17.460**	**18.854**	**20.363**	**62.651**	**150.694**
	OT	**9.788**	**10.986**	**11.714**	**12.477**	**13.288**	**14.186**	**15.147**	**16.219**	**17.460**	**18.854**	**20.363**	**62.651**	**150.694**
700 - Veterans Benefits and Services	BA	46.675	52.261	53.033	55.270	59.329	58.807	58.138	61.998	63.354	64.740	67.114	278.700	594.044
	OT	45.926	51.595	52.778	54.884	58.881	58.325	57.668	61.590	62.975	64.394	66.674	276.463	589.764
Discretionary	BA	22.512	24.215	23.447	24.124	24.800	25.541	26.234	26.919	27.606	27.942	29.217	122.127	260.045
	OT	22.062	23.850	23.493	23.958	24.591	25.297	25.975	26.642	27.324	27.690	28.872	121.189	257.692
Mandatory	BA	24.163	28.046	29.586	31.146	34.529	33.266	31.904	35.079	35.748	36.798	37.897	156.573	333.999
	OT	23.864	27.745	29.285	30.926	34.290	33.028	31.693	34.948	35.651	36.704	37.802	155.274	332.072
750 - Administration of Justice	BA	30.577	30.870	31.899	33.592	34.629	35.651	36.609	37.563	38.539	39.189	40.767	166.641	359.308
	OT	30.003	30.328	32.116	34.056	34.688	35.279	36.119	37.116	38.090	38.842	40.204	166.467	356.838
Discretionary	BA	29.987	29.726	31.563	31.442	32.340	33.315	34.225	35.129	36.051	36.645	38.163	158.386	338.599
	OT	29.335	29.530	31.478	31.780	32.386	33.077	33.864	34.808	35.732	36.424	37.725	158.251	336.804
Mandatory	BA	0.590	1.144	0.336	2.150	2.289	2.336	2.384	2.434	2.488	2.544	2.604	8.255	20.709
	OT	0.668	0.798	0.638	2.276	2.302	2.202	2.255	2.308	2.358	2.418	2.479	8.216	20.034

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- HOUSE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
800 - General Government	BA	16.307	16.671	16.313	16.680	17.035	17.492	17.921	17.981	18.426	18.706	19.430	84.191	176.655
	OT	16.065	16.326	16.263	16.627	16.726	17.100	17.504	17.691	17.995	18.285	18.911	83.042	173.428
Discretionary	BA	14.028	14.797	14.753	15.197	15.559	16.014	16.438	16.866	17.298	17.574	18.290	76.320	162.786
	OT	13.795	14.463	14.709	14.969	15.286	15.665	16.046	16.447	16.871	17.175	17.794	75.092	159.425
Mandatory	BA	2.279	1.874	1.560	1.483	1.476	1.478	1.483	1.115	1.128	1.132	1.140	7.871	13.869
	OT	2.270	1.863	1.554	1.658	1.440	1.435	1.458	1.244	1.124	1.110	1.117	7.950	14.003
900 - Net Interest	BA	205.109	182.168	169.879	155.381	137.968	121.911	105.477	87.027	66.823	44.585	20.929	767.307	1092.148
	OT	205.109	182.168	169.879	155.381	137.968	121.911	105.477	87.027	66.823	44.585	20.929	767.307	1092.148
Discretionary	BA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	OT	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mandatory	BA	205.109	182.168	169.879	155.381	137.968	121.911	105.477	87.027	66.823	44.585	20.929	767.307	1092.148
	OT	205.109	182.168	169.879	155.381	137.968	121.911	105.477	87.027	66.823	44.585	20.929	767.307	1092.148
900 on-budget	**BA**	**273.584**	**257.570**	**253.243**	**248.531**	**242.355**	**238.959**	**236.545**	**233.269**	**229.324**	**224.395**	**219.099**	**1240.658**	**2383.290**
	OT	**273.584**	**257.570**	**253.243**	**248.531**	**242.355**	**238.959**	**236.545**	**233.269**	**229.324**	**224.395**	**219.099**	**1240.658**	**2383.290**
Discretionary	**BA**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	OT	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Mandatory	**BA**	**273.584**	**257.570**	**253.243**	**248.531**	**242.355**	**238.959**	**236.545**	**233.269**	**229.324**	**224.395**	**219.099**	**1240.658**	**2383.290**
	OT	**273.584**	**257.570**	**253.243**	**248.531**	**242.355**	**238.959**	**236.545**	**233.269**	**229.324**	**224.395**	**219.099**	**1240.658**	**2383.290**
920 - Allowances	BA	-0.472	5.004	5.481	6.017	6.190	6.366	6.583	6.720	6.986	7.151	7.452	29.058	63.950
	OT	-0.303	1.842	3.993	4.796	5.701	6.073	6.267	6.445	6.626	6.773	6.986	22.405	55.502
Discretionary	BA	-0.472	5.004	5.481	6.017	6.190	6.366	6.583	6.720	6.986	7.151	7.452	29.058	63.950
	OT	-0.303	1.842	3.993	4.796	5.701	6.073	6.267	6.445	6.626	6.773	6.986	22.405	55.502
Mandatory	BA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	OT	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
950 - Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	BA	-46.173	-50.808	-61.475	-63.089	-56.170	-57.901	-60.346	-62.242	-64.210	-66.757	-69.459	-289.443	-612.457
	OT	-46.173	-50.808	-61.475	-63.089	-56.170	-57.901	-60.346	-62.242	-64.210	-66.757	-69.459	-289.443	-612.457
Discretionary	BA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	OT	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mandatory	BA	-46.173	-50.808	-61.475	-63.089	-56.170	-57.901	-60.346	-62.242	-64.210	-66.757	-69.459	-289.443	-612.457
	OT	-46.173	-50.808	-61.475	-63.089	-56.170	-57.901	-60.346	-62.242	-64.210	-66.757	-69.459	-289.443	-612.457
950 on-budget	**BA**	**-38.265**	**-42.303**	**-52.308**	**-53.215**	**-45.463**	**-46.461**	**-48.179**	**-49.141**	**-50.203**	**-51.778**	**-53.287**	**-239.750**	**-492.338**
	OT	**-38.265**	**-42.303**	**-52.308**	**-53.215**	**-45.463**	**-46.461**	**-48.179**	**-49.141**	**-50.203**	**-51.778**	**-53.287**	**-239.750**	**-492.338**
Discr.	**BA**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	OT	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Mand.	**BA**	**-38.265**	**-42.303**	**-52.308**	**-53.215**	**-45.463**	**-46.461**	**-48.179**	**-49.141**	**-50.203**	**-51.778**	**-53.287**	**-239.750**	**-492.338**
	OT	**-38.265**	**-42.303**	**-52.308**	**-53.215**	**-45.463**	**-46.461**	**-48.179**	**-49.141**	**-50.203**	**-51.778**	**-53.287**	**-239.750**	**-492.338**

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- HOUSE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
Total	BA	1907.181	1977.284	2035.745	2112.813	2200.869	2264.582	2344.090	2437.775	2532.815	2634.089	2743.581	10591.293	23283.643
	OT	1856.739	1941.185	2007.430	2085.852	2175.783	2236.279	2312.943	2409.800	2505.856	2609.682	2718.328	10446.529	23003.138
Discr.	BA	635.434	660.788	678.553	697.415	716.781	736.931	758.157	779.678	801.380	823.630	846.928	3490.468	7500.241
	OT	645.308	683.655	707.627	725.080	747.918	765.754	784.661	809.485	832.307	855.817	878.303	3630.034	7790.607
Mand.	BA	1271.747	1316.496	1357.192	1415.398	1484.088	1527.651	1585.933	1658.097	1731.435	1810.459	1896.653	7100.825	15783.402
	OT	1211.431	1257.530	1299.803	1360.772	1427.865	1470.525	1528.282	1600.315	1673.549	1753.865	1840.025	6816.495	15212.531
Total on-budget	**BA**	**1557.188**	**1613.649**	**1660.452**	**1723.275**	**1800.098**	**1851.451**	**1918.415**	**1998.625**	**2077.292**	**2161.555**	**2252.834**	**8648.925**	**19057.646**
	OT	**1508.806**	**1579.785**	**1634.539**	**1698.529**	**1777.324**	**1825.553**	**1889.868**	**1973.636**	**2053.589**	**2139.911**	**2230.245**	**8515.730**	**18802.979**
Discr.	**BA**	**632.003**	**657.287**	**675.054**	**693.816**	**713.082**	**733.123**	**754.248**	**775.667**	**797.267**	**819.452**	**842.579**	**3472.362**	**7461.575**
	OT	**641.937**	**680.199**	**704.149**	**721.526**	**744.271**	**762.001**	**780.807**	**805.530**	**828.250**	**851.692**	**874.018**	**3612.146**	**7752.443**
Mand.	**BA**	**925.185**	**956.362**	**985.398**	**1029.459**	**1087.016**	**1118.328**	**1164.167**	**1222.958**	**1280.025**	**1342.103**	**1410.255**	**5176.563**	**11596.071**
	OT	**866.869**	**899.586**	**930.390**	**977.003**	**1033.053**	**1063.552**	**1109.061**	**1168.106**	**1225.339**	**1288.219**	**1356.227**	**4903.584**	**11050.536**
Revenues		2128.788	2168.069	2259.955	2344.414	2436.749	2521.375	2628.575	2754.151	2889.595	3038.582	3206.212	11730.562	26247.677
Revenues on-budget		**1624.679**	**1635.761**	**1699.017**	**1755.74**	**1816.689**	**1872.154**	**1948.64**	**2041.697**	**2143.156**	**2256.553**	**2387.027**	**8779.361**	**19556.434**
Surplus		272.049	226.884	252.525	258.562	260.966	285.096	315.632	344.351	383.739	428.900	487.884	1284.033	3244.539
	On-budget	115.873	55.976	64.478	57.211	39.365	46.601	58.772	68.061	89.567	116.642	156.782	263.631	753.455
	Off-budget	156.176	170.908	188.047	201.351	221.601	238.495	256.860	276.290	294.172	312.258	331.102	1020.402	2491.084

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- SENATE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
050 - National Defense	BA	310.328	334.514	333.428	342.728	352.292	362.163	372.279	382.774	393.559	404.547	416.308	1725.125	3694.592
	OT	300.591	326.813	325.703	334.198	347.283	354.639	361.964	375.662	386.546	397.628	409.251	1688.636	3619.687
Discretionary	BA	311.051	334.801	333.440	342.776	352.357	362.267	372.443	382.935	393.741	404.722	416.493	1725.641	3695.975
	OT	301.318	327.123	325.723	334.252	347.353	354.748	362.133	375.829	386.735	397.810	409.443	1689.199	3621.149
Mandatory	BA	-0.723	-0.287	-0.012	-0.048	-0.065	-0.104	-0.164	-0.161	-0.182	-0.175	-0.185	-0.516	-1.383
	OT	-0.727	-0.310	-0.020	-0.054	-0.070	-0.109	-0.169	-0.167	-0.189	-0.182	-0.192	-0.563	-1.462
150 - International Affairs	BA	22.424	24.116	24.435	24.543	25.417	26.215	26.982	27.497	28.086	28.472	29.645	124.726	265.408
	OT	19.670	19.793	20.414	20.469	20.830	21.445	22.191	22.876	23.633	24.211	25.047	102.951	220.909
Discretionary	BA	22.641	24.108	24.397	24.552	25.236	25.975	26.672	27.345	28.041	28.477	29.650	124.268	264.453
	OT	23.259	23.438	24.086	24.027	24.315	24.929	25.612	26.260	26.941	27.466	28.338	120.795	255.412
Mandatory	BA	-0.217	0.008	0.038	-0.009	0.181	0.240	0.310	0.152	0.045	-0.005	-0.005	0.458	0.955
	OT	-3.589	-3.645	-3.672	-3.558	-3.485	-3.484	-3.421	-3.384	-3.308	-3.255	-3.291	-17.844	-34.503
250 - General Science, Space and Technology	BA	21.043	22.798	21.852	22.307	22.859	23.493	24.122	24.741	25.370	25.769	26.829	113.309	240.140
	OT	19.612	21.201	21.059	21.825	22.380	22.925	23.496	24.091	24.707	25.211	25.966	109.390	232.861
Discretionary	BA	20.901	22.635	21.673	22.270	22.821	23.454	24.082	24.701	25.329	25.727	26.786	112.853	239.478
	OT	19.562	21.126	20.946	21.681	22.219	22.818	23.437	24.052	24.667	25.170	25.925	108.790	232.041
Mandatory	BA	0.142	0.163	0.179	0.037	0.038	0.039	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.043	0.456	0.662
	OT	0.050	0.075	0.113	0.144	0.161	0.107	0.059	0.039	0.040	0.041	0.041	0.600	0.820
270 - Energy	BA	1.225	1.676	0.965	1.117	1.104	1.228	1.308	2.401	2.495	2.472	2.396	6.090	17.162
	OT	-0.115	0.018	-0.266	-0.355	-0.291	-0.149	-0.043	0.590	0.989	1.160	1.132	-1.043	2.785
Discretionary	BA	3.132	3.588	2.935	3.178	3.289	3.408	3.489	4.190	4.250	4.286	4.325	16.398	36.938
	OT	3.104	3.178	3.031	3.108	3.221	3.333	3.440	3.781	4.121	4.251	4.313	15.871	35.777
Mandatory	BA	-1.907	-1.912	-1.970	-2.061	-2.185	-2.180	-2.181	-1.789	-1.755	-1.814	-1.929	-10.308	-19.776
	OT	-3.219	-3.160	-3.297	-3.463	-3.512	-3.482	-3.483	-3.191	-3.132	-3.091	-3.181	-16.914	-32.992
300 - Natural Resources and Environment	BA	28.833	29.644	27.390	28.169	28.392	28.408	29.074	29.799	31.070	31.623	32.867	142.003	296.436
	OT	26.361	29.252	27.480	27.913	28.118	28.268	28.735	29.231	30.338	30.975	31.958	141.031	292.268
Discretionary	BA	28.740	28.998	26.663	27.292	27.489	27.487	28.230	28.942	29.783	30.254	31.487	137.929	286.625
	OT	26.358	28.660	26.788	27.121	27.312	27.432	27.826	28.379	29.118	29.703	30.675	137.313	283.014
Mandatory	BA	0.093	0.646	0.727	0.877	0.903	0.921	0.844	0.857	1.287	1.369	1.380	4.074	9.811
	OT	0.003	0.592	0.692	0.792	0.806	0.836	0.909	0.852	1.220	1.272	1.283	3.718	9.254
350 - Agriculture	BA	35.290	26.189	25.655	25.527	25.382	23.933	22.565	20.693	19.881	18.939	19.168	126.686	227.932
	OT	32.654	24.541	24.026	24.117	23.897	22.333	20.991	19.107	18.404	17.578	17.770	118.914	212.764
Discretionary	BA	4.791	4.879	5.238	5.199	5.343	5.496	5.642	5.787	5.935	6.027	6.275	26.155	55.821
	OT	4.669	4.806	5.115	5.158	5.277	5.420	5.566	5.708	5.858	5.959	6.172	25.776	55.039
Mandatory	BA	30.499	21.310	20.417	20.328	20.039	18.437	16.923	14.906	13.946	12.912	12.893	100.531	172.111
	OT	27.985	19.735	18.911	18.959	18.620	16.913	15.425	13.399	12.546	11.619	11.598	93.138	157.725

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- SENATE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
370 - Commerce and Housing Credit	BA	3.516	8.994	8.503	14.189	12.800	12.729	13.598	13.918	14.332	18.793	13.587	57.215	131.443
	OT	0.229	5.759	3.131	9.954	9.083	8.434	9.288	9.375	9.674	12.903	9.875	36.361	87.476
Discretionary	BA	1.363	-0.022	-0.181	-0.451	-0.572	-0.524	0.334	0.597	1.041	5.490	0.285	-1.750	5.997
	OT	2.008	0.229	-0.221	-0.553	-0.745	-0.736	0.259	0.359	0.678	4.041	1.085	-2.026	4.396
Mandatory	BA	2.153	9.016	8.684	14.640	13.372	13.253	13.264	13.321	13.291	13.303	13.302	58.965	125.446
	OT	-1.779	5.530	3.352	10.507	9.828	9.170	9.029	9.016	8.996	8.862	8.790	38.387	83.080
370 on-budget	**BA**	**2.516**	**7.694**	**8.603**	**12.889**	**12.800**	**12.729**	**13.598**	**13.918**	**14.332**	**18.793**	**13.587**	**54.715**	**128.943**
	OT	**-0.771**	**4.459**	**3.231**	**8.654**	**9.083**	**8.434**	**9.288**	**9.375**	**9.674**	**12.903**	**9.875**	**33.861**	**84.976**
Discretionary	**BA**	**1.363**	**-0.022**	**-0.181**	**-0.451**	**-0.572**	**-0.524**	**0.334**	**0.597**	**1.041**	**5.490**	**0.285**	**-1.750**	**5.997**
	OT	**2.008**	**0.229**	**-0.221**	**-0.553**	**-0.745**	**-0.736**	**0.259**	**0.359**	**0.678**	**4.041**	**1.085**	**-2.026**	**4.396**
Mandatory	**BA**	**1.153**	**7.716**	**8.784**	**13.340**	**13.372**	**13.253**	**13.264**	**13.321**	**13.291**	**13.303**	**13.302**	**56.465**	**122.946**
	OT	**-2.779**	**4.230**	**3.452**	**9.207**	**9.828**	**9.170**	**9.029**	**9.016**	**8.996**	**8.862**	**8.790**	**35.887**	**80.580**
400 - Transportation	BA	62.130	62.156	64.751	66.248	67.741	69.347	70.953	72.578	74.248	75.759	77.835	330.243	701.616
	OT	51.681	56.082	58.952	60.797	62.549	64.303	65.535	67.008	68.664	69.976	71.900	302.683	645.766
Discretionary	BA	18.964	17.089	17.135	17.619	18.069	18.594	19.094	19.581	20.084	20.395	21.240	88.506	188.900
	OT	49.680	54.338	56.868	58.741	60.531	62.341	63.594	65.000	66.629	67.994	69.861	292.819	625.897
Mandatory	BA	43.166	45.067	47.616	48.629	49.672	50.753	51.859	52.997	54.164	55.364	56.595	241.737	512.716
	OT	2.001	1.744	2.084	2.056	2.018	1.962	1.941	2.008	2.035	1.982	2.039	9.864	19.869
450 - Community and Regional Development	BA	11.225	11.228	10.318	10.567	10.920	11.243	11.545	11.844	12.146	12.338	12.844	54.276	114.993
	OT	11.366	11.560	11.088	10.780	10.408	10.179	10.325	10.507	10.783	11.048	11.345	54.015	108.023
Discretionary	BA	11.577	11.197	10.360	10.587	10.882	11.202	11.504	11.801	12.101	12.292	12.796	54.228	114.722
	OT	12.048	11.878	11.640	11.343	11.091	10.937	11.096	11.292	11.585	11.869	12.181	56.889	114.912
Mandatory	BA	-0.352	0.031	-0.042	-0.020	0.038	0.041	0.041	0.043	0.045	0.046	0.048	0.048	0.271
	OT	-0.682	-0.318	-0.552	-0.563	-0.683	-0.758	-0.771	-0.785	-0.802	-0.821	-0.836	-2.874	-6.889
500 - Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	BA	76.886	111.857	98.870	105.875	113.361	120.752	127.924	134.409	143.285	149.583	159.533	550.715	1265.449
	OT	69.790	79.353	94.064	100.270	107.509	115.992	123.602	130.230	140.009	146.697	156.324	497.188	1194.050
Discretionary	BA	61.189	74.921	66.234	68.252	70.189	72.286	74.240	76.365	78.329	79.577	82.864	351.882	743.257
	OT	54.012	61.111	65.955	66.648	68.284	70.285	72.330	74.210	76.390	78.042	80.219	332.283	713.474
Mandatory	BA	15.697	36.936	32.636	37.623	43.172	48.466	53.684	58.044	64.956	70.006	76.669	198.833	522.192
	OT	15.778	18.242	28.109	33.622	39.225	45.707	51.272	56.020	63.619	68.655	76.105	164.905	480.576
550 - Health	BA	182.604	216.052	242.906	260.309	257.859	271.154	291.758	312.905	335.471	360.544	389.308	1248.280	2938.266
	OT	175.512	213.242	239.126	258.514	255.591	269.004	289.047	310.457	333.359	358.901	387.174	1235.477	2914.415
Discretionary	BA	38.771	46.131	50.108	52.296	54.286	56.410	58.292	60.176	62.156	63.738	66.599	259.231	570.192
	OT	33.770	43.242	46.160	50.012	52.333	54.475	56.565	58.496	60.470	62.331	64.472	246.222	548.556
Mandatory	BA	143.833	169.921	192.798	208.013	203.573	214.744	233.466	252.729	273.315	296.806	322.709	989.049	2368.074
	OT	141.742	170.000	192.966	208.502	203.258	214.529	232.482	251.961	272.889	296.570	322.702	989.255	2365.859

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- SENATE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
570 - Medicare	BA	217.531	229.128	243.946	260.240	291.770	309.921	336.143	362.842	391.122	423.445	459.396	1335.005	3307.953
	OT	217.708	229.075	243.718	260.446	291.696	309.660	336.366	362.744	390.848	423.698	459.390	1334.595	3307.641
Discretionary	BA	3.357	3.449	3.448	3.545	3.645	3.752	3.852	3.952	4.052	4.116	4.286	17.839	38.097
	OT	3.269	3.416	3.451	3.512	3.609	3.714	3.813	3.910	4.007	4.076	4.233	17.702	37.741
Mandatory	BA	214.174	225.679	240.498	256.695	288.125	306.169	332.291	358.890	387.070	419.329	455.110	1317.166	3269.856
	OT	214.439	225.659	240.267	256.934	288.087	305.946	332.553	358.834	386.841	419.622	455.157	1316.893	3269.900
600 - Income Security	BA	255.942	278.801	281.124	292.431	307.066	314.915	322.128	336.555	348.003	358.590	370.342	1474.337	3209.955
	OT	256.932	274.943	281.660	291.586	305.698	313.407	320.620	335.198	346.343	356.942	368.149	1467.294	3194.546
Discretionary	BA	39.454	46.306	44.471	46.187	47.955	49.435	50.846	52.244	53.768	55.088	57.212	234.354	503.512
	OT	43.974	49.349	47.234	47.546	48.515	49.668	51.006	52.455	53.740	54.925	56.522	242.312	510.960
Mandatory	BA	216.488	232.495	236.653	246.244	259.111	265.480	271.282	284.311	294.235	303.502	313.130	1239.983	2706.443
	OT	212.958	225.594	234.426	244.040	257.183	263.739	269.614	282.743	292.603	302.017	311.627	1224.982	2683.586
650 - Social Security	BA	435.181	457.247	479.657	503.759	529.173	555.826	584.078	614.734	649.513	686.200	725.476	2525.662	5785.663
	OT	433.121	455.011	477.255	501.544	526.861	553.421	581.478	611.748	646.257	683.437	722.812	2514.092	5759.824
Discretionary	BA	3.448	3.520	3.518	3.619	3.719	3.829	3.930	4.033	4.135	4.201	4.373	18.205	38.877
	OT	3.388	3.474	3.497	3.574	3.667	3.774	3.875	3.977	4.079	4.148	4.309	17.986	38.374
Mandatory	BA	431.733	453.727	476.139	500.140	525.454	551.997	580.148	610.701	645.378	681.999	721.103	2507.457	5746.786
	OT	429.733	451.537	473.758	497.970	523.194	549.647	577.603	607.771	642.178	679.289	718.503	2496.106	5721.450
650 on-budget	**BA**	**9.805**	**10.865**	**11.315**	**11.852**	**12.387**	**13.038**	**13.739**	**14.750**	**15.927**	**17.289**	**18.799**	**59.457**	**139.961**
	OT	**9.805**	**10.864**	**11.315**	**11.852**	**12.387**	**13.038**	**13.739**	**14.750**	**15.927**	**17.289**	**18.799**	**59.456**	**139.960**
Discretionary	**BA**	**0.017**	**0.019**	**0.019**	**0.020**	**0.020**	**0.021**	**0.021**	**0.022**	**0.022**	**0.023**	**0.024**	**0.099**	**0.211**
	OT	**0.017**	**0.018**	**0.019**	**0.020**	**0.020**	**0.021**	**0.021**	**0.022**	**0.022**	**0.023**	**0.024**	**0.098**	**0.210**
Mandatory	**BA**	**9.788**	**10.846**	**11.296**	**11.832**	**12.367**	**13.017**	**13.718**	**14.728**	**15.905**	**17.266**	**18.775**	**59.358**	**139.750**
	OT	**9.788**	**10.846**	**11.296**	**11.832**	**12.367**	**13.017**	**13.718**	**14.728**	**15.905**	**17.266**	**18.775**	**59.358**	**139.750**
700 - Veterans Benefits and Services	BA	46.675	53.789	54.088	56.024	60.007	59.395	58.637	62.418	63.767	65.075	67.366	283.303	600.566
	OT	45.926	53.060	53.771	55.641	59.567	58.929	58.180	62.020	63.396	64.736	66.931	280.968	596.231
Discretionary	BA	22.512	26.150	25.165	25.842	26.518	27.259	27.952	28.637	29.324	29.660	30.935	130.934	277.442
	OT	22.062	25.688	25.120	25.655	26.297	27.015	27.693	28.360	29.042	29.408	30.590	129.775	274.868
Mandatory	BA	24.163	27.639	28.923	30.182	33.489	32.136	30.685	33.781	34.443	35.415	36.431	152.369	323.124
	OT	23.864	27.372	28.651	29.986	33.270	31.914	30.487	33.660	34.354	35.328	36.341	151.193	321.363
750 - Administration of Justice	BA	30.577	32.370	31.899	33.592	34.629	35.651	36.609	37.563	38.539	39.189	40.767	168.141	360.808
	OT	30.003	31.828	32.116	34.056	34.688	35.279	36.119	37.116	38.090	38.842	40.204	167.967	358.338
Discretionary	BA	29.987	31.226	31.563	31.442	32.340	33.315	34.225	35.129	36.051	36.645	38.163	159.886	340.099
	OT	29.335	31.030	31.478	31.780	32.386	33.077	33.864	34.808	35.732	36.424	37.725	159.751	338.304
Mandatory	BA	0.590	1.144	0.336	2.150	2.289	2.336	2.384	2.434	2.488	2.544	2.604	8.255	20.709
	OT	0.668	0.798	0.638	2.276	2.302	2.202	2.255	2.308	2.358	2.418	2.479	8.216	20.034

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- SENATE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
800 - General Government	BA	16.307	16.671	16.313	16.680	17.035	17.492	17.921	17.981	18.426	18.706	19.430	84.191	176.655
	OT	16.065	16.326	16.263	16.627	16.726	17.100	17.504	17.691	17.995	18.285	18.911	83.042	173.428
Discretionary	BA	14.028	14.797	14.753	15.197	15.559	16.014	16.438	16.866	17.298	17.574	18.290	76.320	162.786
	OT	13.795	14.463	14.709	14.969	15.286	15.665	16.046	16.447	16.871	17.175	17.794	75.092	159.425
Mandatory	BA	2.279	1.874	1.560	1.483	1.476	1.478	1.483	1.115	1.128	1.132	1.140	7.871	13.869
	OT	2.270	1.863	1.554	1.658	1.440	1.435	1.458	1.244	1.124	1.110	1.117	7.950	14.003
900 - Net Interest	BA	206.999	187.261	176.213	162.276	144.815	128.456	111.705	92.939	72.136	49.184	24.834	799.022	1149.819
	OT	206.999	187.261	176.213	162.276	144.815	128.456	111.705	92.939	72.136	49.184	24.834	799.022	1149.819
Discretionary	BA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	OT	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mandatory	BA	206.999	187.261	176.213	162.276	144.815	128.456	111.705	92.939	72.136	49.184	24.834	799.022	1149.819
	OT	206.999	187.261	176.213	162.276	144.815	128.456	111.705	92.939	72.136	49.184	24.834	799.022	1149.819
900 on-budget	**BA**	**275.474**	**262.661**	**259.569**	**255.407**	**249.170**	**245.457**	**242.709**	**239.097**	**234.530**	**228.860**	**222.839**	**1272.265**	**2440.299**
	OT	**275.474**	**262.661**	**259.569**	**255.407**	**249.170**	**245.457**	**242.709**	**239.097**	**234.530**	**228.860**	**222.839**	**1272.265**	**2440.299**
Discretionary	**BA**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	OT	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Mandatory	**BA**	**275.474**	**262.661**	**259.569**	**255.407**	**249.170**	**245.457**	**242.709**	**239.097**	**234.530**	**228.860**	**222.839**	**1272.265**	**2440.299**
	OT	**275.474**	**262.661**	**259.569**	**255.407**	**249.170**	**245.457**	**242.709**	**239.097**	**234.530**	**228.860**	**222.839**	**1272.265**	**2440.299**
920 - Allowances	BA	80.528	-6.056	0.399	0.180	-0.176	-0.561	-0.945	-1.438	-1.875	-2.472	-2.965	-6.214	-15.909
	OT	80.697	-8.600	-0.821	-0.972	-0.624	-0.814	-1.221	-1.673	-2.193	-2.808	-3.388	-11.831	-23.114
Discretionary	BA	-0.472	-5.376	0.399	0.180	-0.176	-0.561	-0.945	-1.438	-1.875	-2.472	-2.965	-5.534	-15.229
	OT	-0.303	-7.920	-0.821	-0.972	-0.624	-0.814	-1.221	-1.673	-2.193	-2.808	-3.388	-11.151	-22.434
Mandatory	BA	81.000	-0.680	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.680	-0.680
	OT	81.000	-0.680	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.680	-0.680
950 - Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	BA	-46.173	-47.308	-58.875	-66.389	-57.370	-62.101	-60.536	-62.422	-64.370	-66.897	-69.569	-292.043	-615.837
	OT	-46.173	-47.308	-58.875	-66.389	-57.370	-62.101	-60.536	-62.422	-64.370	-66.897	-69.569	-292.043	-615.837
Discretionary	BA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	OT	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mandatory	BA	-46.173	-47.308	-58.875	-66.389	-57.370	-62.101	-60.536	-62.422	-64.370	-66.897	-69.569	-292.043	-615.837
	OT	-46.173	-47.308	-58.875	-66.389	-57.370	-62.101	-60.536	-62.422	-64.370	-66.897	-69.569	-292.043	-615.837
950 on-budget	**BA**	**-38.265**	**-38.803**	**-49.708**	**-56.515**	**-46.663**	**-50.661**	**-48.369**	**-49.321**	**-50.363**	**-51.918**	**-53.397**	**-242.350**	**-495.718**
	OT	**-38.265**	**-38.803**	**-49.708**	**-56.515**	**-46.663**	**-50.661**	**-48.369**	**-49.321**	**-50.363**	**-51.918**	**-53.397**	**-242.350**	**-495.718**
Discretionary	**BA**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	OT	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Mandatory	**BA**	**-38.265**	**-38.803**	**-49.708**	**-56.515**	**-46.663**	**-50.661**	**-48.369**	**-49.321**	**-50.363**	**-51.918**	**-53.397**	**-242.350**	**-495.718**
	OT	**-38.265**	**-38.803**	**-49.708**	**-56.515**	**-46.663**	**-50.661**	**-48.369**	**-49.321**	**-50.363**	**-51.918**	**-53.397**	**-242.350**	**-495.718**

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- SENATE PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
Total	BA	1999.071	2051.127	2083.837	2160.372	2245.076	2309.659	2397.848	2494.731	2595.204	2699.859	2815.397	10850.072	23853.110
	OT	1948.629	1979.210	2046.077	2123.297	2209.414	2270.710	2355.346	2454.495	2555.608	2661.707	2776.016	10628.709	23431.880
Discretionary a/	BA	635.434	688.397	681.319	699.582	718.949	739.098	760.320	781.843	803.543	825.797	849.094	3527.345	7547.942
	OT	645.308	698.629	710.759	727.602	750.327	768.081	786.934	811.650	834.470	857.984	880.469	3655.398	7826.905
Mandatory	BA	1363.637	1362.730	1402.518	1460.790	1526.127	1570.561	1637.528	1712.888	1791.661	1874.062	1966.303	7322.727	16305.168
	OT	1303.321	1280.581	1335.318	1395.695	1459.087	1502.629	1568.412	1642.845	1721.138	1803.723	1895.547	6973.311	15604.975
Total on-budget	**BA**	**1649.078**	**1687.350**	**1708.118**	**1770.170**	**1843.352**	**1895.312**	**1970.680**	**2054.006**	**2138.019**	**2225.603**	**2322.897**	**8904.303**	**19615.507**
	OT	**1600.696**	**1617.668**	**1672.760**	**1735.310**	**1810.002**	**1858.768**	**1930.778**	**2016.756**	**2101.679**	**2190.214**	**2286.180**	**8694.509**	**19220.115**
Discretionary	**BA**	**632.003**	**684.896**	**677.820**	**695.983**	**715.250**	**735.290**	**756.411**	**777.832**	**799.430**	**821.619**	**844.745**	**3509.239**	**7509.276**
	OT	**641.937**	**695.173**	**707.281**	**724.048**	**746.680**	**764.328**	**783.080**	**807.695**	**830.413**	**853.859**	**876.184**	**3637.510**	**7788.741**
Mandatory	**BA**	**1017.075**	**1002.454**	**1030.298**	**1074.187**	**1128.102**	**1160.022**	**1214.269**	**1276.174**	**1338.589**	**1403.984**	**1478.152**	**5395.064**	**12106.231**
	OT	**958.759**	**922.495**	**965.479**	**1011.262**	**1063.322**	**1094.440**	**1147.698**	**1209.061**	**1271.266**	**1336.355**	**1409.996**	**5056.999**	**11431.374**
Revenues		2134.399	2177.131	2283.552	2380.422	2473.967	2564.678	2675.782	2807.658	2953.339	3102.648	3279.146	11879.750	26698.323
Revenues on-budget		**1630.290**	**1644.823**	**1722.614**	**1791.748**	**1853.907**	**1915.457**	**1995.847**	**2095.204**	**2206.900**	**2320.619**	**2459.961**	**8928.549**	**20007.080**
Surplus		185.770	197.921	237.475	257.125	264.553	293.968	320.436	353.163	397.731	440.941	503.130	1251.041	3266.443
	On-budget	29.594	27.155	49.854	56.438	43.905	56.689	65.069	78.448	105.221	130.405	173.781	234.040	786.965
	Off-budget	156.176	170.766	187.621	200.687	220.648	237.279	255.367	274.715	292.510	310.536	329.349	1017.001	2479.478

a/ Discretionary spending in this summary reflects the levels that will apply once new discretionary limits are enacted.

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- CONFERENCE REPORT
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
050 - National Defense	BA	316.873	324.832	333.646	342.294	350.876	359.807	369.023	378.505	388.323	398.338	408.821	1711.455	3654.465
	OT	302.371	319.137	326.643	335.184	347.073	353.482	359.774	372.416	382.242	392.227	402.579	1681.519	3590.758
Discretionary	BA	317.596	325.070	333.707	342.418	351.006	359.950	369.231	378.695	388.520	398.516	409.005	1712.151	3656.118
	OT	303.098	319.398	326.712	335.314	347.208	353.630	359.987	372.612	382.446	392.412	402.770	1682.262	3592.490
Mandatory	BA	-0.723	-0.238	-0.061	-0.124	-0.130	-0.143	-0.208	-0.190	-0.197	-0.178	-0.184	-0.696	-1.653
	OT	-0.727	-0.261	-0.069	-0.130	-0.135	-0.148	-0.213	-0.196	-0.204	-0.185	-0.191	-0.743	-1.732
150 - International Affairs	BA	22.424	23.214	23.750	24.214	24.911	25.504	26.107	26.482	26.937	27.458	28.065	121.593	256.642
	OT	19.670	19.082	19.554	20.164	20.431	20.900	21.494	22.031	22.650	23.235	23.766	100.131	213.307
Discretionary	BA	22.641	23.206	23.712	24.223	24.730	25.264	25.797	26.330	26.892	27.463	28.070	121.135	255.687
	OT	23.259	22.727	23.226	23.722	23.916	24.384	24.915	25.415	25.958	26.490	27.057	117.975	247.810
Mandatory	BA	-0.217	0.008	0.038	-0.009	0.181	0.240	0.310	0.152	0.045	-0.005	-0.005	0.458	0.955
	OT	-3.589	-3.645	-3.672	-3.558	-3.485	-3.484	-3.421	-3.384	-3.308	-3.255	-3.291	-17.844	-34.503
250 - General Science, Space and Technology	BA	21.043	21.583	22.055	22.379	22.839	23.323	23.812	24.303	24.816	25.335	25.879	112.179	236.324
	OT	19.612	20.725	21.361	21.945	22.429	22.847	23.280	23.743	24.239	24.749	25.274	109.307	230.592
Discretionary	BA	20.901	21.420	21.876	22.342	22.801	23.284	23.772	24.263	24.775	25.293	25.836	111.723	235.662
	OT	19.562	20.650	21.248	21.801	22.268	22.740	23.221	23.704	24.199	24.708	25.233	108.707	229.772
Mandatory	BA	0.142	0.163	0.179	0.037	0.038	0.039	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.043	0.456	0.662
	OT	0.050	0.075	0.113	0.144	0.161	0.107	0.059	0.039	0.040	0.041	0.041	0.600	0.820
270 - Energy	BA	1.225	1.360	1.328	1.309	1.254	1.336	1.411	1.882	1.998	2.021	1.990	6.587	15.889
	OT	-0.115	-0.019	-0.072	-0.120	-0.091	-0.003	0.071	0.440	0.579	0.703	0.691	-0.305	2.179
Discretionary	BA	3.132	3.308	3.298	3.370	3.439	3.516	3.592	3.671	3.753	3.835	3.919	16.931	35.701
	OT	3.104	3.141	3.225	3.343	3.421	3.479	3.554	3.631	3.711	3.794	3.872	16.609	35.171
Mandatory	BA	-1.907	-1.948	-1.970	-2.061	-2.185	-2.180	-2.181	-1.789	-1.755	-1.814	-1.929	-10.344	-19.812
	OT	-3.219	-3.160	-3.297	-3.463	-3.512	-3.482	-3.483	-3.191	-3.132	-3.091	-3.181	-16.914	-32.992
300 - Natural Resources and Environment	BA	28.833	30.381	31.263	32.249	33.091	33.965	34.767	35.691	37.064	38.111	39.137	160.949	345.719
	OT	26.361	28.652	30.368	31.506	32.365	33.281	34.126	34.903	36.194	37.190	38.190	156.172	336.775
Discretionary	BA	28.740	29.735	30.536	31.372	32.188	33.044	33.923	34.834	35.777	36.742	37.757	156.875	335.908
	OT	26.358	28.060	29.676	30.714	31.559	32.445	33.217	34.051	34.974	35.918	36.907	152.454	327.521
Mandatory	BA	0.093	0.646	0.727	0.877	0.903	0.921	0.844	0.857	1.287	1.369	1.380	4.074	9.811
	OT	0.003	0.592	0.692	0.792	0.806	0.836	0.909	0.852	1.220	1.272	1.283	3.718	9.254
350 - Agriculture	BA	31.790	26.265	26.507	26.562	26.406	25.452	24.083	22.723	21.921	21.553	21.703	131.192	243.175
	OT	29.154	24.593	24.924	25.120	24.915	23.853	22.509	21.134	20.441	20.174	20.319	123.405	227.982
Discretionary	BA	4.791	4.955	5.090	5.234	5.367	5.515	5.660	5.817	5.975	6.141	6.310	26.161	56.064
	OT	4.669	4.858	5.013	5.161	5.295	5.440	5.584	5.735	5.895	6.055	6.221	25.767	55.257
Mandatory	BA	26.999	21.310	21.417	21.328	21.039	19.937	18.423	16.906	15.946	15.412	15.393	105.031	187.111
	OT	24.485	19.735	19.911	19.959	19.620	18.413	16.925	15.399	14.546	14.119	14.098	97.638	172.725
370 - Commerce and Housing Credit	BA	3.516	11.474	11.294	17.342	16.163	16.138	16.245	16.404	16.479	16.597	16.714	72.411	154.850
	OT	0.229	7.887	5.852	13.033	12.387	11.790	12.061	11.894	11.934	11.889	11.915	50.949	110.642
Discretionary	BA	1.363	2.525	2.610	2.702	2.791	2.885	2.981	3.083	3.188	3.294	3.412	13.513	29.471
	OT	2.008	2.357	2.500	2.526	2.559	2.620	3.032	2.878	2.938	3.027	3.125	12.562	27.562
Mandatory	BA	2.153	8.949	8.684	14.640	13.372	13.253	13.264	13.321	13.291	13.303	13.302	58.898	125.379
	OT	-1.779	5.530	3.352	10.507	9.828	9.170	9.029	9.016	8.996	8.862	8.790	38.387	83.080

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- CONFERENCE REPORT
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
370 on-budget	**BA**	**2.516**	**10.174**	**11.394**	**16.042**	**16.163**	**16.138**	**16.245**	**16.404**	**16.479**	**16.597**	**16.714**	**69.911**	**152.350**
	OT	**-0.771**	**6.587**	**5.952**	**11.733**	**12.387**	**11.790**	**12.061**	**11.894**	**11.934**	**11.889**	**11.915**	**48.449**	**108.142**
Discretionary	**BA**	**1.363**	**2.525**	**2.610**	**2.702**	**2.791**	**2.885**	**2.981**	**3.083**	**3.188**	**3.294**	**3.412**	**13.513**	**29.471**
	OT	**2.008**	**2.357**	**2.500**	**2.526**	**2.559**	**2.620**	**3.032**	**2.878**	**2.938**	**3.027**	**3.125**	**12.562**	**27.562**
Mandatory	**BA**	**1.153**	**7.649**	**8.784**	**13.340**	**13.372**	**13.253**	**13.264**	**13.321**	**13.291**	**13.303**	**13.302**	**56.398**	**122.879**
	OT	**-2.779**	**4.230**	**3.452**	**9.207**	**9.828**	**9.170**	**9.029**	**9.016**	**8.996**	**8.862**	**8.790**	**35.887**	**80.580**
400 - Transportation	BA	62.130	64.965	62.392	64.154	65.907	67.794	69.637	71.490	73.377	76.412	78.652	325.212	694.780
	OT	51.681	56.167	60.521	62.662	64.225	65.702	66.577	67.775	69.221	70.588	72.183	309.277	655.621
Discretionary	BA	18.964	19.652	20.215	20.797	21.364	21.961	22.577	23.217	23.874	24.551	25.257	103.989	223.465
	OT	49.680	54.423	58.437	60.606	62.207	63.740	64.636	65.767	67.186	68.606	70.144	299.413	635.752
Mandatory	BA	43.166	45.313	42.177	43.357	44.543	45.833	47.060	48.273	49.503	51.861	53.395	221.223	471.315
	OT	2.001	1.744	2.084	2.056	2.018	1.962	1.941	2.008	2.035	1.982	2.039	9.864	19.869
450 - Community and Regional Development	BA	11.225	11.892	12.067	12.350	12.664	12.933	13.198	13.476	13.759	14.048	14.340	61.906	130.727
	OT	11.366	11.730	11.731	11.967	11.913	11.936	12.181	12.444	12.696	12.962	13.233	59.277	122.793
Discretionary	BA	11.577	11.861	12.109	12.370	12.626	12.892	13.157	13.433	13.714	14.002	14.292	61.858	130.456
	OT	12.048	12.048	12.230	12.380	12.400	12.451	12.707	12.979	13.243	13.522	13.808	61.509	127.768
Mandatory	BA	-0.352	0.031	-0.042	-0.020	0.038	0.041	0.041	0.043	0.045	0.046	0.048	0.048	0.271
	OT	-0.682	-0.318	-0.499	-0.413	-0.487	-0.515	-0.526	-0.535	-0.547	-0.560	-0.575	-2.232	-4.975
500 - Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	BA	76.951	81.234	82.805	84.386	87.122	89.233	91.327	93.501	95.780	98.113	100.517	424.780	904.018
	OT	69.850	76.742	81.479	83.574	85.819	87.924	89.955	92.115	94.341	96.654	99.017	415.538	887.620
Discretionary	BA	61.189	64.377	65.734	67.063	68.375	69.747	71.133	72.537	73.979	75.442	76.963	335.296	705.350
	OT	54.012	60.140	64.780	66.472	67.774	69.067	70.458	71.865	73.277	74.734	76.227	328.233	694.794
Mandatory	BA	15.762	16.857	17.071	17.323	18.747	19.486	20.194	20.964	21.801	22.671	23.554	89.484	198.668
	OT	15.838	16.602	16.699	17.102	18.045	18.857	19.497	20.250	21.064	21.920	22.790	87.305	192.826
550 - Health	BA	180.104	198.775	221.150	235.474	242.661	259.125	278.882	299.116	320.791	345.380	372.407	1157.185	2773.761
	OT	173.012	196.668	219.770	234.672	241.084	257.594	276.575	297.091	319.017	343.729	370.945	1149.788	2757.145
Discretionary	BA	38.771	39.827	40.725	41.634	42.536	43.479	44.439	45.412	46.426	47.449	48.523	208.201	440.450
	OT	33.770	37.688	39.238	40.409	41.345	42.229	43.167	44.119	45.098	46.098	47.128	200.909	426.519
Mandatory	BA	141.333	158.948	180.425	193.840	200.125	215.646	234.443	253.704	274.365	297.931	323.884	948.984	2333.311
	OT	139.242	158.980	180.532	194.263	199.739	215.365	233.408	252.972	273.919	297.631	323.817	948.879	2330.626

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- CONFERENCE REPORT
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
570 - Medicare	BA	217.531	229.179	244.838	271.378	306.158	326.564	363.686	393.686	424.278	458.957	497.379	1378.117	3516.103
	OT	217.708	229.121	244.596	271.579	306.079	326.298	363.901	393.578	423.993	459.194	497.366	1377.673	3515.705
Discretionary	BA	3.357	3.500	3.640	3.783	3.933	4.095	4.275	4.476	4.688	4.908	5.149	18.951	42.447
	OT	3.269	3.462	3.629	3.745	3.892	4.052	4.228	4.424	4.632	4.852	5.089	18.780	42.005
Mandatory	BA	214.174	225.679	241.198	267.595	302.225	322.469	359.411	389.210	419.590	454.049	492.230	1359.166	3473.656
	OT	214.439	225.659	240.967	267.834	302.187	322.246	359.673	389.154	419.361	454.342	492.277	1358.893	3473.700
600 - Income Security	BA	255.942	273.840	283.864	295.030	309.192	316.761	324.056	338.278	349.561	360.308	371.593	1478.687	3222.483
	OT	256.932	272.122	282.611	293.420	307.667	315.312	322.627	336.950	347.987	358.600	369.419	1471.132	3206.715
Discretionary	BA	39.454	44.845	46.511	47.886	49.081	50.281	51.474	52.667	54.026	55.506	57.163	238.604	509.440
	OT	43.974	45.828	47.485	48.480	49.484	50.573	51.713	52.907	54.084	55.283	56.492	241.850	512.329
Mandatory	BA	216.488	228.995	237.353	247.144	260.111	266.480	272.582	285.611	295.535	304.802	314.430	1240.083	2713.043
	OT	212.958	226.294	235.126	244.940	258.183	264.739	270.914	284.043	293.903	303.317	312.927	1229.282	2694.386
650 - Social Security	BA	435.181	457.324	479.853	503.978	529.413	556.082	584.363	615.054	649.872	686.642	725.901	2526.650	5788.482
	OT	433.121	455.079	477.432	501.752	527.095	553.672	581.756	612.060	646.606	683.864	723.230	2515.030	5762.546
Discretionary	BA	3.448	3.597	3.714	3.838	3.959	4.085	4.215	4.353	4.494	4.643	4.798	19.193	41.696
	OT	3.388	3.542	3.674	3.782	3.901	4.025	4.153	4.289	4.428	4.575	4.727	18.924	41.096
Mandatory	BA	431.733	453.727	476.139	500.140	525.454	551.997	580.148	610.701	645.378	681.999	721.103	2507.457	5746.786
	OT	429.733	451.537	473.758	497.970	523.194	549.647	577.603	607.771	642.178	679.289	718.503	2496.106	5721.450
650 on-budget	**BA**	**9.805**	**11.004**	**11.733**	**12.496**	**13.308**	**14.207**	**15.168**	**16.241**	**17.483**	**18.878**	**20.388**	**62.748**	**150.906**
	OT	**9.805**	**11.003**	**11.733**	**12.496**	**13.308**	**14.207**	**15.168**	**16.241**	**17.483**	**18.878**	**20.388**	**62.747**	**150.905**
Discretionary	**BA**	**0.017**	**0.018**	**0.019**	**0.019**	**0.020**	**0.021**	**0.021**	**0.022**	**0.023**	**0.024**	**0.025**	**0.097**	**0.212**
	OT	**0.017**	**0.017**	**0.019**	**0.019**	**0.020**	**0.021**	**0.021**	**0.022**	**0.023**	**0.024**	**0.025**	**0.096**	**0.211**
Mandatory	**BA**	**9.788**	**10.986**	**11.714**	**12.477**	**13.288**	**14.186**	**15.147**	**16.219**	**17.460**	**18.854**	**20.363**	**62.651**	**150.694**
	OT	**9.788**	**10.986**	**11.714**	**12.477**	**13.288**	**14.186**	**15.147**	**16.219**	**17.460**	**18.854**	**20.363**	**62.651**	**150.694**
700 - Veterans Benefits and Services	BA	46.675	51.512	53.801	56.161	60.317	59.863	59.345	63.407	64.981	66.973	69.063	281.654	605.423
	OT	45.926	50.921	53.408	55.744	59.847	59.368	58.853	62.971	64.570	66.555	68.632	279.288	600.869
Discretionary	BA	22.512	23.466	24.215	25.015	25.788	26.597	27.441	28.328	29.233	30.175	31.166	125.081	271.424
	OT	22.062	23.176	24.123	24.818	25.557	26.340	27.160	28.023	28.919	29.851	30.830	124.014	268.797
Mandatory	BA	24.163	28.046	29.586	31.146	34.529	33.266	31.904	35.079	35.748	36.798	37.897	156.573	333.999
	OT	23.864	27.745	29.285	30.926	34.290	33.028	31.693	34.948	35.651	36.704	37.802	155.274	332.072
750 - Administration of Justice	BA	30.577	32.431	32.545	35.330	36.420	37.466	38.543	39.665	40.822	42.021	43.284	174.192	378.527
	OT	30.003	31.436	32.809	35.543	36.347	37.036	38.013	39.152	40.292	41.483	42.728	173.171	374.839
Discretionary	BA	29.987	31.287	32.209	33.180	34.131	35.130	36.159	37.231	38.334	39.477	40.680	165.937	357.818
	OT	29.335	30.638	32.171	33.267	34.045	34.834	35.758	36.844	37.934	39.065	40.249	164.955	354.805
Mandatory	BA	0.590	1.144	0.336	2.150	2.289	2.336	2.384	2.434	2.488	2.544	2.604	8.255	20.709
	OT	0.668	0.798	0.638	2.276	2.302	2.202	2.255	2.308	2.358	2.418	2.479	8.216	20.034
800 - General Government	BA	16.307	16.496	16.651	17.082	17.560	18.068	18.609	18.791	19.377	19.968	20.599	85.857	183.201
	OT	16.065	16.193	16.493	16.978	17.201	17.641	18.144	18.445	18.882	19.437	20.048	84.506	179.462
Discretionary	BA	14.028	14.622	15.091	15.599	16.084	16.590	17.126	17.676	18.249	18.836	19.459	77.986	169.332
	OT	13.795	14.330	14.939	15.320	15.761	16.206	16.686	17.201	17.758	18.327	18.931	76.556	165.459
Mandatory	BA	2.279	1.874	1.560	1.483	1.476	1.478	1.483	1.115	1.128	1.132	1.140	7.871	13.869
	OT	2.270	1.863	1.554	1.658	1.440	1.435	1.458	1.244	1.124	1.110	1.117	7.950	14.003

FUNCTION SUMMARY – CONFERENCE REPORT
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
900 - Net Interest	BA	206.992	186.707	174.930	160.500	142.479	125.747	108.714	89.384	68.051	44.200	18.798	790.362	1119.509
	OT	206.992	186.707	174.930	160.500	142.479	125.747	108.714	89.384	68.051	44.200	18.798	790.362	1119.509
Discretionary	BA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	OT	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mandatory	BA	206.992	186.707	174.930	160.500	142.479	125.747	108.714	89.384	68.051	44.200	18.798	790.362	1119.509
	OT	206.992	186.707	174.930	160.500	142.479	125.747	108.714	89.384	68.051	44.200	18.798	790.362	1119.509
900 on-budget	**BA**	**275.467**	**262.107**	**258.286**	**253.631**	**246.834**	**242.748**	**239.718**	**235.542**	**230.445**	**223.876**	**216.803**	**1263.605**	**2409.989**
	OT	**275.467**	**262.107**	**258.286**	**253.631**	**246.834**	**242.748**	**239.718**	**235.542**	**230.445**	**223.876**	**216.803**	**1263.605**	**2409.989**
Discretionary	**BA**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	OT	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Mandatory	**BA**	**275.467**	**262.107**	**258.286**	**253.631**	**246.834**	**242.748**	**239.718**	**235.542**	**230.445**	**223.876**	**216.803**	**1263.605**	**2409.989**
	OT	**275.467**	**262.107**	**258.286**	**253.631**	**246.834**	**242.748**	**239.718**	**235.542**	**230.445**	**223.876**	**216.803**	**1263.605**	**2409.989**
920 - Allowances	BA	84.528	9.047	-6.115	-6.268	-6.423	-6.580	-6.744	-6.908	-7.079	-7.251	-7.429	-16.340	-51.750
	OT	84.697	11.310	-5.222	-5.912	-6.263	-6.503	-6.665	-6.828	-6.994	-7.165	-7.340	-12.589	-47.581
Discretionary	BA	-0.472	-5.953	-6.115	-6.268	-6.423	-6.580	-6.744	-6.908	-7.079	-7.251	-7.429	-31.340	-66.750
	OT	-0.303	-3.690	-5.222	-5.912	-6.263	-6.503	-6.665	-6.828	-6.994	-7.165	-7.340	-27.589	-62.581
Mandatory	BA	85.000	15.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.000	15.000
	OT	85.000	15.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.000	15.000
950 - Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	BA	-46.173	-47.308	-58.675	-66.189	-57.170	-61.901	-60.346	-62.242	-64.210	-66.757	-69.459	-291.243	-614.257
	OT	-46.173	-47.308	-58.675	-66.189	-57.170	-61.901	-60.346	-62.242	-64.210	-66.757	-69.459	-291.243	-614.257
Discretionary	BA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	OT	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mandatory	BA	-46.173	-47.308	-58.675	-66.189	-57.170	-61.901	-60.346	-62.242	-64.210	-66.757	-69.459	-291.243	-614.257
	OT	-46.173	-47.308	-58.675	-66.189	-57.170	-61.901	-60.346	-62.242	-64.210	-66.757	-69.459	-291.243	-614.257
950 on-budget	**BA**	**-38.265**	**-38.803**	**-49.508**	**-56.315**	**-46.463**	**-50.461**	**-48.179**	**-49.141**	**-50.203**	**-51.778**	**-53.287**	**-241.550**	**-494.138**
	OT	**-38.265**	**-38.803**	**-49.508**	**-56.315**	**-46.463**	**-50.461**	**-48.179**	**-49.141**	**-50.203**	**-51.778**	**-53.287**	**-241.550**	**-494.138**
Discretionary	**BA**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	OT	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Mandatory	**BA**	**-38.265**	**-38.803**	**-49.508**	**-56.315**	**-46.463**	**-50.461**	**-48.179**	**-49.141**	**-50.203**	**-51.778**	**-53.287**	**-241.550**	**-494.138**
	OT	**-38.265**	**-38.803**	**-49.508**	**-56.315**	**-46.463**	**-50.461**	**-48.179**	**-49.141**	**-50.203**	**-51.778**	**-53.287**	**-241.550**	**-494.138**

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- CONFERENCE REPORT
($ billions)

Function		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2002-06	2002-11
Total	BA	2003.674	2005.203	2049.949	2129.714	2221.841	2286.679	2378.718	2472.687	2566.898	2668.427	2777.954	10693.386	23558.071
	OT	1948.462	1966.945	2020.513	2103.122	2195.832	2255.976	2343.601	2439.456	2532.731	2633.511	2741.534	10542.388	23233.221
Discretionary a/	BA	641.979	661.300	678.877	696.558	713.777	731.734	750.208	769.114	788.819	809.022	830.330	3482.246	7429.739
	OT	647.088	682.776	707.084	725.949	746.329	761.752	777.511	799.616	819.686	840.153	861.470	3623.890	7722.326
Mandatory	BA	1361.695	1343.903	1371.072	1433.157	1508.064	1554.945	1628.510	1703.573	1778.080	1859.405	1947.624	7211.140	16128.332
	OT	1301.374	1284.169	1313.429	1377.174	1449.503	1494.224	1566.089	1639.840	1713.045	1793.359	1880.064	6918.498	15510.895
Total on-budget	**BA**	**1653.681**	**1641.488**	**1674.452**	**1739.937**	**1820.798**	**1873.245**	**1952.694**	**2033.133**	**2110.910**	**2195.318**	**2286.618**	**8749.920**	**19328.594**
	OT	**1600.529**	**1605.474**	**1647.437**	**1715.571**	**1797.107**	**1844.952**	**1920.184**	**2002.896**	**2080.009**	**2163.180**	**2252.869**	**8610.541**	**19029.679**
Discretionary	**BA**	**638.548**	**657.721**	**675.182**	**692.739**	**709.838**	**727.670**	**746.014**	**764.783**	**784.348**	**804.403**	**825.557**	**3463.150**	**7388.255**
	OT	**643.717**	**679.251**	**703.429**	**722.186**	**742.448**	**757.748**	**773.379**	**795.349**	**815.281**	**835.602**	**856.768**	**3605.062**	**7681.441**
Mandatory	**BA**	**1015.133**	**983.767**	**999.270**	**1047.199**	**1110.960**	**1145.575**	**1206.680**	**1268.350**	**1326.563**	**1390.915**	**1461.061**	**5286.770**	**11940.339**
	OT	**956.812**	**926.223**	**944.008**	**993.386**	**1054.659**	**1087.204**	**1146.804**	**1207.547**	**1264.728**	**1327.579**	**1396.101**	**5005.479**	**11348.238**
Revenues		2134.571	2185.510	2266.982	2368.984	2472.706	2550.525	2674.609	2802.180	2940.393	3100.084	3255.735	11844.707	26617.708
Revenues on-budget		**1630.462**	**1653.202**	**1706.044**	**1780.310**	**1852.646**	**1901.304**	**1994.674**	**2089.726**	**2193.954**	**2318.055**	**2436.550**	**8893.506**	**19926.465**
Surplus		186.109	218.565	246.469	265.862	276.874	294.549	331.008	362.724	407.662	466.573	514.201	1302.319	3384.487
	On-budget	29.933	47.728	58.607	64.739	55.539	56.352	74.490	86.830	113.945	154.875	183.681	282.965	896.786
	Off-budget	156.176	170.837	187.862	201.123	221.335	238.197	256.518	275.894	293.717	311.698	330.520	1019.354	2487.701
Debt Held by the Public		3243.211	3037.867	2810.731	2563.647	2303.144	2022.464	1702.918	1349.973	947.307	878.000	818.000		
Accumulated Excess Cash		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	392.678	843.560		

a/ Discretionary spending in this summary reflects the levels that will apply once new discretionary limits are enacted.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Section 301(g)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act requires that the joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on a budget resolution set forth the common economic assumptions upon which the joint statement and conference report are based. The Conference Agreement is built upon the economic forecasts developed by the Congressional Budget Office and presented in CBO's ''The Economic and Budget Outlook: Fiscal Years 2002–2011'' (January 2001).

House Resolution.—CBO's economic assumptions were used.

Senate Amendment.—CBO's economic assumptions were used.

Conference Agreement.—CBO's economic assumptions were used.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS
(By calendar years)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	**2002-2011**
Percent change, year over year:												
Real GDP Growth	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Consumer Price Index	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
GDP Price Index	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Percent, annual average:												
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9
Three-Month Treasury Bill Rate	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Ten-Year Treasury Note Rate	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7

FUNCTIONS AND REVENUES

Pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Budget Act, the budget resolution must set appropriate levels for each major functional category based on the 302(a) allocations and the budgetary totals.

The respective levels of the House resolution, the Senate amendment, and the Conference Agreement for each major budget function are discussed in the following section. The Conference Agreement provides aggregate discretionary spending in 2002 of $661.3 billion in budget authority (BA) and $682.8 billion in outlays.

These two aggregate numbers are allocated to the Appropriations Committees to be suballocated to their 13 individual appropriation subcommittees. For the purposes of presentation in this Conference Agreement, functional discretionary numbers are set at fiscal year 2002 Congressional Budget Office baseline estimates, and do not reflect any specific policy orientation except for the defense function, which assumes President Bush's budget authority request for fiscal year 2002. For years beyond 2002 this report assumes that the 2002 discretionary function levels grow by inflation.

The only specific discretionary policy decision inherent in this resolution is a $661.3 billion discretionary budget authority allocation. The Appropriations Committees are responsible for allocating this budget authority to their subcommittees to address specific policy priorities.

FUNCTION 050: NATIONAL DEFENSE

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 050, National Defense, will total $310.3 billion in BA and $300.6 billion in outlays for 2001. This function includes funding for the Department of Defense (about 95% of the function), the defense activities of the Department of Energy (about 5% of the function), and other defense activities in other departments and agencies, including the Department of Transportation, the Department of Justice, the General Services Administration, and the Selective Service (less than 1% of the function).

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $324.6 billion in budget authority [BA] and $319.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 4.5 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The function totals are $1.71 trillion in BA and $1.68 trillion in outlays over 5 years, and $3.68 trillion in BA and $3.61 trillion in outlays over 10 years. Funding in the resolution accommodates the President's proposal to increase military pay and other compensation by $1.4 billion in 2002. The resolution also assumes an additional $400 million to improve the quality of housing for military personnel and their families, and $3.9 billion for the first year of expanded health benefits for over-65 military retirees (Tricare for Life). In addition, the resolution accommodates the President's proposed $2.6-billion initiative ($20 billion over 5 years) to fund research and development of new technologies. The Department of Defense intends to apply this funding to create new capabilities to defend against projected future threats, following a comprehensive review by the Secretary of Defense to assess national security needs. To potentially augment the levels in this function, the resolution creates two reserve funds that could accommodate additional defense spending: one, in fiscal year 2001, to eliminate Department of Defense shortfalls; and a second, in fiscal year 2002, for possible legislation pursuant to the President's defense review. See also section 1218A.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment provides $334.5 billion in BA and $326.8 billion in outlays in 2002, and $3.69 trillion in BA and $3.62 trillion in outlays over 2002–2011. These amounts include full funding for the President's request, which for 2002 constitutes a $14.3. billion increase in BA over 2001—a 4.6 percent nominal increase—and which in 2002 accommodates increases of $1.4 billion in BA for military personnel pay and retention, $0.4 billion for military housing, $2.6 billion for research and development for missile defense and ''transformation,'' and $3.9 billion for the Tricare for Life program enacted in the 106th Congress. The President's request also incorporated reductions below inflated baseline levels for the Department of Energy defense activities (subfunction 053) and other defense-related activities in subfunction 054, amounting to approximately $1 billion per year over 2002–2011.

The Senate amendment includes the President's proposal to make the Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund a mandatory program and to delay payments to certain beneficiaries pending the scientific findings of a study by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

The Senate amendment also encompasses increases directed by certain amendments adopted by the Senate for 2002. These include an amendment adding $8.5 billion in BA and $6.5 billion in outlays to redress serious and pressing Defense Health Program shortfalls ($3.1 billion), unfunded Department of Energy non-proliferation and ''Stockpile Stewardship'' activities ($900 million), and readiness shortages ($4.5 billion). Another floor amendment added $1.0 billion in additional BA and $0.7 billion in outlays for the Department of Energy's Environmental Management program.

Conference Agreement.—For 2001, the Conferees adopted $316.9 billion in BA and $302.4 billion in outlays. This is an increase of $6.5 billion in BA over previously enacted—appropriations for 2001. For 2002, the Conferees adopted. $324.8 billion in BA and $319.1 billion in outlays. This is an increase of $14.5 billion above levels enacted to date for 2001. For 2002–2011, the Conference Agreement totals $3.65 trillion in BA and $3.59 trillion in outlays.

Regarding discretionary spending, the Conferees adopted the House amendment with certain understandings and alterations. Among the understandings, the primary ones are to redress shortfalls in the National Defense budget function for 2001 and 2002 regarding the Defense Health Program, readiness, and certain Department of Energy defense activities. The key alteration is a revised mechanism to accommodate the as yet unspecified additional funding needed for the results of the President's Defense Review to adjust U.S. national security strategy and defense programs to the requirements twenty-first century.

To redress shortfalls in 2001, the Conferees have revised the Section 302(a) allocation up to the level of the statutory cap for 2001 to accommodate a 2001 supplemental for the Department of Defense totaling $6.5 billion in BA and $1.8 billion in outlays. The Conferees assume and urge in the strongest possible terms that this budget authority be used, in the amounts specified, exclusively for urgent shortfalls in the Defense Health Program ($1.4 billion) and immediate readiness needs, including spare parts, training, depot and other maintenance, fuel and energy costs, and base operations ($5.1 billion).

For discretionary spending in 2002, the Conferees adopted $325.1 billion in BA and $319.4 billion in outlays. These totals match the President's request as scored by CBO, together with the outlays estimated by CBO from the 2001 supplemental allocation described above. In addition, the Conferees adopted reserve funds, described more fully in the discussion of Title II, to accommodate a Presidential budget amendment in response to the President's Defense Review.

The Conferees assume that, taken together, the National Defense budget as originally submitted by the President and the subsequent budget amendment will fully fund the ''transformation'' initiatives recommended by the President and the Secretary of Defense and all pre-existing priority national security programs in the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy. The Conferees are particularly concerned that the amended budget request fully address all shortfalls that have heretofore been identified for 2002, including those in the Defense Health Program (up to $3.1 billion), activities where readiness has in recent years fallen below optimal levels (totaling several billions of dollars), and essential national security programs in the Department of Energy, including Stockpile Stewardship ($800 million), non-proliferation activities ($100 million), and Environmental Management programs (up to $1 billion, which could occur in the fiscal year deemed most appropriate, 2001 or 2002). The Conferees agree that it is essential for the National Defense budget as amended, to fully fund each of these concerns respecting both shortfalls and ''transformation.''

Regarding mandatory spending, the Conferees adopted the Senate amendment concerning the Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund, revised to reflect more recent CBO scoring. This updated scoring amounts to $172 million in 2002 and $655 million for 2002–2011 with an offsetting reduction of expenses in the Energy Occupation Illness Compensation fund that brings net costs to $146 million in 2002 and $440 million for 2002–2011.

FUNCTION 150: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 150, International Affairs, will total $22.4 billion in BA and $19.7 billion in outlays for 2001. This function includes funding for the operation of the foreign affairs establishment including embassies and other diplomatic missions abroad, foreign aid loan and technical assistance activities in developing countries, security assistance to foreign governments, activities of the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund, U.S. contributions to international financial institutions and the United Nations, the Export-Import Bank and other trade promotion activities, and refugee assistance.

House Resolution.—The resolution fully funds the President's requested levels of $23.9 billion in budget authority [BA] and $19.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 6.4 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The function totals are $123.8 billion in BA and $102.0 billion in outlays over 5 years, and $264.2 billion in BA and $219.7 billion in outlays over 10 years. The levels fully fund the President's request and accommodate his proposal to increase the Administration of Foreign Affairs funding by $888 million above the 2001 level to a total of $5.7 billion for fiscal year 2002, and his request to increase military assistance to Israel by $60 million. In addition, to maintain and expand programs to stem the flow of cocaine and heroin from Colombia and its Andean neighbors, the budget assumes the President's $624-million increase for international narcotics control and law enforcement. The resolution also assumes sufficient resources for the Tropical Forest Conservation Act [TTCA].

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment provides $24.1 billion in BA and $19.8 billion in outlays in 2002, and $265.4 billion in BA and $220.9 billion in outlays over 2002–2011. These amounts include full funding for the President's request, which for 2002 constitutes a $1.5 billion increase in BA over 2001—a 6.7 percent nominal increase. The

Senate amendment also reflects the Senate's adoption of a floor amendment to increase the President's request by $200 million in BA in 2002 and by $500 million in BA in 2003—with commensurate outlays—for the purpose of assisting the response of needy countries to the international HIV/AIDS pandemic. The Senate also adopted an amendment regarding conservation that affected several budget functions, including the addition of $50 million in BA in every year over the 2002–2011 period in Function 150.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement totals $23.2 billion in BA and $19.1 billion in outlays for 2002. For 2002–2011, the Conference Agreement totals $256.6 billion in BA and $213.3 billion in outlays, a reduction of $7.6 billion in BA below the request and the House Amendment. The BA and outlays for International Affairs equal the amounts of CBO's inflated baseline for 2002–2011, plus the outlays needed in 2002 to address the payment of arrearages to the UN discussed below.

Regarding discretionary spending, the Conferees strongly support Secretary of State Powell's proposals to reinvigorate the US foreign policy establishment and to expand some international programs. The Senate expressed this support in the form of expanding even further proposed programs to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in regions, such as Africa.

Regarding the payment of arrearages to the United Nations, the conferees recognize that Congress has appropriated funds for the payment of arrears to the UN and related agencies in 1999 and 2000. Those funds have not been obligated because not all of the reforms required by authorizing statute have been met, in particular the requirement that the United States' assessment for contributions to international peacekeeping activities be reduced to no more than 25 percent of the total. Recognizing the substantial reforms that have been negotiated, the President has proposed legislation, not subject to PAYGO, that would release the funds for obligation. The legislative proposal would increase outlays by $582 million in 2001 and $244 million in 2002. This resolution accommodates the increased spending in its estimates of outlays from prior year's appropriations. The conferees direct that if the legislative proposal is included in authorizing legislation, the cost of such legislation up to the amounts included in the fiscal year 2001 and 2002 allocations of the appropriations committee shall not be charged against the allocation of the authorizing committee for purposes of enforcing this resolution.

FUNCTION 250: GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 250, General Science, Space and Technology, will total $21.0 billion in BA and $19.7 billion in outlays for 2001. The General Science, Space and Technology function consists of funds in two major categories: general science and basic research, and space flight, research, and supporting activities. The general science component includes the budgets for the National Science Foundation [NSF], and the fundamental science programs of the Department of Energy [DOE]. The largest component of the function, nearly two thirds of the total, is for space flight, research, and supporting activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] (except for NASA's air transportation programs, which are included in Function 400).

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $22.2 billion in budget authority [BA] and $21.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 5.7 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The function totals are $115.9 billion in BA and $112.4 billion in outlays over 5 years, and $247.1 billion in BA and $240.2 billion in outlays over 10 years. The resolution assumes $4.5 billion for the National Science Foundation [NSF], a $56-million increase from 2001. It assumes $14.5 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA], a 2-percent increase over 2001. This total allows for the President's recommendations, including increased funds for International Space Station development and operations; a 64-percent increase over 2001 for NASA's Space Launch Initiative; six space shuttle flights a year; and continued funding for safety improvements in NASA.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $22.8 billion in BA and $21.2 billion in outlays in 2002, and $240.1 billion in BA and $232.9 billion in outlays over 2002–2011. The total spending within Function 250 was amended by the following two amendments:

The Senate adopted an amendment that added $1.441 billion in BA and $530 million in outlays in 2002 to the function total proposed by President Bush. The amendment assumed an increase of $674 million for NSF in 2002. The increase is intended to provide additional funding for NSF along a doubling path similar to that of the National Institutes of Health. NASA would also receive an increase of $518 million, and DOE science would increase by $469 million in 2002. The amendment would allow funding for all of the President's initiatives in Function 250, as well as address other needs within scientific community. The total assumed increase above the 2001 appropriated level is $1.661 billion.

The Senate also adopted an amendment related to global climate changes that affected several functional categories, including Function 150, 250, 270, 300, and 350. In this function, the amendment reflected an increase in BA of $50 million each year for 10 years, for a total increase of $500 million in BA from FY2002–2011.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement assumes $21.6 billion in BA and $20.7 billion in outlays in 2002, and $236.3 billion in BA and $230.6 billion in outlays over the 2002–2011 period.

FUNCTION 270: ENERGY

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 270 Energy, will total $1.2 billion in BA and −$0.1 billion in outlays for 2001. This Function includes civilian activities of the Department of Energy, the Rural Utilities Service, the power programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Mandatory spending in this function contains large levels of offsetting receipts, resulting in net mandatory spending of −$1.9 billion in BA and −$3.2 billion in outlays for 2001. Congress provided $3.1 billion in discretionary BA for 2001.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $835, million in budget authority [BA] and −$234 million in outlays in fiscal year 2002, a decrease of 33 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The 5-year function totals are $4.4 billion in BA and −$2.2 billion in outlays; and the 10-year totals are $14.5 billion in BA and $598 million in outlays. The resolution assumes the President's proposed $1.4 billion over 10 years (a $120-million increase) for the Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program to help low-income families who live in poorly insulated housing or have insufficient heating or cooling systems. It also assumes a total of $8 million to support the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve that was established because of low heating oil stocks. Finally, in light of past management and security problems, the resolution accommodates the President's efforts to reform the Department of Energy.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $1.676 billion in BA and $.018 billion in outlays in 2002, and $17.162 billion in BA and $2.785 billion in outlays over the 2002–2011 period. The Senate amendment assumes the President's budget with the following Senate adopted amendments to discretionary spending: $205 million in BA each year over the 2002–2011 period to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, $450 million in BA in 2002 for Renewable Energy R&D, and $150 million in BA in 2002 for Fossil Energy R&D. The Senate amendment does not assume the President's proposal for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement assumes $1.36 billion in BA and −$0.02 in outlays in 2002 and $15.9 billion in BA and $2.2 billion in outlays over the 2002–2011 period.

FUNCTION 300: NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 300 Natural Resources and the Environment, will total $28.8 billion in BA and $26.4 billion in outlays for 2001. This Function includes funding for water resources, conservation and land management, recreation resources, and pollution control and abatement. Agencies with major program activities within the Function include the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Forest Service (within the Department of Agriculture), and the Department of the Interior, including the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation, among others.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $26.7 billion in budget authority [BA] and $26.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, a decrease of 7.3 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The 5-year function totals are $137.1 billion in BA and $136.3 billion in outlays; and the 10-year totals are $289.3 billion in BA and $285.3 billion in outlays. The resolution accommodates the President's recommendation to fully fund the Land and Water Conservation [LWC] Fund at $900 million starting in 2002, an increase of $356 million over 2001. It also provides for an addition of $440 million in 2002 as a down payment on eliminating the National Park Service's deferred maintenance backlog currently pegged at $4.9 billion. In addition, it assumes more than $1 billion in EPA grants for States and tribes to administer environmental programs, and a total of $3.7 billion in funding for the EPA's Operating Program, which comprises the agency's core regulatory, research, and enforcement activities. The resolution would support substantially reducing the backlog of school repairs and maintenance in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the goal of eliminating the backlog within 5 years, and assumes increased funding for the Army Corps of Engineers program evaluating proposed development in wetlands. The resolutions also accepts administration's proposed extension of user fee pilot programs in the Forest Service and the National Park Service, but does not include increase in Corps of Engineers recreation fees.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $29.6 billion in BA and $29.3 billion in outlays in 2002, and $296.4 billion in BA and $292.3 billion in outlays over 2002–2011. The Senate amendment assumes the President's budget with the following Senate adopted amendments to discretionary spending: $250 million in BA and $199 million in

outlays in 2002 to fully fund the Conservation Spending Cap, $44 million in BA in 2002 for water system improvements, $1.3 billion in BA and outlays in 2002 for agriculture conservation programs, $100 million in BA in 2002 to reduce greenhouse gases, $800 million in BA in 2002 for wastewater infrastructure improvements, and $100 million in BA in 2002 for the Bureau of Reclamation construction account.

The Senate amendment assumes mandatory spending of $350 million in BA and outlays each year over the 2003–2011 period to address agricultural conservation needs.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement assumes $30.4 billion in BA and $28.7 billion in outlays in 2002, and $345.7 billion in BA and $336.8 billion in outlays over the 2002–2011 period. The Conference Agreement accepts the Senate position on the extension of the recreational fee demonstration program. The Conference Agreement assumes mandatory agriculture spending of $350 million in BA and outlays in 2002. It also assumes a reserve fund of $350 million per year in BA and outlays over the 2003–2011 period to be allocated to the Agriculture Committee for conservation programs.

FUNCTION 350: AGRICULTURE

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 350 Agriculture, is estimated to total $26.3 billion in budget authority (BA) and $23.7 billion in outlays for FY 2001. This Function includes funding for federal programs intended to promote the economic stability of agriculture through direct assistance and loans to food and fiber producers; provide regulatory, inspection and reporting services for agricultural markets; and promote research as well as education in agriculture and nutrition.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $19.1 billion in budget authority [BA] in fiscal year 2002, and $17.5 billion in outlays. The 5-year function totals are $92.5 billion in BA and $84.7 billion in outlays; and the 10-year totals are $172.5 billion in BA and $157.3 billion in outlays. The resolution accommodates the President's recommendations, including: support of United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] food safety activities, including providing 7,600 meat and poultry inspectors; allocation of conservation assistance to 650,000 landowners, farmers, and ranchers; maintaining funding for priority activities in the Forest Service's wildland fire management plan, including hazardous fuels reduction; redirecting USDA research to provide new emphasis in key areas such as biotechnology, the development of new agricultural products, and improved protection against emerging exotic plant and animal diseases as well as crop and animal pests; and expanding overseas markets for American agricultural products by strengthening USDA's market intelligence capabilities and the Department's expertise for resolving technical trade issues with foreign trading partners. The resolution contains two reserve funds that would accommodate additional agricultural needs: a fiscal year 2001 reserve fund that could be used for emergency Agricultural Market Transition payments; and a fiscal year 2002 reserve fund that could accommodate a reauthorization of the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act or additional emergency relief.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the 2001 spending levels. It increases BA and outlays by $9 billion to $35.3 and $32.7 respectively. For 2002, the Senate assumes $26.2 billion in BA and $24.5 billion in outlays. Over the ten-year period 2002–2011, the Senate assumes a total of $227.9 billion in BA and $212.8 billion in outlays. The Senate adopted mandatory amendments which increased CCC spending by $9 billion in BA and outlays in 2001 and a total of $55 billion in BA and outlays over the 2002–2011 period. The Senate adopted a discretionary amendment which added $0.045 billion in BA and $0.041 billion in outlays in 2002 and $0.45 billion in BA and $0.446 billion in outlays over the ten-year period 2002–2011.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the 2001 spending levels. It increases both BA and outlays by $5.5 billion to $31.8 billion and $29.2 billion respectively. For 2002, the Conference Agreement assumes $26.3 billion in BA and $24.6 billion in outlays. Over the ten-year period 2002–2011, the agreement assumes a total of $243.2 billion in BA and $228.0 billion in outlays. The 2001 and 2002 levels assume $12.5 billion of new mandatory BA and outlays. This money would be allocated to the Senate and House agriculture authorizing committees. It is assumed that the additional funds for 2001 and 2002 will address low income concerns in the agriculture sector today. For 2003 to 2011, the Conference Agreement assumes increased mandatory BA and outlays totaling $63 billion to be made available for the extension and revision of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, which expires in 2002. Fiscal Year 2003 monies may be made available for 2002 crop year support. The money would be placed in a reserve fund for the authorizing committees. This function assumes the necessary funding for the modernization plan of USDA's National Animal Disease Center and National Veterinary Services Laboratory in Ames, IA.

FUNCTION 370: COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 370, Commerce and Housing Credit, will total about $3.5 billion in BA and $0.2 billion in outlays for 2001. Function 370 includes both on-budget and an off-budget (Postal Service) components, but the budget resolution text includes only the on-budget portion. Both on-budget and total spending are shown, however, in the summary tables contained in this Conference Agreement. This budget function includes funding for discretionary housing programs, such as subsidies for single and multifamily housing in rural areas and mortgage insurance provided by the Federal Housing Administration; off-budget net spending by the Postal Service; discretionary funding for commerce programs, such as international trade and exports, science and technology, the census, and small business; and mandatory spending for deposit insurance activities related to banks, savings and loans, and credit unions.

House Resolution.—For on-budget spending in this function, the resolution establishes levels of $7.4 billion in budget authority [BA] and $4.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 195 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The on-budget function totals are $54.2 billion in BA and $33.5 billion in outlays over 5 years, and $128.1 billion in BA and $84.3 billion in outlays over 10 years. The resolution assumes the President's recommendation that premiums for specified Federal Housing Administration [FHA] programs, such as condominiums, rehabilitation loans, and multifamily loans, are to be increased so that all single-family FHA borrowers pay the same premiums, and that the programs operate without the need for a subsidy.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment does not revise the levels for 2001. For 2002, the resolution provides $7.7 billion in BA and $4.5 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, the resolution provides $128.9 billion in BA and $85.0 billion in outlays. The Senate amendment does not include the House's assumption of a reduction in fees charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Because of an amendment adopted by the Senate that dropped the President's proposal to charge exam fees for state-chartered banks, the Senate amendment is now comparable to the House resolution in this regard. Further, the Senate amendment reflects the Senate's adoption of an amendment to increase spending on the International Trade Administration by $655 million over 2002–2011 and of another amendment to restore $264 million in funding in 2002 for programs of the Small Business Administration to offset cuts that had been proposed in the President's budget.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement does not revise the fiscal year 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution provides $10.2 billion in BA and $6.6 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, it provides $152.4 billion in BA and $108.1 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 400: TRANSPORTATION

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 400, Transportation, will total $62.1 billion in BA and $51.7 billion in outlays for 2001. The function primarily comprises funding for the Department of Transportation, including ground transportation programs, such as the federal-aid highway program, mass transit, motor carrier safety, and the National Rail Passenger Corporation (Amtrak); air transportation through the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) airport improvement program, facilities and equipment program, research, and operation of the air traffic control system; water transportation through the Coast Guard and Maritime Administration; the Surface Transportation Board; the National Transportation Safety Board; and related transportation safety and support activities within the Department of Transportation. In addition, funds for air transportation programs under the auspices of NASA are included within this function.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $61.0 billion in BA and $55.6 in outlays in fiscal year 2002; $298.9 billion in BA and $299.8 billion in outlays over 5 years; and $608.1 billion in BA and $639.6 billion in outlays over 10 years. The resolution accommodates the President's proposal to fully fund the authorized levels provided for highways ($32.3 billion) and transit ($6.7 billion) under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century and for the Federal Aviation Administration's operating ($6.9 billion), capital ($2.9 billion), and airport grants ($3.3 billion) programs under the Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century. To assist Americans with disabilities in overcoming transportation barriers to work, the resolution assumes the President's $145-million proposal to fund two new programs under his New Freedom Initiative to increase the ability of individuals with disabilities to integrate into the workforce. The resolution also assumes an increase in Coast Guard operating expenses of $250 million above the fiscal year 2002 level recommended by the President for fiscal year 2002 and subsequent years. This increase is provided to eliminate Coast Guard vessel and aircraft spare parts problems, to improve personnel training, to fund new Department of Defense entitlements, and to operate drug interdiction assets at optimal levels. (The resolution acknowledged that the Office of Management and Budget's budget submission contained recently identified errors, and indicated conferees would seek to address them.)

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment does not revise the 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution provides $62.2 billion in BA and $56.1 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, the resolution provides $701.6 billion in BA

and $645.8 billion in outlays. The Senate amendment assumes the President's budget plus a Senate adopted amendment to add $250 million in BA and outlays for the Coast Guard in 2002.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement does not revise the 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution provides $65.0 billion in BA and $56.2 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, it provides $694.8 billion in BA and $655.6 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 450: COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 450, Community and Regional Development, will total $11.2 billion in BA and $11.4 billion in outlays for 2001. This function reflects programs that provide Federal funding for economic and community development in both urban and rural areas. Funding for disaster relief and insurance—including activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency—also is provided in this function.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $10.1 billion in budget authority [BA] and $11.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, a decrease of 9.8 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The 5-year totals are $53.2 billion in BA and $53.7 billion in outlays; and the 10–year totals are $113.9 billion in BA and $108.8 billion in outlays. Consistent with the President's recommendations, the budget assumes continuation of Community Development Block Grant [CDBG] formula funding at the 2001 level. It also assumes that the Rural Housing and Economic Development Program, begun in 1999, will be terminated due to its duplication of other programs, such as CDBGs.

Senate Amendment.—For 2002, the Senate amendment sets forth $11.2 billion in BA and $11.6 billion in outlays. Over the 2002–2011 ten year period, it assumes $115.0 billion in BA and $108.0 billion in outlays. The Senate adopted an amendment to increase by $108 million Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funds in 2002. Also adopted was an amendment to increase clean water grants by $1.0 billion in 2002.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement does not revise the fiscal year 2001 levels. For 2002, it sets forth $11.9 billion in BA and $11.7 billion in outlays. Over the 2002–2011 ten year period, it sets forth $130.7 billion in BA and $122.8 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 500: EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 500, Education, Training, Employment and Social Services, will total $76.9 billion in BA and $69.8. billion in outlays for 2001. This function includes funding for elementary and secondary, vocational, and higher education; education research and other education activities; job training and employment services; aging services; children and families services; adoption and foster care assistance; and funding for the arts and humanities.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $82.1 billion in budget authority [BA] and $76.2 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 6.8 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The 5-year function totals are $425.6 billion in BA and $412.7 billion in outlays; and the 10-year totals are $917.7 billion in BA and $891.7 billion in outlays.

The resolution assumes the President's proposal to redirect the $1.2 billion provided for school renovation, first funded in 2001, allowing States to reallocate the 2001 funds among school renovation, technology, or special education. For 2002, the budget assumes States can use this funding stream for priorities such as special education, help for low-perfoming schools, or accountability reforms.

The resolution also accommodates the President's proposed increase in program spending of the Department of Education by $4.6 billion, or 11.5 percent, in fiscal year 2002. It provides sufficient funding in elementary and secondary education for the President's ''No Child Left Behind'' education reform plan. Key initiatives include the following:

—A tripling of reading education funds, to $900 million in 2002, and a total increase in reading education spending of $5 billion over 5 years.

—The provision of $2.6 billion for States to improve teacher quality through high-quality professional development, recruitment and retention activities.

—A total of $320 million to help States to develop annual assessments of students, and to establish strong accountability systems; and $69 million to expand State participation in the National Assessment of Education Progress, so that parents, teachers and policymakers can ensure that students are improving.

—Consolidation and streamlining of existing Federal elementary and secondary education programs.

The resolution also assumes the following recommendations by the President: an increase of $137 million for the Impact Aid construction program, which currently receives only $12.8 million; consolidation and increased funding for teacher training and recruiting; a slim of $175 million to help charter schools acquire, construct, or renovate facilities; an increase for ''character education'' from $9.3 million to $25 million; an increase for the Troops to Teachers program to $30 million; an expansion of the teacher student loan forgiveness program by increasing the loan forgiveness limit from $5,000 to $17,500 for math and science majors who teach those subjects in high-need schools for 5 years.

To provide fiscal assistance to low-income college students, the budget accommodates the President's proposal to increase the Pell Grant program by $1 billion. This will increase the maximum award for all qualifying students to $3,850.

The budget also assumes an increase of 6.4 percent in funding for historically black colleges and graduate institutions, and Hispanic serving institutions, with a goal of increasing these programs 30 percent by 2005. The resolution also accommodates the President's proposed expansion of programs to protect abused and neglected children under the Safe and Stable Families Act, and provision of education or training vouchers to children aging out of foster care.

The resolution creates a $1.25-billion reserve fund for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act [IDEA] Part B grants to States.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate Amendment does not revise the 2001 levels. For 2002, the Senate provides $111.9 billion in BA and $79.4 billion in outlays. Over the ten-year period 2002–2011, the Senate provides a total of $1,265.4 billion in BA, and $1,194.1 billion in outlays.

The Senate adopted the following amendments to the President's budget:

—For unspecified education funding, an amendment adding $8.3 billion in discretionary BA and $1.0 billion in outlays in 2002, and adding $242.0 billion in mandatory BA and $223.6 billion in outlays over the period 2003–2011.

—For IDEA (special education), an amendment adding $70.0 billion in mandatory BA and $70.0 billion in outlays over the ten-year period 2002–2011.

—For the Social Services Block Grant, an amendment adding $680 million in mandatory BA and outlays in 2002.

—For education technology, an amendment adding $628 million in discretionary BA and $35 million in outlays in 2002.

—For Impact Aid, an amendment adding $300 million in discretionary BA and $150 million in outlays in 2002.

—For children's services, an amendment adding $271 million in discretionary BA and $243 million in outlays in 2002.

—For American history education, an amendment adding $100 million in discretionary BA and $25 million in outlays in 2002.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises 2001 levels to $77.0 billion in BA and $69.9 billion in outlays. For 2002, the Conference Agreement provides $81.2 billion in BA and $76.7 billion in outlays. Over the ten-year period 2002–2011, the Conference Agreement provides a total of $904.0 billion in BA and $887.6 billion in outlays. The Conferees assume that within these aggregate numbers, the Grants to States program under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) will receive funds of at least $7.59 billion in 2002, and that further additional resources for education should be focused on this program.

FUNCTION 550: HEALTH

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 550, Health, will total $180.1 billion in BA and $173.0 billion in outlays for 2001. The major programs in this function include Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, health benefits for federal workers and retirees, the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, the Health Resources Services Administration, Indian Health Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $204.0 billion in BA and $201.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 11.7 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001.

The function totals are $1.20 trillion in BA and $1.19 trillion in outlays over 5 years, and $2.86 trillion in BA and $2.84 trillion in outlays over 10 years. Funding in the resolution accommodates the President's proposal to double the National Institutes of Health [NIH] 1998 funding level of $13.6 billion by 2003. To accomplish this, the 2002 budget assumes $23.1 billion for NIH, a $2.8 billion increase above the 2001 level. To strengthen the health care safety net, the budget assumes the President's $124-million increase for community health centers. The budget also assumes $8.3 billion over 10 years for the enactment of H.R. 600, the Family Opportunity Act of 2001. Under the Act, States would have the option to expand Medicaid coverage for children with special needs, allowing families of disabled children with the opportunity to purchase coverage under the Medicaid program for such children.

Finally, Function 550 assumes $43.1 billion (fiscal years 2002–2005) of the President's proposed Medicare reform, including the Immediate Helping Hand Prescription Drug Plan. (The costs for fiscal years 2006 through 2011 are reflected in Function 570.) The resolution also assumes the outlay effect of the President's proposed refundable health care tax credits, and the impact of the extension of an OBRA 1990 provision limiting Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] pensions for Medicaid recipients in nursing homes.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises 2001 BA and outlays by $2.5 billion for the President's Immediate Helping Hand prescription drug program for seniors. The amendment sets forth $216.1 billion in BA and $213.2 billion in outlays in 2002, and $2,938.3 billion in BA and $2,914.4 billion in outlays over 2002–2011.

The Senate amendment as introduced assumed the President's budget for both mandatory and discretionary spending. The following provisions were added through floor amendments. For mandatory spending, an additional $28 billion was added over 2002–2004 for health spending for the uninsured. A reserve fund of $200 million in 2002 and $7.9 billion over 10 years was included for the Family Opportunity Act. In discretionary spending, an additional $700 million was assumed for NIH spending in 2002. The Indian Health Service was increased by $67.3 billion over 10 years. Budget authority for the FDA was increased by $40 million in 2002 and $400 million over 10 years. Amendments were adopted to increase funding for graduate medical education at children's hospitals by $50 million in 2002 and to provide an additional $136 million in 2002 for both graduate medical education and consolidated health centers.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement does not revise the 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution provides $198.8 billion in BA and $196.7 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, it provides $2,773.8 billion in BA and $2,757.1 billion in outlays.

Under the Conference Agreement, funding for the President's Immediate Helping Hand prescription drug proposal ($43.1 billion over 2002–2005 plus an additional $2.5 billion in 2001) was moved to Function 570 (Medicare). The Conference Agreement includes a reserve fund for the Family Opportunity Act of $227 million in 2002 and $8.3 billion over 10 years. The function totals also include a reserve fund of $28 billion over 10 years for additional health spending for the uninsured; the budget levels and aggregates in this function assume that these funds will be spent over the 2002–2004 period. This reserve fund can be used for either direct spending or revenue changes associated with legislation to improve health insurance coverage. The Conference Agreement also assumes Medicaid Upper Payment Limit savings of $11.7 billion over 10 years.

FUNCTION 570: MEDICARE

Major Programs in Function—Under current law, spending for Function 570, Medicare, will total $217.5 billion in BA and $217.7 billion in outlays for 2001. Medicare provides health insurance coverage for persons over age 65 and qualified disabled workers.

House Resolution—The resolution establishes levels of $229.1 billion in budget authority [BA] and outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 5.3 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The function totals are $1.34 trillion in BA and $1.33 trillion in outlays over 5 years, and $3.31 trillion in BA and outlays over 10 years. As proposed in the President's budget, the budget resolution assumes $153 billion over 10 years for Medicare Reform, including the Immediate Helping Hand Prescription Drug Plan. This total is shared by Function 550 and Function 570; Function 570 incorporates $109.9 billion of the total over 10 years. The budget is consistent with the provisions of the Social Security and Medicare Lock-Box Act of 2001, which stipulates-that the Medicare Hospital Insurance [HI] surplus can be used only for debt reduction or Medicare reform. The resolution establishes a reserve fund that could be used to accommodate a more expanded Medicare reform/prescription drug proposal. It also establishes a general purpose reserve fund that could address Medicare initiatives.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment does not revise 2001 levels. For 2002, the amendment provides $229.1 billion in BA and outlays. Over 10 years, the amendment provides $3,308.0 billion in BA and $3,307.6 billion in outlays for this function, the same as the House resolution.

The Senate amendment as introduced assumed the President's budget for both mandatory and discretionary spending. The following provisions were added through floor amendments. A reserve fund was adopted that allows for additional spending for Medicare reform and prescription drugs that goes beyond the $153 billion over 10 years already included in the functional totals and budget aggregates. (This amount includes $43.1 billion in Function 550 and $109.9 billion in Function 570.) The amount allocated from the reserve fund will be determined by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee using a Congressional Budget Office cost estimate of the President's Medicare reform proposal or a comparable proposal submitted by the Committee on Finance. In no case will the amount exceed $300 billion over 10 years (including the $153 already reflected in the budget totals). The Senate amendment also includes a reserve fund of $13.7 billion over 10 years for additional Medicare home health spending.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement does not revise 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution provides $229.2 billion in BA and $229.1 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, the resolution provides $3,516.1 billion in BA and $3,515.7 billion in outlays for this function.

The Conference Agreement includes a reserve fund of up to $300 billion for Medicare reform and a prescription drug benefit. The amount allocated from the reserve fund will be determined by the Chairmen of the Budget Committees of the House and Senate. The resolution also includes a reserve fund of $13.7 billion over 10 years for additional Medicare home health spending. This reserve fund is to be used to finance the repeal of the 15% reduction in Medicare home health payments, currently scheduled to take effect on October 1, 2002.

FUNCTION 600: INCOME SECURITY

Major Programs in Function—Under current law, spending for Function 600, Income Security, will total $255.9 billion in BA and $256.9 billion in outlays for 2001. This function contains: (1) major cash and in-kind means-tested entitlements; (2) general retirement, disability, and pension programs excluding Social Security and Veterans' compensation programs; (3) federal and military retirement programs; (4) unemployment compensation; (5) low-income housing programs; and (6) other low-income support programs. This last category includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and spending for the refundable portion of the Earned Income Credit (EIC).

House Resolution—The resolution establishes levels of $271.5 billion in budget authority [BA] and $272.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 6 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The function totals are $1.47 trillion in BA and outlays over 5 years, and $3.21 trillion in BA and $3.20 trillion in outlays over 10 years. Consistent with the President's budget, the resolution accommodates continued State innovation, and the mobilization of private-sector, corporate, and faith-based sources, for addressing the needs of low-income Americans—a process that began with the historic 1996 welfare reform law. In particular, the budget proposes a number of initiatives to encourage more charitable giving to community organizations that are effectively helping disadvantaged Americans to improve their lives and increase their families' well-being. Other initiatives are intended to strengthen low-income families and to address the needs of children caught in the Nation's foster care system. The budget provides sufficient funding to renew all expiring public housing contracts, and adds funding for 34,000 new section 8 vouchers. Additionally, the budget provides new funding to increase home-ownership among low-income families. Beyond these priorities, the focus in fiscal year 2002 will be to improve management of HUD's programs, several of which have been designated among the General Accounting Office's ''High Risk'' programs, vulnerable to substantial amounts of fraud and mismanagement.

Other assumptions of the resolution are the following:

—Providing $1.4 billion for Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP] funding to help low-income families heat their homes.

—Funding the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children [WIC] at 7.25 million individuals per month, maintaining current program level.

—Maintaining current law policies for the Food Stamp Program, which will result in $20 billion in outlays for benefits and program administration in fiscal year 2002.

The resolution also accommodates the outlay effects related to the President's refundable tax proposals.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment does not revise 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution provides $278.8 billion in BA and $274.9 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, the resolution provides $3,210.0 billion in BA and $3,194.5 billion in outlays. The Senate adopted three amendments to the President's budget. In mandatory funds for 2002, the Senate amendment includes $319 million to extend TANF supplemental grants. In discretionary funds for 2002, the Senate amendment includes an additional $2.6 billion for Low Income Home Energy Assistance and $870 million for child care. The remaining difference between the House resolution and the Senate amendment is due to the Senate's treatment of advance appropriations and the greater amount of BA and outlays provided in the House resolution for the refundable portion of tax credits.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement does not revise 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution provides $273.8 billion in BA and $272.1 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, it provides $3,222.5 billion in BA and $3,206.7 billion in outlays. The Conference Agreement adopts the Senate amendment regarding TANF supplemental grants.

FUNCTION 650: SOCIAL SECURITY

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 650, Social Security, will total $435.2 billion in BA and $433.1 billion in outlays for 2001. This function includes Social Security benefits and administrative expenses. Under provisions of the Budget Enforcement Act, Social Security tust funds are off-budget. The figures below reflect the on budget portions of this function, primarily payments from the general fund to the trust funds to credit the trust funds for income taxes collected on Social Security benefits. Both on-budget and off-budget spending are shown, however, in the summary tables contained in the statement of managers accompanying the Conference Agreement.

House Resolution.—For on-budget spending in this function, the resolution establishes levels of $11.0 billion in budget authority [BA] and outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 12.2 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The on-budget function totals are.$62.8 billion in BA and $62.7 billion in outlays over 5 years, and $150.9 billion in BA and outlays over 10 years. The resolution supports the President's approach to Social Security reform through the following specific measures:

—It assumes provisions of the Social Security and Medicare Lock-Box Act of 2001 (H.R.

2), recently passed by the House, which prohibits using Social Security surpluses for any purpose other than debt reduction or Social Security reform.

—It assumes the President's proposal to provide $7.7 billion for the SSA, an increase of $456 million, or 6.3 percent, above fiscal year 2001. The increase will allow SSA to process 100,000 more initial disability claims in 2002 than in 2001.

—It makes no changes in current Social Security benefits or taxes.

Senate.Amendment.—The Senate amendment does not revise 2001 on-budget totals of $9.8 billion in BA and outlays. For 2002, the resolution assumes $10.9 billion in both BA and outlays. Over 10 years, the resolution provides $140.0 billion in both BA and outlays.

The President's budget assumes no changes to Social Security benefits. Indirectly, however, the tax cut proposal would decrease both on-budget spending and the trust fund surplus. The President's tax proposal would-reduce marginal income rates, thereby decreasing the amount of income taxes paid on Social Security benefits. This reduces on-budget payments from the general fund to the trust funds to credit the trust funds for income taxes paid on Social Security benefits by $11 billion over 10 years. The difference between the House resolution and the Senate amendment is that the House holds the Social Security trust funds harmless for the impact of the tax cut.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement does not revise 2001 on-budget totals. The Senate recedes to the House and agrees to hold the trust funds harmless for the impact of any tax cuts resulting from this agreement. For 2002, the Conference Agreement assumes $11.0 billion in both BA and outlays. Over 10 years, it provides $150.9 billion in BA and $150.9 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 700: VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 700 Veterans Benefits and Services, will total $46.7 billion in BA and $45.9 billion in outlays for 2001. This budget function includes income security needs of disabled veterans, indigent veterans, and survivors of deceased veterans through compensation benefits, pensions, and life insurance programs. Major education, training, and rehabilitation and readjustment programs include the Montgomery GI Bill, the Veterans Educational Assistance program, and the Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling program. Veterans can also receive guarantees on home loans. Roughly half of all spending in this function is for the Veterans Health Administration, which is comprised of hospitals, nursing homes, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $52.3 billion in BA and $51.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 12 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The function totals are $278.7 billion in BA and $276.5 in outlays over 5 years, and $594.0 billion in BA and $589.8 billion in outlays over 10 years.

The budget assumes the enactment of veterans' burial benefits enhancements in H.R. 801, the Veterans' Opportunity Act of 2001. It also assumes increases in mandatory spending for Montgomery GI Bill education benefits improvements. The budget assumes the permanent extension of several expiring provisions of existing law pertaining to veterans benefits. These. include IRS income verification for means-tested veterans and survivor benefits; limiting VA pension to Medicaid recipients in nursing homes; and continuing current housing loan fees.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment assumes $53.8 billion ifi BA and $53.1 billion in outlays in 2002, and $600.6 billion in BA and $596.2 billion in outlays over 2002–2011. The Senate adopted two amendments to increase funding for Veterans Medical Care. The first amendment added $1.718 billion in BA each year from 2002 to 2011 and the second amendment added, $967 million in BA for 2002.

Conference Agreement.—For 2002, it sets forth $51.5 billion.in BA and $50.9 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, it provides $605.4 billion in BA and $600.9 billion in outlays.

The agreement also assumes an increase in funding in mandatory spending for improvements to the Montgomery GI Bill and veterans burial, benefits. The agreement also assumes an extension of several expiring provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

FUNCTION 750: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 750, Administration of Justice, will total $30.6 billion in BA and $30.0 billion in outlays for 2001. This function provides funding for federal law enforcement activities. These activities include criminal investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration, and border enforcement and the control of illegal immigration by the Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Also funded through this function are the federal courts, federal prison operation and construction, and criminal justice assistance.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $30.9 billion in budget authority [BA] and $30.3 billion in outlays in 2002, an increase of 1.0 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The function totals are $166.6 billion in BA and $166.5 billion in outlays over 5 years, and $359.3 billion in BA and $356.8 billion in outlays over 10 years. The resolution accommodates the President's proposals to increase funding for the Drug Enforcement Agency by 9 percent; the Federal Bureau of Investigation by 8 percent; the Federal Bureau of Prisons by 8 percent; the U.S. Attorneys by 7 percent; and to hire and train 550 new Border Control agents.

Senate Amendment.—For 2002, the resolution sets forth $32.4 billion in BA and $31.8 billion in outlays. Over the 2002–2011 ten year period, it sets forth $360.8 billion in BA and $358.3 billion in outlays. These levels reflect adoption of an amendment to increase Department of Justice state and local law enforcement assistance grant program s by $1.5 billion in 2002.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $32.4 billion in BA and $31.4 billion in outlays for 2002. Over the 2002–2011 ten year period, the agreement sets forth $378.5 billion in BA and $374.8 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 800: GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, spending for Function 800 General Government, will total $16.3 billion in BA and $16.1 billion in outlays for 2001. This function consists of the activities of the Legislative Branch, the Executive Office of the President, U.S. Treasury fiscal operations (including the Internal Revenue Service), personnel and property management, and general purpose fiscal assistance to states, localities, and U.S. territories.

House Resolution.—The resolution establishes levels of $16.7 billion in budget authority [BA] and $16.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 2.2 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001. The function totals are $84.2 billion in BA and $83.0 billion in outlays over 5 years, and $176.7 billion in BA and $173.4 billion in outlays over 10 years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment does not revise the 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution assumes $16.6 billion in BA and $16.3 outlays. Over 10 years, the resolution provides $176.7 billion in BA and $173.4 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement does not revise the 2001 levels. For 2002, the Conference Agreement assumes $16.5 billion in both BA and $16.2 billion outlays. Over 10 years, it provides $183.2 billion in BA and $179.5 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 900: NET INTEREST

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, on-budget spending for Function 900, Net Interest, will total $254.8 billion in BA and outlays for 2002. Net interest is the interest paid for the federal government's borrowing minus the interest income received by the federal government. Net interest includes both on-budget and an off-budget components, but the budget resolution text includes only the on-budget portion. Both on-budget and total interest spending are shown, however, in the summary tables contained in the statement of managers accompanying the Conference Agreement. Interest is a mandatory payment, with no discretionary component.

House Resolution.—The accounting of net interest in the budget includes only the on-budget component of interest spending. This spending declines at a relatively steady but moderate pace from $274 billion in 2001 to $219 billion in 2011. But even this decline understates—by significant amounts—the benefits to taxpayers of the debt reduction incorporated in this budget. When off-budget interest is taken into account (the increasing Federal credit accruing to the Social Security Trust Fund surplus in the form of government IOUs, and entered as negative spending), the overall net interest spending of the Federal Government is being virtually eliminated. It declines from $205 billion in 2001 to just $21 billion. in 2011.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the 2001 on-budget levels to $275.5 billion in BA and outlays. For 2002, it sets forth on-budget levels of $262.7 billion in BA and outlays. Over ten years, it provides on-budget amounts of $2,440.3 billion in BA and outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the 2001 on-budget levels to $275.5 billion in BA and outlays. For 2002, it sets forth on-budget levels of $262.2 billion. in BA and outlays. Over ten years, it provides on-budget amounts of $2,425.7 billion in BA and outlays.

FUNCTION 920: ALLOWANCES

Major Programs in Function—Under current law, spending for Function 920, Allowances, will total −$0.5 billion in BA and −$0.3 billion in outlays for 2001. This function usually displays the budgetary effects of proposals that cannot be easily distributed across other budget functions. In the case of 2001, it reflects the 0.22% across-the-board cut.that was enacted in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001. But CBO could not display those cuts by account and by function until the Administration could display how the cuts would be implemented in the release of the full President's budget request.

In past years, Function 920 has also included total savings or costs from proposals associated with emergency spending or proposals contingent on possible future events that have uncertain chances of occurring. Most recently, in the Senate amendment and Conference Agreement on budget resolutions for both 2001 and 2002, the figures expressed in the budget resolution text (as well as the summary tables) for all other budget functions reflect the total level of discretionary spending contemplated by the budget resolution (e.g., as described in section 203 of the

Conference Agreement on the 2002 budget). These levels are higher than the statutory cap on discretionary spending in.place for those years. But because a budget resolution would be out of order in the Senate if it contains a level of discretionary spending higher than the statutory cap, the figures in the budget resolution text in Function 920 have had to reflect a negative entry that reduces the net level of discretionary spending from the contemplated level (as aggregated across all other budget functions) to the statutory level. The summary tables, however, omit this negative entry for Function 920 so that their aggregates reflect the levels ultimately intended by the resolution.

House Resolution—For discretionary spending, the budget resolution calls for $5.0 billion in budget authority [BA] and $1.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2002. The 5–year spending totals are $29.1 billion in BA and $22.4 billion in outlays; and the 10–year totals are $64.0 billion in BA and $55.5 billion outlays. There is no mandatory spending in this function.

The funds identified constitute primarily a set-aside fund for unanticipated emergency needs during the fiscal

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the 2001 levels to $80.5 billion in BA and $80.7 billion in outlays in 2001, reflecting the Senate's adoption of an amendment to further increase a tax refund for that year. For 2002, the resolution sets forth −$6.1 billion in BA and −$8.6 billion in outlays. The resolution provides −$15.9 billion in BA and −$23.1 billion in outlays over 2002–2010. These figures (as shown in the summary tables) reflect the effect of 13 amendments adopted by the Senate that sought to suggest an increase in spending in other functions and that appeared to ''offset'' such increased spending by bookkeeping the same amount with a negative value in Function 920. These figures do not include the entry necessary to reduce the overall discretionary level to the statutory cap.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the 2001. levels to $84.5 billion in BA and $84.7 billion in outlays. For 2002, the resolution provides −$0.7 billion in BA and −$0.6 billion in outlays. Over 10 years, it provides −$7.2 billion in BA and −$7.7 billion in 23 outlays. Regarding the language adopted by the Senate amendment (included in the resolution text setting forth levels for this function) that directed how the tax rebate for 2001 was to be provided, the Senate receded to the House.

FUNCTION 950: UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

Major Programs in Function.—Under current law, receipts in Function 950, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts, will total about $46.2 billion (negative BA and outlays) for 2001. Function 950 includes both on-budget and off-budget components, but the budget resolution text includes only the on-budget portion. Both on-budget and total receipts are shown, however, in the summary tables contained in this Conference Agreement. This function records offsetting receipts (receipts, not federal revenues or taxes, that the budget shows as offsets to spending programs) that are too large to record in other budget functions. Such receipts are either intrabudgetary (a payment from one federal agency to another, such as agency payments to the retirement trust funds) or proprietary (a payment from the public for some type of business transaction with the government). The main types of receipts recorded as ''undistributed'' in this. function are: the payments federal agencies make to retirement trust funds for their employees, payments made by companies for the right to explore and produce oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf, and payments by those who bid for the right to buy or use the public property or resources, such as the electromagnetic spectrum.

House Resolution.—The resolution calls for −$42.3 billion in budget authority [BA] and outlays in fiscal year 2002, a decrease of 10.6 percent in BA compared with fiscal year 2001, (or an increase of 10.6 percent in receipts compared with fiscal year 2001). The 5–year function totals are −$239.8 billion in BA and outlays; and the 10–year totals are −$492.3 billion in BA and outlays.

These totals comprise entirely of mandatory spending. There is no discretionary spending in this function.

The resolution does not assume lease bonuses from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or an analog spectrum license fee or other spectrum offsets. It also assumes permanent extension of the Balanced Budget Act [BBA] provision that increased, by 1.51 percentage points, Federal agency contributions to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Trust Fund [CSRDF] on behalf of their CSRS-participant employees. That provision had been scheduled to sunset after fiscal year 2002.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment does not revise the 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution provides -$38.8 billion in BA and outlays. Over 10 years, the resolution provides −$495.7 billion in BA and outlays. The Senate amendment is the same as the House resolution, except that it reflects both the President's proposals to delay certain spectrum auctions and to impose a fee on broadcasters using spectrum channels for analog broadcasts to encourage the transition to digital television.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement does not revise the 2001 levels. For 2002, the resolution provides −$38.8 billion in BA and outlays. Over 10 years, it provides −$494.1 billion in BA and outlays. The conferees agree to the President's proposal to delay certain spectrum auctions that was assumed in the Senate amendment, but do not agree to the President's proposal for an analog lease fee.

REVENUES

Federal revenues are taxes and other collections from the public that result from the government's sovereign or governmental powers. Federal revenues include individual income taxes, corporate income taxes, social insurance taxes, excise taxes, estate and gift taxes, customs duties and miscellaneous receipts (which include deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System, fines, penalties, fees for regulatory services, and others).

Under current law, federal tax collections are projected to total $28 trillion over the next ten years. This year, total revenues are projected to equal 20.7 percent of GDP, slightly below the World War II record level of 20.9 percent. Over the projection period 2002–2011, under current law, total revenues are projected to average 20.3 percent of GDP, far above historical averages for any time period, including times of war.

House Resolution.—The House resolution for $1.62 trillion in tax reduction over the next 10 years. This level would accommodate the President's priority tax cut proposals: reducing marginal tax rates, doubling the per-child tax credit; providing relief from the marriage penalty, and providing death tax relief. It also provides for additional tax reduction, subject to the discretion of the Committee on Ways and Means. Such measures might include charitable deduction expansion; refundable tax credits for private health insurance; Education Savings Account expansion and other education provisions; Individual Retirement Account [IRA] increases and other pension reform; and permanent extension of the research and development [R&D] tax credit. (The refundable elements of the President's tax proposals, which are treated as spending, appear in the functional areas to which they apply.) It also assumes, but does not reconcile, the revenue effect of a proposed reduction in fees levied by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and a requirement that the Federal Reserve pay interest on deposits at the Reserve. The resolution also establishes a reserve fund for further tax reduction should the Congressional Budget Office's summer update indicate additional non-Social Security surpluses. The reserve fund could allow for measures such as extension of Medical Savings Accounts, repeal of transportation deficit reduction fuel taxes, and reduction of the capital gains rate.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the 2001 on-budget revenue level to $1,630.3 billion. It sets forth on-budget revenues of $1,644.8 billion in 2002, and $20,007.1 billion over the ten years 2002–2011. The Senate amendment assumes a tax reduction, relative to the CBO baseline, of $1,188.1 billion over the period 2002–2011, about $450 billion less than the tax relief assumed in the House resolution. The Senate amendment includes an allowance (in Function 920) for a surplus refund of up to $85 billion in 2001. The refund represents about 88 percent of the $96 billion non-Social Security, non-Hospital Insurance surplus projected under current law for 2001. The tax relief assumed in the Senate amendment represents just four percent of all projected revenues over the next ten years, and less than one percent of GDP over the next ten years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement includes language for reconciliation of tax relief including a surplus refund of $1,350 billion over the period 2001–2011. In addition, the Conference Agreement accepts the House position to assume a one-year extension of tax provisions expiring in 2001, legislation to reduce SEC fees, and legislation to permit the Federal Reserve System to pay interest on reserve balances. These three provisions would not be reconciled, and are assumed to reduce revenues by $19 billion over ten years. The total amount of tax relief, surplus refund, and other revenue changes assumed in the Conference Agreement, both reconciled and non reconciled, is $1,369 billion over the 2001–2011 period.

DEBT LEVELS

Debt held by the public peaked at $3.773 trillion in 1997. At the end of 2001, debt held by the public is projected to be $3.243 trillion, $530 billion lower than just four years ago. This is a reduction of 14 percent from peak levels.

The table on the following page shows the levels of debt held by the public resulting from the policies assumed in the Conference Agreement. The policies assumed in the Conference Agreement result in a reduction in debt in every year through 2011 and total debt reduction of $2.425 trillion from the end of 2001 through the end of 2011. Debt held by the public falls to 4.8 percent of GDP, its lowest level since 1916, prior.to World War 1.

The Conference Agreement proposals result in retiring the maximum amount of public debt that can reasonably be retired. Under the budget resolution, the debt remaining in 2010 and 2011 is considered (by CBO's estimates) to be the minimum debt level. It consists mostly of marketable bonds that will not have matured and that will be too expensive to buy back, savings bonds, and special bonds for State and local governments.

2002 BUDGET RESOLUTION

[$ billions]

Debt Held by the Public; 2001—3,243.2, 2002—3,037.9; 2003—2,810.7; 2004—2,563.6; 2005—

2,303.1; 2006—2,022.5; 2007—1,702.9; 2008—1,350.0; 2009—947.3; 2010—878.0; 2011—818.0.

RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS

Under section 310(a) of the Budget Act, the budget resolution may include directives to the committees of jurisdiction to make revisions in law necessary to accomplish a specified change in spending or revenues. If the resolution includes directives to only one committee of the House or Senate, then that committee is required to directly report to its House legislative language of its design that would implement the spending or revenue changes provided for in the resolution. Any bill considered pursuant to a reconciliation instruction is subject to special procedures set forth in section 310 and 313 of the Budget Act.

House resolution

Section 4 provides for five different reconciliation bills. It contains directives to the Ways and Means Committee to report three tax-only bills to the floor by May 2nd, May 23rd, and June 20th of fiscal year 2001. Additional directives to the Ways and Means and the Energy and Commerce Committees are designed to allow those committees to reform the Medicare program and provide a prescription drug benefit. The Medicare-related legislation must be submitted to the House Budget Committee no later than July 24, 2001. An additional omnibus bill will be composed of submissions from six different committees that will contain both spending and revenue changes. These Committees are required to submit their recommendations to the Budget Committee by September 11, 2001.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment provides a reconciliation instruction to the Senate Committee on Finance to reduce revenues for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2011 by not more than the amount of revenue reductions set out in the revenue aggregates in the resolution. It also instructs the Committee on Finance to increase outlays by not more than $60 billion for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2011. This reconciliation instruction was added by an amendment offered by Senator Domenici. The reduction in the revenue aggregates plus the $60 billion in outlays would permit up to $1.248 trillion in ''tax relief'' over this 11-year period.

Conference agreement

The Conference Agreement provides a reconciliation instruction to the House Committee on Ways and Means and to the Senate Committee on Finance to report, by May 18, 2001, legislation to reduce revenues by not more than $1,250 billion for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2011. It also instructs the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance to report, by May 18, 2001, legislation to increase outlays by not more than $100 billion for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2011. The total reconciliation instruction to both the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance is for $1,350 billion including a $100 billion economic stimulus package to be distributed over the next two years.

ALLOCATIONS

As required in section 302 of the Budget Act, the joint statement of the managers includes an allocation, based on the Conference Agreement, of total budget authority and total budget outlays among each of the appropriate House and Senate committees.

The allocations are as follows:

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY
TO HOUSE COMMITTEES
Appropriations Committee
(In millions of dollars)

		2001	2002
General Purpose *	BA	641,979	659,540
	OT	615,529	647,780
Highways *	BA		
	OT	26,920	28,489
Mass Transit *	BA		
	OT	4,639	5,275
Conservation *	BA		1,760
	OT		1,232
Total Discretionary Action	BA	641,979	661,300
	OT	647,088	682,776
Current Law Mandatory	BA	332,768	357,786
	OT	316,432	350,418

* - Shown for display purposes only.

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES
Committees Other than Appropriations

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total 2002-2006	Total 2002-2011
Agriculture Committee														
Current Law	BA	21,035	14,020	3,570	3,436	3,486	3,537	3,580	3,362	3,855	3,997	4,062	28,049	46,905
	OT	17,238	10,701	67	-11	-8	33	38	-284	361	720	830	10,782	12,447
Discretionary Action	BA	5,500	7,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,350	7,350
	OT	5,500	7,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,350	7,350
Reauthorizations	BA	0	0	30,479	31,321	31,777	31,732	30,897	30,574	31,331	31,972	32,579	125,309	282,662
	OT	0	0	29,137	31,222	31,690	31,654	30,825	30,507	31,268	31,918	32,533	123,703	280,754
Total	BA	26,535	21,370	34,049	34,757	35,263	35,269	34,477	33,936	35,186	35,969	36,641	160,708	336,917
	OT	22,738	18,051	29,204	31,211	31,682	31,687	30,863	30,223	31,629	32,638	33,363	141,835	300,551
Armed Services Committee														
Current Law	BA	50,884	52,630	59,578	61,763	63,987	66,156	68,382	70,624	72,894	75,262	77,684	304,114	668,960
	OT	50,761	52,536	59,494	61,675	63,905	66,070	68,293	70,535	72,806	75,177	77,599	303,680	668,090
Discretionary Action	BA	0	146	106	74	43	29	11	11	5	9	6	398	440
	OT	0	146	106	74	43	29	11	11	5	9	6	398	440
Total	BA	50,884	52,776	59,684	61,837	64,030	66,185	68,393	70,635	72,899	75,271	77,690	304,512	669,400
	OT	50,761	52,682	59,600	61,749	63,948	66,099	68,304	70,546	72,811	75,186	77,605	304,078	668,530
Financial Services Committee														
Current Law	BA	9,629	6,697	6,978	6,404	6,189	5,904	5,833	5,668	5,637	5,737	5,865	32,172	60,912
	OT	4,149	1,366	1,228	763	187	-710	-886	-1,092	-1,147	-1,196	-1,245	2,834	-2,732
Committee on Education and the Workforce														
Current Law	BA	5,408	5,698	4,774	4,123	5,099	5,302	5,396	5,498	5,624	5,752	5,867	24,996	53,133
	OT	4,544	5,049	4,627	4,137	4,519	4,844	4,901	4,997	5,116	5,236	5,342	23,176	48,768
Discretionary Action	BA	5	5	5	5	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	32	82
	OT	5	5	5	5	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	32	82
Reauthorizations	BA	0	305	305	757	774	793	3,640	3,731	3,820	3,914	4,012	2,934	22,051
	OT	0	58	244	669	772	790	2,789	3,622	3,794	3,887	3,984	2,533	20,609
Total	BA	5,413	6,008	5,084	4,885	5,880	6,105	9,046	9,239	9,454	9,676	9,889	27,962	75,266
	OT	4,549	5,112	4,876	4,811	5,298	5,644	7,700	8,629	8,920	9,133	9,336	25,741	69,459
Energy and Commerce Committee														
Current Law	BA	1,852	9,774	11,636	16,674	17,773	17,853	18,852	13,903	13,891	13,928	13,967	73,710	148,251
	OT	3	9,660	10,240	16,538	17,592	17,687	17,867	17,189	17,594	14,925	13,919	71,717	153,211
Discretionary Action	BA	0	2,687	1,925	-4,042	-2,013	-5,094	-1,180	-1,275	-1,377	-1,490	-1,615	-6,537	-13,474
	OT	0	2,687	1,925	-4,042	-2,013	-5,094	-1,180	-1,275	-1,377	-1,490	-1,615	-6,537	-13,474
Reauthorizations	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	20,000
	OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	893	833	3,721	4,993	0	10,440
Total	BA	1,852	12,461	13,561	12,632	15,760	12,759	17,672	17,628	17,514	17,438	17,352	67,173	154,777
	OT	3	12,347	12,165	12,496	15,579	12,593	16,687	16,807	17,050	17,156	17,297	65,180	150,177

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES
Committees Other than Appropriations

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total 2002-2006	Total 2002-2011
Government Reform Committee														
Current Law	BA	60,669	62,982	65,455	68,016	70,498	73,038	75,736	78,477	81,347	84,403	87,520	339,989	747,472
	OT	59,270	61,610	64,142	66,808	69,358	71,963	74,709	77,574	80,423	83,676	86,797	333,881	737,060
Discretionary Action	BA	0	0	-496	-523	-501	-475	-446	-413	-378	-340	-299	-1,995	-3,871
	OT	0	0	-496	-523	-501	-475	-446	-413	-378	-340	-299	-1,995	-3,871
Total	BA	60,669	62,982	64,959	67,493	69,997	72,563	75,290	78,064	80,969	84,063	87,221	337,994	743,601
	OT	59,270	61,610	63,646	66,285	68,857	71,488	74,263	77,161	80,045	83,336	86,498	331,886	733,189
Committee on House Administration														
Current Law	BA	112	87	89	86	87	87	87	88	88	88	88	436	875
	OT	68	33	60	252	42	27	59	221	88	70	64	414	916
International Relations Committee														
Current Law	BA	11,390	11,727	11,813	11,829	12,114	12,369	12,694	12,661	12,607	12,586	12,629	59,852	123,029
	OT	10,463	10,482	10,599	10,838	11,039	11,281	11,607	11,817	11,935	12,005	12,078	54,239	113,681
Resources Committee														
Current Law	BA	2,682	2,742	2,552	2,291	2,324	2,363	2,507	2,512	2,624	2,728	2,691	12,272	25,334
	OT	2,551	2,636	2,662	2,354	2,312	2,330	2,455	2,443	2,550	2,656	2,614	12,294	25,012
Discretionary Action	BA	0	0	87	89	93	96	0	0	0	0	0	365	365
	OT	0	-3	-58	4	56	89	149	88	31	0	-1	88	355
Total	BA	2,682	2,742	2,639	2,380	2,417	2,459	2,507	2,512	2,624	2,728	2,691	12,637	25,699
	OT	2,551	2,633	2,604	2,358	2,368	2,419	2,604	2,531	2,581	2,656	2,613	12,382	25,367
Judiciary Committee														
Current Law	BA	5,064	5,221	4,346	4,410	4,410	4,416	4,475	4,543	4,630	4,706	4,782	22,803	45,939
	OT	4,847	4,695	4,541	4,469	4,444	4,392	4,415	4,425	4,494	4,556	4,632	22,541	45,063
Total	BA	5,064	5,221	4,346	4,410	4,410	4,416	4,475	4,543	4,630	4,706	4,782	22,803	45,939
	OT	4,847	4,695	4,541	4,469	4,444	4,392	4,415	4,425	4,494	4,556	4,632	22,541	45,063
Transportation and Infrastructure Committee														
Current Law	BA	52,510	54,581	51,787	10,815	10,930	11,154	11,273	11,890	12,198	12,437	12,798	139,267	199,863
	OT	9,662	9,781	9,901	9,868	9,643	9,545	9,487	9,967	10,194	10,378	10,690	48,738	99,454
Reauthorizations	BA	0	0	0	42,665	43,420	44,663	45,843	47,007	48,188	50,491	51,970	130,748	374,247
	OT	0	0	0	86	307	495	569	601	620	633	639	888	3,950
Total	BA	52,510	54,581	51,787	53,480	54,350	55,817	57,116	58,897	60,386	62,928	64,768	270,015	574,110
	OT	9,662	9,781	9,901	9,954	9,950	10,040	10,056	10,568	10,814	11,011	11,329	49,626	103,404
Science Committee														
Current Law	BA	158	192	213	72	74	77	78	80	81	84	85	628	1,036
	OT	66	104	147	179	197	145	97	79	80	83	83	772	1,194
Small Business Committee														
Current Law	BA	-375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OT	-475	-100	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-200	-200

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES
Committees Other than Appropriations

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total 2002-2006	Total 2002-2011
Veterans' Affairs Committee														
Current Law	BA	1,249	1,356	1,358	1,365	1,356	1,349	1,344	1,335	1,301	1,271	1,243	6,784	13,278
	OT	1,041	1,195	1,220	1,259	1,262	1,274	1,300	1,303	1,277	1,261	1,240	6,210	12,591
Discretionary Action	BA	0	264	479	761	816	885	953	1,008	594	640	687	3,205	7,087
	OT	0	264	479	761	816	885	953	1,008	594	640	687	3,205	7,087
Reauthorizations	BA	0	445	1,035	1,641	2,431	2,888	3,211	4,012	4,644	5,294	5,963	8,440	31,564
	OT	0	407	985	1,590	2,355	2,798	3,111	3,960	4,591	5,240	5,907	8,135	30,944
Total	BA	1,249	2,065	2,872	3,767	4,603	5,122	5,508	6,355	6,539	7,205	7,893	18,429	51,929
	OT	1,041	1,866	2,684	3,610	4,433	4,957	5,364	6,271	6,462	7,141	7,834	17,550	50,622
Ways and Means Committee														
Current Law	BA	697,787	684,366	680,440	697,193	718,687	729,999	752,688	771,900	791,581	810,744	831,149	3,510,685	7,468,747
	OT	696,886	684,537	679,418	695,843	716,988	728,179	751,350	770,209	789,680	809,335	829,471	3,504,965	7,455,010
Reauthorizations	BA	0	285	19,793	19,994	20,001	20,007	20,014	20,022	20,036	20,045	20,053	80,080	180,250
	OT	0	208	20,036	20,913	21,121	21,227	21,284	21,342	21,356	21,365	21,373	83,505	190,225
Discretionary Action	BA	85,000	16,360	3,089	2,834	3,879	4,247	4,984	4,983	4,945	4,902	4,862	30,409	55,085
	OT	85,000	15,900	3,060	2,867	3,950	4,292	5,019	4,998	4,960	4,907	4,867	30,069	54,820
Total	BA	782,787	701,011	703,322	720,021	742,567	754,253	777,686	796,905	816,562	835,691	856,064	3,621,174	7,704,082
	OT	781,886	700,645	702,514	719,623	742,059	753,698	777,653	796,549	815,996	835,607	855,711	3,618,539	7,700,055

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2001
(in millions of dollars)

Committee		Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
		Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations					
General Purpose Discretionary		640,803	617,507	0	0
Memo:	*on-budget*	*637,372*	*614,136*		
	off-budget	*3,431*	*3,371*		
Highways		0	26,920	0	0
Mass Transit		0	4,639	0	0
Mandatory		332,768	316,432	0	0
Total		973,571	965,498	0	0
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry		26,339	22,544	29,963	12,133
Armed Services		50,881	50,764	54	54
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs		11,512	4,075	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation		394	-3,472	751	749
Energy and Natural Resources		2,691	2,609	40	51
Environment and Public Works		39,185	1,838	0	0
Finance		793,558	790,942	169,158	169,328
Foreign Relations		11,369	10,433	0	0
Governmental Affairs		60,669	59,270	0	0
Judiciary		5,064	4,847	264	264
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions		9,726	8,740	1,852	1,851
Rules and Administration		112	68	0	0
Veterans' Affairs		1,249	1,245	23,556	23,465
Indian Affairs		267	233	0	0
Small Business		-375	-475	0	0
Unassigned to Committee		-330,341	-313,341	0	0
TOTAL		1,655,871	1,605,818	225,638	207,895

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2002
(in millions of dollars)

Committee		Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
		Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations					
General Purpose Discretionary		546,945	537,091	0	0
Memo:	*on-budget*	*543,366*	*533,566*		
	off-budget	*3,579*	*3,525*		
Highways		0	28,489	0	0
Mass Transit		0	5,275	0	0
Conservation		1,760	1,232		
Mandatory		358,567	350,837	0	0
Total		907,272	922,924	0	0
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry		21,175	17,856	22,293	13,209
Armed Services		53,053	52,964	54	54
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs		8,417	1,273	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation		13,452	9,630	805	801
Energy and Natural Resources		2,543	2,435	40	56
Environment and Public Works		41,494	1,799	0	0
Finance		714,700	714,169	185,672	185,713
Foreign Relations		11,706	10,454	0	0
Governmental Affairs		62,982	61,610	0	0
Judiciary		5,195	4,669	264	264
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions		10,179	9,419	1,804	1,822
Rules and Administration		87	33	0	0
Veterans' Affairs		1,620	1,622	26,902	26,762
Indian Affairs		272	280	0	0
Small Business		0	-100	0	0
Unassigned to Committee		-329,947	-320,947	0	0
TOTAL		1,524,200	1,490,090	237,834	228,681

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
5-YEAR TOTAL: 2002-2006
(in millions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	69,640	52,349	106,745	71,186
Armed Services	305,980	305,551	274	274
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	59,463	2,355	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	72,789	50,419	4,493	4,468
Energy and Natural Resources	11,145	10,947	200	230
Environment and Public Works	181,030	8,380	0	0
Finance	3,755,350	3,752,604	1,086,697	1,086,656
Foreign Relations	59,747	54,108	0	0
Governmental Affairs	337,994	331,886	0	0
Judiciary	22,667	22,405	1,320	1,320
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	48,155	46,411	8,972	8,995
Rules and Administration	436	414	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	9,989	9,964	148,529	147,804
Indian Affairs	1,103	1,116	0	0
Small Business	0	-200	0	0

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
10-YEAR TOTAL: 2002-2011
(in millions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	114,692	80,210	225,304	156,220
Armed Services	671,521	670,656	549	549
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	132,028	-3,390	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	164,611	118,775	10,178	10,292
Energy and Natural Resources	22,064	21,882	400	430
Environment and Public Works	371,833	15,995	0	0
Finance	8,276,320	8,269,702	2,663,216	2,662,654
Foreign Relations	122,819	113,442	0	0
Governmental Affairs	743,601	733,189	0	0
Judiciary	45,724	44,848	2,640	2,640
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	102,173	97,860	17,950	17,973
Rules and Administration	875	916	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	19,277	19,318	317,909	316,669
Indian Affairs	2,112	2,108	0	0
Small Business	0	-200	0	0

The Conferees agree that it would be ideal to enforce this resolution using CBO's best cost estimates based on its most recent baseline. Typically, CBO prepares a preliminary baseline published in January and then a revised baseline in March that incorporates information CBO learns in reestimating the President's budget, which is usually released in early February. Almost always, the budget resolution is based on CBO's revised baseline. This year, however, the President's budget was not released until April 9, so CBO will not release its full analysis of the President's budget and accompanying revised baseline until May 18. Thus, this budget resolution is still based on CBO's preliminary baseline. Therefore the Conferees intend that the Chairmen of the Committees on the Budget may make necessary adjustments only after CBO publishes its analysis of the President's budgetary proposals for fiscal year 2002 including its revised baseline and only to reflect the revised baseline, and may use CBO's estimates (that are consistent with the revised baseline) for purposes of enforcing the budget resolution.

The Conferees also agree that transfers from non-budgetary governmental entities such as the Federal Reserve Bank shall not be used to offset increased on-budget spending when such transfers produce no real budgetary effects. It has been long the view of both Committees on the Budget that transfers of Federal Reserve surpluses to the Treasury are not valid offsets for increased spending. Nonetheless, such transfers have been legislated in the past—as recently as the fall on 1999. The Conferees agree to a scoring rule to make clear that such transfers will not be taken into account when determining compliance with the various Budget Act and Senate paygo points of order.

RULEMAKING AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES

ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

The Budget Act contains procedures for the enforcement of the levels contained therein. In addition, many budget resolutions have contained additional enforcement procedures. In general enforcement is accomplished by setting forth new scoring rules or new points of order which can be raised by any member of either House. Subtitle A of title II of the Conference Agreement contains 4 such provisions.

House resolution

Section 5: Reserve Fund for Emergencies

Section 5 modifies Congressional procedures related to emergency spending in fiscal year 2001. It establishes a separate allocation to the Appropriations Committee for emergencies of $5.6 billion. In lieu of the current practice of automatically increasing the appropriate levels in the budget resolution for designated emergencies, it permits the Appropriations Committee to make such adjustments only if emergency-designated appropriations meet a statutory definition of an emergency and key disaster accounts have been fully funded.

Section 13: Restrictions on Advance Appropriations

Section 13 establishes a scoring rule and budgetary control designed to limit advance appropriations. It provides that for purposes of enforcing the budget resolution, advance appropriations are to be scored in the year in which they are enacted. Under current scorekeeping conventions, appropriations are scored in the year in which they are available for obligation. An exception is provided for programs for which advance appropriations do not exceed a specified level that will be identified in the joint statement of managers.

Section 12: Compliance with Section 13301

Section 12 provides the House the authority to include the administrative expenses related to Social Security in the 302(a) allocation to the Appropriations Committee. As part of an agreement between the House and Senate Budget Committees in 2000, the administrative expenses of the Social Security trust funds are no longer included in the budget resolution. The Budget Committees, however, continue to include these expenses in the 302(a) allocations of the Appropriations Committee because they are controlled through the annual appropriations process. Absent the authority provided under section 12, these expenses could not be included in the 302(a) allocations because the allocations must be consistent with the amounts set forth in the budget resolution.

Senate amendment

Section 201: Restrictions on Advance Appropriations

The Senate amendment contains a new scoring rule with respect to advance appropriations. The new rule provides that both the BA and the outlays for an advance appropriation will be scored for the budget year regardless of the fiscal year in which the funds actually become available for obligation. An exception is provided for advance appropriations which provide full funding for a capital project. The exception is intended to apply to the federal buildings fund within the General Services Administration and not as a means of providing incremental funding to other federal acquisitions.

Section 202: Mechanism for implementing increase of fiscal year 2002 discretionary spending limits

The Senate amendment contains a mechanism virtually identical to that which was included in section 206 of the fiscal year 2001 budget resolution. The Senate amendment provides the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget the authority to increase the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations after the statutory discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2002 (set forth in section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) has been amended. Such adjustment is limited to the levels set forth in the mechanism. As passed the Senate, the allocation may be adjusted up to $689.2 billion in BA and $666.5 in outlays for the general discretionary category, $28.5 billion in outlays for the highway category, $5.3 billion in outlays for the mass transit category, and $1.76 billion in BA and $1.38 in outlays for the conservation category. Note that with an exception for a necessary adjustment within Function 920 (to bring the Senate-passed resolution in compliance with section 312(b) of the Budget Act) these numbers are intended to reflect the sum of the functional totals. However due to mathematical inconsistency within some of the amendments adopted during the Senate debate of the resolution, this may not be the case.

Section 207: Limitation on consideration of amendments under reconciliation and a budget resolution

The Senate amendment contains language which modifies the time for debate on budget resolutions, reconciliation bills, and amendments thereto. The language was added by an amendment offered by Senator Byrd. The Senate amendment modifies the procedural rules as follows: (1) limits overall debate time (including the offering of amendments) for both budget resolutions and reconciliation bills to 50 hours (current rules permit 50 hours for budget resolutions and 20 for reconciliation bills); (2) eliminates the non-debatable motion to reduce the time, so that time may only be reduced by unanimous consent; (3) reduces time on 1st degree amendments from 2 hours to 1 hour, and reduce time on amendments to amendments (and debatable motions and appeals) from 1 hour to 30 minutes; (4) requires that 1st degree amendments be offered or filed with the Clerk prior to the end of the 10th hour of consideration and that 2nd degree amendments be offered or filed with the Clerk prior to the end of the 20th hour of consideration; (5) requires that after 40 hours of consideration, the resolution be set aside for 1 calendar day; (6) provides that waiver or appeal from these new rules requires 60 votes in the Senate.

Conference Agreement

Section 201: Restrictions on Advance Appropriations—House

Section 201 of the Conference Agreement adopts a limitation on advance appropriations similar to the approach taken in last year's budget resolution. Unlike last year's resolution, the same rule will govern in the House of Representatives. The Conference Agreement prohibits any advance appropriation for 2003 and any year thereafter with two exceptions: (1) advance appropriations may be provided for the accounts in the appropriations bills listed below, provided that their sum does not exceed $23.159 billion in budget authority for 2003 and (2) advance appropriations may be provided for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations:

Commerce, Justice, State
- Patent and Trademark Office (13 1006 01 376)
- Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals, Antitrust Division (15 0319 01 752)
- U.S. Trustee System (15 5073 02 752)
- Federal Trade Commission (29 0100 01 376)

Interior
- Elk Hills (89 5428 02 271)

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education
- Employment and Training Administration (16 0174 01 504)
- Health Resources (75 0350 01 551)
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (75 1502 01 609)
- Child Care Development Block Grant (75 1515 01 709)
- Elementary and Secondary Education [reading excellence] (91 0011 01 501)
- Education for the disadvantaged (91 0900 01 501)
- School Improvement (91 1000 01 501)
- Children and Family Services [head start] (75 1536 01 506)
- Special Education (91 0300 01 501)
- Vocational and Adult Education (91 0400 01 501)

Treasury, General Government
- Payment to Postal Service (18 1001 01 372)
- Federal Building Fund (47 4542 04 804)

Veterans, Housing and Urban Development
- Section 8 Renewals (86 0319 01 604)

The Conference Agreement adopts the definition of ''advance appropriation'' that was used in section 203(b)(2) of last year's budget resolution (which was the provision applicable in the House of Representatives). Both the overall cap for fiscal year 2002 (with the specified accounts) and the prohibition (and single exception) for subsequent fiscal years will be enforced in the house by points of order. This limitation is enforced by points of order, which may be raised against advance appropriations not falling within the exception. The effect of a point of order under this section, if sustained by the Chair, is to cause the appropriation(s) to be stricken from the bill or joint resolution. The bill itself, however, continues to be considered.

Section 202: Restrictions on Advance Appropriations—Senate

Section 201(a) of the Conference Agreement adopts a limitation on advance appropriations similar to the approach taken in last year's budget resolution. The Conference Agreement prohibits any advance appropriation for 2003 and any year thereafter with two exceptions: (1) advance appropriations may be provided for the accounts in the appropriation bills listed below, provided that their sum does not exceed $23.159 billion in budget authority for 2003 and (2) advance appropriations may be provided for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations:

Commerce, Justice, State
- Patent and Trademark Office (13 1006 01 376)
- Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals, Antitrust Division (15 0319 01 752)
- U.S. Trustee System (15 5073 02 752)
- Federal Trade Commission (29 0100 01 376)

Interior
- Elk Hills (89 5428 02 271)

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education
- Employment and Training Administration (16 0174 01 504)
- Health Resources (75 0350 01 551)
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (75 1502 01 609)
- Child Care Development Block Grant (75 1515 01 609)
- Elementary and Secondary Education [reading excellence] (91 0011 01 501)
- Education for the disadvantaged (91 0900 01 501)
- School Improvement (91 1000 01 501)
- Children and Family Services [head start] (75 1536 01 506)
- Special Education (91 0300 01 501)
- Vocational and Adult Education (91 0400 01 501)

Treasury, General Government
- Payment to Postal Service (18 1001 01 372)
- Federal Building Fund (47 4542 04 804)

Veterans, Housing and Urban Development
- Section 8 Renewals (86 0319 01 604)

The Conference Agreement adopts the definition of ''advance appropriation'' that was used in section 203(b)(2) of last year's budget resolution (which was the provision applicable in the Senate). Both the overall cap on advanced appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for the specified accounts and the prohibition for subsequent fiscal years will be enforced in the Senate by a 60 vote point of order. The effect of a point of order under this section, if sustained by the Chair, is to cause the appropriation(s) to be stricken from the bill or joint resolution. The bill itself, however, continues to be considered.

Section 203: Mechanism for Implementing Increase of Fiscal Year 2002 Discretionary Spending Limits

Section 203 of the Conference Agreement retains the language from section 202 of the Senate amendment. Virtually identical language was included in section 206 of last year's budget resolution. It provides the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget the authority to increase the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations after the statutory discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2002 (set forth in section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) has been amended. The Conference Agreement permits the allocation to be adjusted up to $659.850 billion in BA and $647.780 in outlays for the general discretionary category, $28.489 billion in outlays for the highway category, $5,275 billion in outlays for the mass transit category, and $1.760 billion in BA and $1.232 in outlays for the conservation category. Note that with an exception for a necessary adjustment within Function 920 (to bring the Conference Agreement in to compliance with section 312(b) of the Budget Act), the functional totals of this Conference Agreement reflect a level of discretionary spending equal to the levels provided in this section.

Section 203 of the Conference Agreement also includes a mechanism for establishing a budget authority firewall in the Senate with respect to defense and nondefense discretionary spending. This firewall would be enforced by a 60-vote point of order only after the section 251 discretionary spending limit for 2002 has been amended. Similar language was included in section 207 of last year's budget resolution. The Conferees feel that a firewall is necessary to add credibility to the total level of discretionary spending provided for in this resolution given the additional authority set out in section 218 of the resolution to increase the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for additional defense spending. The Conferees stress the need for the President to transmit to Congress a amendment requesting additional resources for defense after the completion of the President's National Defense Review prior to the Chairman of the Budget Committee considering any increase in the 302(a) allocation pursuant to section 218.

Section 204: Compliance with Section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990

Section 204 of the Conference Agreement retains the language of section 12 of the House Resolution regarding the budgetary treatment in the House of discretionary spending for the Social Security Administration. Similar language was included in section 231 of last year's resolution.

Other issues

The Conference Agreement does not include any language reflecting section 206 of the Senate amendment which provided limitations on consideration of amendments to budget resolutions and reconciliation bills in the Senate.

Senate Pay-as-you-go Point of Order

For convenience, and in keeping with previous years, the text of the Senate's current Pay-go point of order (see Section 207 of H. Con. Res. 68 (106th Cong. 1st Sess.) and the starting balances for the Senate pay-go scorecard are set out below. The starting balance represents the Congressional Budget Office's baseline estimate of the on-budget surpluses over the ten-year period. The Conferees note that the levels of spending and revenue reductions set out in the Conference Agreement, if enacted, would not result in a violation of the Senate pay-as-you-go point of order.

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

(a) PURPOSES.—The Senate declares that it is essential to—

(1) ensure continued compliance with the balanced budget plan set forth in this resolution; and

(2) continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement system.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate 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 the purposes of this subsection the term ''applicable time period'' means any one of the three following time 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 by 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, 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.

(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; or

(B) any provision of legislation that affect 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.

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

(A) use the baseline used for the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget, and

(B) be calculated under the requirements of subsection (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 cause an on-budget deficit when taken individually, then it must also increase the on-budget deficit or causes 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 the direct spending or revenue effects resulting from legislation enacted pursuant to the reconciliation instruction included in that concurrent resolution on the budget shall not be available.

(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate 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. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) 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 Senate.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 23 of H. Con. Res. 218 (103rd Cong.) is repealed.

(g) SUNSET.—Subsections (a) through (e) of this section shall expire September 30, 2002.

2002 BUDGET RESOLUTION

($ billions)

Baseline on-budget surpluses: 2002—142.097; 2003—171.286; 2004—195.686; 2005—211.605; 2006—266.799; 2007—316.203; 2008—359.195; 2009—416.669; 2010—484.265; 2011—558.187.

RESERVE FUNDS

Reserve funds are special procedures which permit the consideration of specified legislation by making available the resources that are assumed within the aggregate levels of the budget resolution, but are not initially allocated to the appropriate committee of jurisdiction. In general, such provisions provide that upon the reporting of the legislation by the appropriate committee, the Chairmen of the Committees on the Budget may adjust the appropriate allocations to accommodate the legislation provided that all the terms of the reserve fund have been satisfied. The Chairmen intend to make reserve fund adjustments only for legislation reported by the appropriate committee. Subtitle B of Title II of the Conference Agreement contains nine reserve funds.

House resolution

Section 6: Strategic Reserve

Section 6 establishes a reserve fund for Department of Defense spending following the President's National Defense Review and a potential reauthorization of the Federal Agriculture Improvement Act of 1996. It could also accommodate other legislation. In order to be eligible for adjustments under this section, the legislation must be reported before July 11, 2001.

Section 7: Supplemental Reserve for Medicare

Section 7 establishes a reserve fund to accommodate a potentially more expensive Medicare bill than was reflected in the budget resolution. The Budget Committee chairman is authorized to make the adjustment for reconciliation legislation that provides for Medicare reform and prescription drug coverage. The Budget Committee chairman may increase the 302(a) allocations to the appropriate committees of jurisdiction by the amount of the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] reestimate of the cost of the President's Medicare plan or an alternative plan submitted by the Ways and Means and Commerce Committees. As a further limit on the cost of the bill, the adjustment under this section may not cause the on-budget surplus in the budget resolution to be less than $36 billion in fiscal year 2002 and comparable levels in fiscal years 2003 through 2010.

Section 8: Reserve for FY 2001

Section 8 establishes a reserve fund for fiscal year 2001. The Chairman of the Budget Committee is authorized to make adjustments for Department of Defense shortfalls, emergency agricultural assistance, and other measures. It also limits the amount of the adjustments to the amount the bill exceeds the Committee's allocation. The adjustments may also not cause the on-budget surplus to be less than $29 billion in fiscal year 2001.

Section 9: Reserve for Education

Section 9 establishes a reserve fund to allow additional spending for programs authorized by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in fiscal year 2001. It permits the Budget Committee chairman to increase the allocation when an appropriation increases spending for IDEA above the baseline level of $6.37 billion. The adjustment may not exceed $1.25 billion.

Section 10: Reserve for Additional Tax Cuts and Debt Reduction

Section 10 permits the budget resolution to be adjusted to accommodate a larger tax cut or debt reduction if the surplus estimates increase in the Congressional Budget Office update of its budget and economic forecast for any fiscal years 2001 through 2011. If the estimate of the on-budget surplus increases, the chairman of the Budget Committee may increase the tax cut or reduce the debt levels by up to the amount of the increase in the surplus.

Senate amendment

Section 203: Reserve fund for prescription drugs and Medicare reform in the Senate

The Senate amendment contains language creating a reserve fund for Medicare reform and a prescription drug benefit. This reserve fund replaced the language in the initial substitute amendment offered by Senator Domenici and was added by an amendment offered by Senator Grassley. The Senate amendment permits budget resolution levels and committee allocation to be adjusted for legislation reported from Senate Committee on Finance that reforms Medicare and improves access to prescription drugs for beneficiaries. The adjustments may not exceed the Congressional Budget Offices's cost estimate of either a plan submitted by the President or a comparable plan submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance and in no case may total spending exceed $300 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011. Note that the aggregates and function levels in the Senate amendment assume only $153 billion (of the potential $300 billion) over ten years.

Section 206: Reserve fund for Medicare payments to home health agencies

The Senate amendment contains language creating a reserve fund to restore Medicare payments to home health agencies. This reserve fund was added by an amendment offered by Senator Collins. The Senate amendment permits budget resolution levels and committee allocation to be adjusted for legislation reported from Senate Committee on Finance that repeals the scheduled 15% reduction in home health payments. Adjustments may not exceed $4 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006 and $13.7 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011. In addition, no adjustments may be made if the cost of such legislation, taken together with all previously enacted legislation would reduce the on-budget surplus before the level of the Medicare HI Trust Fund surplus for any fiscal year covered by this budget resolution. Note that the function levels and aggregates in the Senate amendment assume the reductions would have gone into effect.

Section 208: Reserve fund for the payment of retired pay and compensation to disabled military retirees

The Senate amendment contains language creating a reserve fund to provide for the payment of retired pay and veterans' disability benefits to disabled military retirees. This reserve fund was added by an amendment offered by Senator Reid. The Senate amendment permits budget resolution levels and committee allocation to be adjusted for legislation reported from Senate Committee on Armed Services (and the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives) that funds the payment of full retired pay and veterans' disability benefits to disabled military retirees. The amendment does not, however, make any provision for the additional $14.4 billion in discretionary spending that the Congressional Budget Office has estimated would also be required to fully fund these benefits. Adjustments may not exceed $2.9 billion for fiscal year 2002 or $40 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011. In addition, no adjustment may be made if the sum of the cost of this legislation taken together with previously enacted legislation would reduce the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance trust fund for any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution.

Section 209: Reserve fund for refundable tax credits

The Senate, amendment contains language which in effect provides ''fungibility'' between outlays and revenues in a reconciliation tax legislation. This provision was added by an amendment offered by Senator Bingaman. The Senate amendment permits budget resolution levels, committee allocation, and reconciliation instruction to be adjusted for legislation reported from the Senate Committee on Finance that provides refundable tax credits. Adjustments are limited such that the sum of the spending increase and revenue reductions must not exceed the total amount of the reconciliation instruction. This will have the same effect as the ''fungibility'' language set out in section 310(c) of the Budget Act—and is superfluous in this case since the reconciliation instruction in the Senate amendment to Senate. Finance contains an outlay component.

Section 212: Reserve fund for Family Opportunity Act

The Senate amendment contains a reserve fund to facilitate the consideration of the Family Opportunity Act in the Senate. This reserve fund was added by an amendment offered by Senator Grassley. The Senate amendment permits budget resolution levels and committee allocation to be adjusted for legislation reported from Senate Committee on Finance that expands Medicaid coverage for children with special needs to permit their parents to purchase such coverage. Adjustments may not exceed $200 million for fiscal year 2002 or $7.9 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011. In addition, no adjustment may be made if the sum of the cost of this legislation taken together with previously enacted legislation would reduce the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance trust fund for any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution.

Section 213: Reserve fund for Veterans' education

The Senate amendment contains a reserve fund to provide additional resources for veterans' education benefits. This reserve fund was added by an amendment offered by Senator Collins. The Senate amendment permits budget resolution levels and committee allocation to be adjusted for legislation reported from Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs (and the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives) that increases the basic monthly benefit under the G.I. bill. Adjustments may not exceed $775 million for fiscal year 2002 or $4.3 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2066 or. $.9.9 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011. In addition, no adjustment may be made if the sum of the cost of this legislation taken together with previously enacted legislation would reduce the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance trust fund for any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution.

Section 214: Reserve fund for payments in lieu of taxes

The Senate amendment contains a reserve fund to provide additional resources for payments in lieu of taxes and for refuge revenue sharing. This reserve fund was added by an amendment offered by Senator Bingaman. The Senate amendment permits budget resolution levels and committee allocation to be adjusted for legislation reported from Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources that fully funds payments in lieu of taxes for entitlement lands under chapter 69 of title 31 of the U.S. Code. Adjustments may not exceed $3.53 million for fiscal year 2002 or $3.709 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011. In addition, no adjustment may be made if the sum of the cost of this legislation taken together with previously enacted legislation would reduce the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance trust fund for any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution.

Conference agreement

Section 211: Medicare Reserve Fund

Section 211 of the Conference Agreement is in two parts. Section (a) retains the language from the House and Senate resolutions to accommodate Medicare reform and prescription drug legislation. The language is modeled on section 203 of the Senate Amendment. The aggregate level of spending for such legislation has been assumed within the Function 570 levels and the aggregates in the Conference Agreement, but will not be allocated to the committees. The Conference Agreement applies in both the House of Representatives and the Senate and permits the appropriate Budget Committee chairman to adjust committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations for legislation which is reported from the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Energy and Commerce if the committee report legislation providing for Medicare reform and a prescription drug benefit provided that the cost of such legislation does not exceed $59.1 billion in BA and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2006 and $300 billion in BA and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2011. The Conferees note that the authority granted under this section does not permit the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to make any adjustments for floor amendments offered to unrelated legislation.

The Conferees note that it would be appropriate for the cost of such legislation (but no other legislation) to be funded in whole or in part from the surpluses of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

Section 211(b) of the Conference Agreement retains the language of section 206 of the Senate Amendment which provides a reserve fund for legislation regarding payments under Medicare to home health providers—with a modification. The Conference Agreement applies in both the House of Representatives and the Senate and permits the appropriate Budget Committee chairman to adjust committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations for legislation which is reported (or for amendments thereto or conference report thereon) from the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Energy and Commerce if the committees report legislation that repeals the scheduled 15% reduction in home health payments. The aggregate level of spending for such legislation has been assumed within the Function 570 levels and the aggregates in the Conference Agreement, but will not be allocated to the committees. Adjustments may not exceed $4 billion in BA and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2006 and $13.7 billion in BA and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2011. The Conferees note that the authority granted under this section does not permit the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to make any adjustments for floor amendments offered to unrelated legislation. Subsection (b) provides, however, that no adjustments may be made if the cost of such legislation taken together with all previously enacted legislation, would reduce the surplus below the level of the Medicare HI Trust Fund surplus for any fiscal year covered by this budget resolution.

Section 212: Reserve Fund for the Family Opportunity Act

Section 212 of the Conference Agreement retains the language of section 212 of the Senate Amendment which provides a reserve fund for legislation to enable the expansion of Medicaid coverage for children with special needs to permit their parents to purchase such coverage—with a modification. The Conference Agreement applies in both the House of Representatives and the Senate and permits the appropriate Budget Committee chairman to adjust committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations for legislation which is reported (and amendments thereto, or any conference report thereon) from. the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Energy and Commerce if the committees report legislation that that expands Medicaid coverage for children with special needs to permit their parents to purchase such coverage. Adjustinents may not exceed $227 million in BA and $180 million. in outlays for fiscal year 2002, $3.035 billion in BA and $2.724 billion in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006 and $8.337 billion in BA and $7.867 billion in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011.

The Conferees note that the authority granted under this section does not permit the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to make any adjustments for floor amendments offered to unrelated legislation. Note that the aggregate level of spending for such legislation has been assumed within the Function 550 levels and the aggregates in the Conference Agreement, but will not be allocated to the committees. The Conference Agreement provides, however, that no adjustments may be made if the cost of such legislation, taken together with all previously enacted legislation would reduce the surplus below the level of the Medicare HI Trust Fund surplus for any fiscal year covered by this budget resolution.

Section 213: Reserve Fund for Agriculture

Section 213 of the Conference Agreement includes a new reserve fund for legislation reauthorizing the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform (FAIR) Act of 1996, Title I of such act, and other appropriate agriculture production legislation. Funding for agriculture was assumed in the budget totals but not the allocation. The Conference Agreement applies in both the House of Representatives and the Senate and permits the appropriate Budget Committee chairman to adjust committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations for legislation which is reported (and amendments thereto, or any conference report thereon) from the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry and the House Committee on Agriculture if the committees report such legislation. Adjustments may not exceed $66.15 billion in BA and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2003 through 2011.

The Conferees note that the authority granted under this section does not permit the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to make any adjustments for floor amendments offered to unrelated legislation. Note that the aggregate level of spending for such legislation has been assumed within the levels for Function 300 and 350 and within the aggregates in the Conference Agreement, but will not be allocated to the committees. The Conference Agreement provides however that no adjustments may be made if the cost of such legislation, taken together with all previously enacted legislation would reduce the surplus below the level of the Medicare HI Trust Fund surplus for any fiscal year covered by this budget resolution.

Section 214: Reserve Fund for Additional Tax Cuts and Debt Reduction

Section 214 of the Conference Agreement retains the language of Section 10 of the House Resolution, which provides a mechanism by which the assumed tax cuts or debt levels may be adjusted by an increase in CBO's mid session update of the surplus. Similar language was included in section 213 of last year's budget resolution.

Section 215: Technical Reserve Fund for Student Loans

Section 215 of the Conference Agreement includes a new technical reserve for legislation that permanently retains the interest rate schedule currently in effect for student loans and that repeals the switch to a replacement interest rate structure scheduled to occur under current law on July 1, 2003. This technical reserve would permit extension of the overwhelmingly bipartisan agreement reached in the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 to support the interest rate structure of the student loan programs as it operates today.

The Conference Agreement permits the appropriate Budget Committee chairman to adjust committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations for legislation (reported from the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions and within the jurisdiction of House Committee on Education and the Workforce) that repeals an provision (from 1993,) that, if left in place, would dismantle the existing interest rate structure for student loans starting July 1, 2003. The adjustment may not exceed $110 million in BA and $100 million in outlays for the combined period 2001–2002, nor may it exceed $3.440 billion in BA and $2.840 billion in outlays for the combined period 2001–2006, nor may it exceed $7.665 billion in BA and $6.590 billion in outlays over the 2001–2011 period. The Conferees note that the authority granted under this section does not permit the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to make any adjustments for floor amendments offered to unrelated legislation.

Section 216: Reserve Fund for the Purchase of Health Insurance by the Uninsured

Section 216 of the Conference Agreement includes a reserve fund for legislation which provides resources to facilitate the purchase of health insurance for the uninsured. The Conference Agreement applies in both the House of Representatives and the Senate and permits the appropriate Budget Committee chairman to adjust committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations (including the revenue aggregates) for legislation which is reported (and amendments thereto, or any conference report thereon) from the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Energy and Commerce if the committees report legislation that enables the uninsured to purchase health insurance. The aggregate level of spending for such legislation has been assumed within the Function 550 levels and the spending aggregates in the Conference Agreement, but will not be allocated to the committees. The budget levels and aggregates in Function 550 assume that the $28 billion is spent over the 2002-2004 period. Adjustments may not exceed $28 billion in BA and outlays or $28 billion in revenues or any combination of spending and revenues for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011.

The Conferees note that the authority granted under this section does not permit the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to make any adjustments for floor amendments offered to unrelated legislation. The Conferees intend, however, to provide complete flexibility to the authorizing committees to draft such legislation providing spending or tax changes. The Conference Agreement provides however that no adjustments may be made if the cost of such legislation, taken together with all previously enacted legislation would reduce the surplus below the level of the Medicare HI Trust Fund surplus for any fiscal year covered by this budget resolution.

Section 217: Reserve Fund for Defense in the Senate

Section 217 of the Conference Agreement includes a mechanism in the Senate to increase the section 302(a) allocation (and other appropriate budgetary aggregates) to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate for 2002 in order to make additional resources available in response to the President's National Defense Review. The Conference Agreement permits the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to increase the 302(a) allocation only when two requirements are satisfied. First, the President must submit a specific budget amendment to the Congress requesting additional funding for fiscal year 2002 in response to the National Defense Review. Second, the Committee on Appropriations must have reported an appropriations measure which provides funding for such budget amendment.

The Conferees note that the authority granted under this section does not permit the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to make any adjustments for floor amendments offered to unrelated legislation. Note that neither the Function 050 levels nor the aggregates of the resolution contain any additional resources for this National Defense Review. Therefore, any adjustments made pursuant to the authority in this section will reduce the surplus aggregates contained in the resolution. The Conference Agreement provides, however, that no adjustments may be made if the cost of such legislation, taken together with all previously enacted legislation would reduce. the surplus below the level of the Medicare HI Trust Fund surplus for any fiscal year covered by this budget resolution.

Section 218: Strategic Reserve Fund In The House

Section 218 of the Conference Agreement establishes a reserve in the House of Representatives for authorizing or appropriations measures for the Department of Defense, following the Presiden's National Defense Review; it also may be used for legislation that would provide for a prescription drug benefit, or for other appropriate legislation. The adjustment may only be made for the amount that the relevant legislation exceeds the applicable committee's allocation or the aggregate provided for in the budget resolution. The reserve fund is further limited in that the adjustment may not be made if it would cause the on-budget surplus to be less than an amount equal to the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

Additional items

The Conferees note that the Conference Agreement does not include any reserve fund language from section 9 of the House resolution regarding additional discretionary funding for programs authorized in the Individuals with Disabilities Act.

The Conferees note that the Conference Agreement does not include any reserve fund language from section 208 of the Senate Amendment regarding the payment of retired pay and veterans' disability benefits to disabled military retirees. The Conference Agreement does however retain the Sense of the Congress language from section 19 of the House Resolution which is set out in section 314.

The conference report includes a sense of the Congress directing the Secretary of Defense to report within 180 days after the adoption of this Conference Agreement to the relevant congressional defense committees and to the House and Senate Budget Committees on the provision of concurrent retirement and disability benefits for retired members of the Armed Forces. The report shall address the number of individuals retired from the Armed Forces who would otherwise be eligible for disability compensation under the proposed legislation (S.170 in the Senate and H.R. 303 in the House of Representatives); the comparability of the policy to Office of Personnel Management guidelines for civilian Federal retirees; the comparability of this proposed policy to prevailing private sector standards; the numbers of individuals potentially eligible for concurrent benefits who receive other forms of Federal assistance and the cost of that assistance; and alternative initiatives that would accomplish the same result as concurrent receipt of military retired pay and disability compensation at different levels of cost. The Secretary of Defense may submit legislation that he considers appropriate.

Section 314 of the Conference Agreement also includes a Sense of Congress requesting the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget to report to the Budget Committees within 30 days after the adoption of this conference report on the risk that providing full concurrent receipt of military retired pay and disability compensation under the proposed legislation identified above could reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

The Conferees also note that the Conference Agreement does not include any reserve fund language from section 209 of the Senate Amendment which purported to provide ''fungibility'' between outlays and revenues in reconciliation tax legislation. Given the language in section 310(c) of the Budget Act which statutorily provides for ''fungibility,'' the language from section 209 was superfluous.

The Conference Agreement does not include the language from section 213 of the Senate Amendment regarding increased funding for veterans' education benefits. Instead the Conferees agreed to include the funding within the Function 700 levels, the resolution aggregates, and the allocation to the appropriate authorizing committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Conference Agreement does not include the language from section 214 of the Senate Amendment regarding additional resources for payments in lieu of taxes and for refuge revenue sharing.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

In addition to enforcement provisions and reserve funds, budget resolutions may contain miscellaneous provisions which may effect the level of spending, provide additional enforcement mechanisms or additional guidance in interpreting the resolution. Subtitle C of Title II of the Conference Agreement contains two of these provisions.

House resolution

Section 11. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates

Section 11 establishes the procedures for making adjustments pursuant to the reserve funds included in this resolution. It provides that the adjustments may only be made during the interval that the legislation is under consideration and do not take effect until the legislation is actually enacted. It also requires the Budget Committee chairman to submit any revisions in the budget resolution pursuant to the reserves for printing in the Congressional Record.

Senate amendment

Section 204: Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates

The Senate amendment contains language which is similar to the language found in section 222 of the fiscal year 2001 budget resolution and clarifies the application and effectiveness of the adjustments made by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget pursuant to the ''reserve funds'' set out in the resolution.

Section 205: Exercise of rulemaking powers

The Senate amendment contains language identical to section 234 of the fiscal year 2001 budget resolution and states the authority by which Congress adopts the various budgetary enforcement rules and procedures for the consideration of certain legislation set out in the resolution.

Section 210: Additional Revenue reductions

The Senate amendment contains a provision which states that revenue reductions set out in the underlying resolution should be increased by an additional $69 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011—in order to provide marriage penalty relief. The language was added by an amendment offered by Senator Hutchison (TX).

Section 211: Increase funding for IDEA

The Senate amendment contains a provision that states that the revenue reductions set out in the underlying resolution should be reduced by $70 billion for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011 and an additional $70 billion in BA and outlays should be added to Function 500 (Education) over that same time period—in order to provide additional resources to IDEA. This language was added by an amendment offered by Senator Breaux.

Conference agreement

Section 221: Application and Effect of Changes in Allocations and Aggregates

Section 221 of the Conference Agreement retains the language of section 11 of the House Resolution (which is virtually identical to Section 204 of the Senate Amendment) clarifying the process for implementing any adjustment made pursuant to the reserve funds and the status of these adjusted levels. It further clarifies that the Budget Committee determines scoring for purposes of points of order. This section also makes clear that levels in the joint statement will be used for purposes of budget enforcement rather than the levels in the conference report. Finally the Budget Committee chairmen are given the authority to score legislation for enforcement purposes based on CBO's updated baseline.

Section 222: Exercise of Rulemaking Powers

Section 222 of the Conference Agreement retains the language of section 205 of the Senate Amendment It states the authority by which Congress adopts the various budgetary enforcement rules and procedures for the consideration of certain legislation set out in the budget resolution. An identical provision was included in section 234 of last year's budget resolution.

The Conference Agreement does not include the language from either section 210 or 211 of the Senate Amendment because all assumptions regarding revenues are taken into account within the actual revenue aggregates set out in the Conference Agreement. In addition, the issue of the level of funding for programs authorized in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is taken into account within the levels for Function 500, the spending aggregates and the reserve fund set out in section 216 of the Conference Agreement.

SENSE OF CONGRESS, HOUSE AND SENATE PROVISIONS

House resolution

The House budget resolution contains the following Senses of the House or Congress that have no legal force but reflect the Congress' views on a variety of budget-related issues. The section numbers and section headings of these reserve funds are as follows:

Section 14 states a Sense of the House concerning Federal pay.

Section 15 states a Sense of Congress relating to Individual Development Accounts and the working poor.

Section 16 provides a Sense of Congress relating to Federal fire prevention assistance.

Section 17 states a Sense of the House regarding the deduction of state sales tax from Federal income taxes.

Section 18 states a Sense of Congress regarding funding for Graduate Medical Education.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment contains the following Sense of the Senate provisions:

Section 301 Sense of the Senate on Debt Reduction.

Section 302 Sense of the Senate on AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases.

Section 303 Sense of the Senate on Consolidated Health Centers.

Section 304 Sense of the Senate on Funding for Department of Justice Programs for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance.

Section 305 Sense of the Senate on United States Coast Guard Fiscal Year 2002 Funding.

Section 306 Sense of the Senate on Strengthening our National Food Safety Infrastructure.

Section 307 Sense of the Senate with Respect to Increasing Funds for Renewable Energy Research and Development.

Conference agreement

The Conference Agreement contains the following Sense of the Senate and Sense of Congress provisions:

Subtitle A.

Section 301 Sense of the Senate on conservation.

Section 302 Sense of the Senate on AIDS and other infectious diseases.

Section 303 Sense of the Senate on Consolidated Health Centers.

Section 304 Sense of the Senate on Funding for Department of Justice Programs for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance.

Section 305 Sense of the Senate on United States Coast Guard Fiscal Year 2002 Funding.

Section 306 Sense of the Senate on Strengthening our National Food Safety Infrastructure.

Section 307 Sense of the Senate with Respect to Increasing Funds for Renewable Energy Research and Development

Subtitle B.

Section 311 Asset building for the working poor.

Section 312 Federal Fire prevention assistance.

Section 313 Funding for graduate medical, education at children's teaching hospitals.

Section 314 Concurrent retirement and disability benefits to retired members of the armed forces.

Section 315 Federal Employee Pay.

Section 316 Sales tax deduction.

JIM NUSSLE,
JOHN E. SUNUNU,
Managers on the Part of the House.

PETE DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
DON NICKLES,
PHIL GRAMM,
CHRISTOPHER BOND,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the privileged motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Capuano moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This motion is not debatable.

The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for an electronic vote on the question of approval of the Journal immediately following the vote on adjournment, if decided in the negative.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 171, nays 239, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 98]

YEAS—171

Abercrombie
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barrett
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Conyers
Coyne
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoeffel
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wynn

NAYS—239

Aderholt
Akin
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Fattah
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hart
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Mascara
McCarthy (NY)
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schrock
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Wu
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—22

Ackerman
Armey
Becerra
Boucher
Callahan
Edwards
Filner
Gordon
Grucci
Hefley
Hinojosa
Hulshof
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Largent
McCarthy (MO)
McCrery
Moakley
Sensenbrenner
Stark
Taylor (NC)
Weldon (PA)

□ 2356

Mr. CRAMER changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 98, due to official duties in my district related to California's electricity crisis, I missed this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 299, nays 107, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 99]

YEAS—299

Akin
Andrews
Baca
Baker
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Cardin
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeGette
DeLauro
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Fattah
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Keller
Kelly
Kerns
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Larson (CT)
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meek (FL)
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mink
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pascrell
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schiff
Schrock
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Tauzin
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—107

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Allen
Bachus
Baird
Baldacci
Barrett
Bonior
Borski
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Clay
Clement
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Crane
Crowley
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
Delahunt
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
English
Farr
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hooley
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kilpatrick
Kucinich
LaFalce
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Matheson
McDermott
McGovern
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Miller, George
Moore
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Pallone
Pastor
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pomeroy
Ramstad
Sabo
Sanchez
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sherman
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Weiner
Weller
Wicker
Wu

NOT VOTING—25

Ackerman
Armey
Becerra
Boucher
Callahan
DeLay
Edwards
Filner
Gordon
Grucci
Hefley
Hinojosa
Hulshof
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Largent
McCarthy (MO)
McCrery
Moakley
Sensenbrenner
Slaughter
Stark
Taylor (NC)
Turner
Weldon (PA)

□ 0008

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated Against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 99, due to official duties in my district related to California's electricity crisis, I missed this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''nay.''

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 0156

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 1 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m.

AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 1646, FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, today a ''Dear Colleague'' letter will be sent to all Members informing them that the Committee on Rules is planning to meet the week of May 7 to grant a rule which may limit the amendment process on H.R. 1646, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 2002 and 2003. The bill was ordered reported by the Committee on International Relations yesterday, and therefore is expected to be filed tomorrow.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies of the amendment and one copy of a brief explanation to the Committee on Rules in room H–312 in the Capitol no later than noon on Tuesday, May 8.

Amendments should be drafted to the text of H.R. 1646 as ordered reported by the Committee on International Relations. That text is available at the Committee on International Relations and will be posted on its Web site tomorrow.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain that their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING A REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO THE SAME DAY CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107–56) on the resolution (H.Res. 131) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MAY 7, 2001

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we have been here for a very long time for what is no longer today, but yesterday and today. We have been told we were going to have the budget. Members have been around since about 10:30 or 11 this morning when we had a vote. We were told we were going to have a budget. It does seem to me that minimal respect for the opinion of mankind would call for some explanation of why we are, having spent the day doing nothing, why we are now going to end it by waiting until Monday.

I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Florida, or anyone else, not what happened, but what did not happen, why it did not happen, and what might happen on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker, I would yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding, and I would inform the gentleman from Massachusetts that we are all saddened that we have not been able to complete all of the business we had originally anticipated for today because of the complexity of the business, and the procedures for working out conference reports with our colleagues in the other body.

These matters require a great deal of observation of the technical rules involving conference reports, and that process has taken longer than expected.

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the gentleman is saddened. I hate to see my colleague's discountenance. There are a few other people not too thrilled about spending about 15 hours here while people fiddled with this thing.

I was struck by his telling us there is a complexity here. In the first year of the gentleman being in the majority, I would have understood that, but at this point, was there any unexpected complexity? We had a budget and a conference committee. It is very hard to understand what new complexity suddenly descended upon you which left you unable to cope with what has heretofore been a fairly routine set of procedures. Perhaps there is some new show on which the ship of state might be sailing that has resulted. This has not happened in my experience, this sort of nonperformance.

Mr. Speaker, I would yield to the gentleman. Would you tell us what this complexity was? Was there something new that happened?

□ 0200

Mr. GOSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I think that the complexity of a conference report is well known because we are dealing with another body and there are different points of view that need to be accommodated which is, of course, the purpose of a conference report and getting all of the exact language spelled out properly and out in time to accommodate all of the other schedule that we have to do here.

Mr. FRANK. Could I ask the gentleman, was it the other body that lost the two pages that resulted in our not being here or who lost the two pages, I would ask the gentleman?

I do not mean the human pages, I mean the paper pages. I want to assure all parents that all pages are present and accounted for. It is pages from the conference report that apparently were too complex for the majority to keep track of.

Mr. GOSS. I believe that those are somewhat complicated pages that were very carefully negotiated in the conference report and certainly to get them exactly correct, they have not been lost, actually if the gentleman has them, he has found them.

Mr. FRANK. No, I was waving some whip notice just for the heck of it. That was purely a dramatic gesture. Nobody on our side has seen the budget, including the missing pages.

Mr. GOSS. Actually the Committee on Rules has seen them.

Mr. FRANK. I apologize. A half-hour ago the Committee on Rules got to see the budget that we were supposed to have voted on 10 or 12 hours ago.

I would just say to the gentleman, I think we ought to be clear. We have here a problem not of complexity but of basic physics. The majority has, as many of us have been saying for some time, constructed a budget in which the whole is significantly smaller than the sum of the parts and in the process of trying to jam those parts into that small hole, apparently things came apart. It is unfortunate that Members' time was so wasted all day and that we have accomplished nothing and we have to come back next week. I hope you find the pages, I hope you master the complexity and I hope that this kind of performance is not again repeated.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, not being a member of the Committee on Rules, I want to verify that the information that we heard from the Committee on Rules is indeed correct. That it was not possible to proceed tonight because the report filed around midnight which had earlier been promised to be delivered sometime this morning representing the budget of the United States to be agreed upon by this House today was missing two critical pages, in fact the pages, the instructions on reconciliation, and that is why we could not proceed further for final disposition on this matter this evening.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POMEROY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GOSS. It is my understanding that two pages were inadvertently omitted from the filing process and when that was discovered the Committee on Rules tried to find a way to remedy that issue and we decided that the fairest way to do it and working within the complexity of the conference procedure was to take the course of action that we have suggested.

Mr. POMEROY. Continuing my reservation, it is my understanding that indeed upon ascertaining that critical pages were missing from the report that was belatedly filed, an effort was made to track down the required Senators whose signatures needed to be affixed to the document for purposes of bringing it into conformance with all appropriate requirements and that indeed because the Senate had left, these signatures could not be obtained.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POMEROY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for yielding. I would simply say that there are all kinds of rumors circulating about what may or may not have taken place. We all acknowledge that there were in fact two pages that mistakenly were not included in the conference report. For that reason, we made a decision that because Members had been here very late, we in the Committee on Rules met first at 8:30 yesterday morning, and we have decided that we will file this rule as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) has just done, we will in fact reconvene Tuesday afternoon, and we will allow for a full debate and full consideration of these measures.

Mr. POMEROY. Reclaiming my time under my reservation, Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate the gentleman's participation in the explanation. Far beyond actually trying to simply obtain information about how the wheels fell off our proceeding tonight, it would

have been much preferable had we had actually the document which would have let us evaluate the numbers behind the budget brought forward for our voting. Indeed, the numbers were not handed to us as part of this agreement literally until midnight.

Mr. DREIER. If the gentleman will yield, we now have until Tuesday.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I still have the time under my reservation. I will yield to the gentleman in a moment. That is how you have chosen to proceed. It is certainly in vast contrast to any parliamentary proceeding I have ever been a part of in my years in a legislative body. Be that as it may, I do not think that it is too much to ask for a very detailed explanation of why then the about face by the Committee on Rules and the majority in terms of why we cannot further proceed tonight.

My question therefore would be, were indeed Senate signatures required that could not be obtained?

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POMEROY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, although the question is more of a rules one on this point.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, maybe I can expedite this. Maybe it is my upbringing or whatever it is, but I have a difficult time having my friends from the Committee on Rules trying to sweep under the rug or cover for mistakes that I am responsible for. I am the chairman of the Committee on the Budget. This is a conference report that at least from the House perspective I am responsible to file and file correctly. That was not done. That is my responsibility. Two pages were missing. I am not exactly sure I can tell you precisely how those two pages were missing. The fact is they were missing when they were filed. Upon discovery of that mistake, a decision had to be made how to proceed. We had a couple of choices. One is to continue this. Now it is 2 o'clock. Right or wrong, I do not think probably it is the best way to proceed to just continue this. What we thought we would do is to, now that of course you have a copy of the budget, with the two pages, you have got now until Tuesday, I think, to take a look at this. Certainly that will be a new opportunity that both sides would probably enjoy. And then we will have an opportunity in the light of day to have a good debate and discussion on that budget and pass it. But as far as all of the discussion about whose responsibility it is and the joking and everything else, the buck stops here. It was my responsibility to do it. You can blame everything from computers to staff, it does not matter, it was my responsibility, and I am the person.

First of all I would apologize to the Members. I can give you all sorts of great rationalizations and excuses, but it is my responsibility. I apologize to the body for that. I would like and my recommendation is that we take the opportunity that has been given to us to read it carefully and then debate it carefully on Tuesday and to move forward.

Mr. POMEROY. Reclaiming my time, under my reservation, I would just note for the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, it is slightly incongruous to me that he would at this point note with great relief for both sides the opportunity to actually study this budget for several days before having the opportunity to vote on it. He as the budget chairman was obviously deeply involved in a procedure that was going to bring it to the floor in a very different manner, filing after midnight for a vote after the budget on the minority side had had 1 hour to review the budget, and you would have proceeded with this plan as I understand it correctly but for your inadvertent error in bringing it to the Committee on Rules in a manner that was so flawed, so screwed up that he could not proceed. He apologizes to the body for the error on the two pages. I am sorry that the gentleman has left the floor. I think the apology to this body ought to be for the overall process, bringing a budget of this country to the floor with no minority input, with no adequate time for minority review. What a sad thing. It would take sheer incompetence of the majority as opposed to legislative decency to give the minority the time to adequately review the document as certainly would comport with any fair-minded view of legislative process in the first place.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POMEROY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for yielding. I will simply say that again, mistakes were made. The chairman of the Committee on the Budget has raised that. We will in fact on Tuesday have a full and very rigorous debate, as I can tell it has begun right now, on Tuesday over this budget as well as your interpretation of the process. We are complying with the rules of the House and we are doing everything that we possibly can to ensure for a full and fair debate from the Committee on Rules and we will look forward to that opportunity if we can move ahead and allow our colleagues who are here at 2:10 this morning to have the chance to go home, get some rest, go to their districts over the weekend and then be raring to go as we begin this debate on Tuesday.

I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. POMEROY. Reclaiming my time, and I appreciate the comments of the gentleman. His comments, like the comments of the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, now in appreciation for a full opportunity to vigorously debate this important matter, should have been a part of the process from the very beginning, not only a consequence of incompetence in your failure to execute the plan you had to shut out the minority from meaningful participation. That is the point I would like to make.

Mr. DREIER. That was not our plan at all. We do not believe that we have done that at all. We have had a lot of input that has come from a wide range of the members of the minority.

Mr. POMEROY. I reclaim my time on that. I would just note that after the convening of the conference committee, there was no further input by the minority whatsoever. I have been told by our ranking member of the Committee on the Budget, repeated calls went unanswered, repeated requests for information were denied, and indeed he was not given the numbers to the budget that we were to vote on in the wee hours of the morning until after midnight of this night and that was a procedure that the chairman of the Committee on Rules was advancing in his role and it was only come on strong because of the incompetence of the Committee on the Budget in missing a couple of critical pages.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for yielding. Maybe the absence of that two pages has created an opportunity for my friend to spend the weekend studying this budget. And then when we convene on Tuesday, he will have had several days during which time he will have been able to consider all of these proposals, and I will assure him that when the debate begins on Tuesday afternoon on this issue, there will be an ample opportunity during the debate on the rules that are considered as well as the conference report itself for the gentleman to raise his concerns and talk about the process as he sees fit. I am just saying that I hope very much the House will allow these unanimous consent requests to be agreed to so that Members can go home and begin studying this budget.

I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. POMEROY. Reclaiming my time, yes, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is my friend.

Mr. DREIER. We will continue to work together on financial literacy.

Mr. POMEROY. Reclaiming my time, and I will finish. I will spend time this weekend studying this budget. And I appreciate the opportunity afforded me by the majority for that purpose. But I would have appreciated it much more had it been as a deliberate role by the majority affording the minority appropriate input in review of the budget before we are asked to vote for it instead of as a consequence of the majority incompetence at executing a strategy that represented a shredding of any fair-minded legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) has stated that we cannot take up the budget tonight because of this mistake or inadvertence or incompetence by somebody in

failing to file these two papers. In your judgment will the failure of our taking up this budget document tonight because of that inadvertence, will that do any danger to the well-being of the United States? The delay until Tuesday?

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NADLER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. I certainly hope not.

Mr. NADLER. And you believe not?

Mr. DREIER. I hope not.

Mr. NADLER. You hope not. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. NADLER. I thank you for thanking me for yielding. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, this just illustrates the fraud and the sham that we have been subjected to all of today and tonight, or yesterday and last night and this morning. Because of the incompetence or inadvertence or mistake of somebody in not filing something properly, we do not take up the budget tonight, we wait until Tuesday. Thank God. If it had not been for that mistake, they would have rammed through this budget tonight with no input from the minority and the bipartisanship is a sham and a fraud because the minority had no input into this. Nobody on the minority side would have seen the budget or saw the budget in fact with the numbers until an hour ago.

□ 0215

We were then expected to debate and vote it tonight, not having had an opportunity to read it.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NADLER. I will not yield for the moment.

Mr. DREIER. I just want to explain the request to the gentleman.

Mr. NADLER. In order to produce that travesty of a procedure, the Committee on Rules with malice aforethought yesterday produced the rule that waived the rule of the House that demands that any bill lay on the floor for a day so people can read it and consult with other people and say what do you think and make judgments and perhaps prepare amendments. But because of some presumed emergency, some presumed necessity for the welfare presumably of the country, the Rules of the House that provide for the opportunity for Members of the House to read what is before them, what they are going to be asked to vote for, the Rules of the House that provide an opportunity for the press to tell the people and the country what we are going to vote for so maybe they can call up their Member of the House and say vote yes, vote no, introduce an amendment, that had to be waived because of some emergency or some necessity which we are now told by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules is no emergency and no necessity; the fact that this can be put off until Tuesday will not harm anybody's interest. But they wanted to ram it through with less than an hour for us to look at this. I say, thank God, for the incompetence or the mistake or the inadvertence or whatever it was that will now allow us to read this budget, will allow the people at home to read the budget over a weekend so that people can react intelligently, as the Rules of the House always provided and contemplated that they should.

The fact that the Committee on Rules came in and that the majority in this House voted on a party line vote for a rule that waived the ability of anybody who was not privy to private negotiations, of anybody in the public, anybody in the minority side of the House, waived the ability of those people, all of us, to see what we are going to be asked to vote for, to be able to read it to vote on more than a basic outline that maybe our leadership could provide us on an hour's notice, that was what was voted for. That is what was tried to be perpetrated on this House, and the only reason it did not succeed is because somebody made a mistake in filing papers. I say whoever that person was, God bless him. He did a great service to this country.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NADLER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ask, is my friend going to be voting in favor or against this budget as it comes forward?

Mr. NADLER. I have not read it yet. How do I know?

Mr. DREIER. I just wondered if he has made any tentative decision.

Mr. NADLER. Reclaiming my time, I have not had a chance to read the budget. It was just shown to us an hour ago.

Mr. DREIER. We have provided now an opportunity of 4 days to go home and study that. The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY) can spend time together working on it.

Mr. NADLER. The gentleman has not provided us with 4 days. That is a misstatement of fact. The inadvertence of someone who made a mistake against the will of the gentleman has provided us and the American people with that opportunity.

All I am saying is that it is a travesty and it is wrong that the House is run in such a fashion that the only reason we have the ability to read the budget before we vote on it, the only reason that people at home have the ability to take a look at it and read in the paper and suggest to their Congressman how we should vote, is because someone made a mistake and they did not file the papers on time. If the gentleman had his way and done what the gentleman wanted to do, what he tried to do, what he voted to do, nobody would have that opportunity and that is wrong.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NADLER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, we actually have three unanimous consent resolutions. This is the first one. If we could actually do the first two and then hang on to the third one and conduct this dialogue, at least we would be two-thirds home.

Mr. NADLER. Reclaiming my time, I am just about finished now. I have made the points I wanted to make about the sham of the procedure, about the sham of the bipartisanship notion, about the luck of the country in having this inadvertence so that this ramming through of a budget unseen, unread, unknown, could not proceed. But I think we ought to finish this point because whether we do three points one, two, three, or two, three, one, what is the difference?

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, MAY 8, 2001

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday May 7, 2001, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 8, for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object for a legitimate scheduling question here.

Nothing about today has struck me as being remotely legitimate, except that it is the day in which incompetence came to the rescue of democracy. We will all remember that.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), we have had some concern here, does that mean that votes will still be at 6:00? There was some suggestion that votes might be earlier. Will we still have a 6:00 p.m. vote at the earliest on Tuesday?

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRANK. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the plan at this time is that votes are still scheduled not before 6:00, but that is subject to change.

Mr. FRANK. I appreciate it. When we say not before 6:00, not like today, that will not mean, we hope, at 3:00 in the morning, but in fact 6:00 p.m., and I appreciate that.

I just also want to say to my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), who appears to be keeping track, that he should put me down as leaning against on the budget.

Mr. DREIER. I thank the gentleman very much. I will put that on the whip count.

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to section 205(a) of the Vietnam Education Foundation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106–554), and upon recommendation of the minority leader, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Board of Directors of the Vietnam Education Foundation:

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. STARK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today after 6:00 p.m. on account of personal reasons.

Mr. GRUCCI (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness in the family.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of illness in the family.

Mr. ARMEY (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 21 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 7, 2001, at 2 p.m.

N O T I C E

Incomplete record of House proceedings. Today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.