

One Hundred Seventh Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,
the third day of January, two thousand and one*

Concurrent Resolution

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

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).

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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: \$1,638,202,000,000.
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: -\$65,286,000,000.
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: \$1,510,948,000,000.

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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: \$1,476,841,000,000.
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.

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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.

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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.

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- (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.

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- 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.
- 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:

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- (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.
 - Fiscal 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.

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- 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:

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- (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:

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- (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.

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- 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:

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- (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.

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- (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:

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- (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.

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- (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.

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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 Senate Committee on Finance shall report 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 and increase the total level of outlays by not more than \$100,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2011: *Provided*, That \$100,000,000,000 of these revenues and outlays shall only be available for fiscal years 2001 through 2002.

(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 to reduce revenues by not more than \$1,250,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal 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.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT AND RULEMAKING

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 201. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

(b) EXCEPTION.—In the House, an advance appropriation may be provided—

(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) 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.

SEC. 202. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any 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 provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed \$0 in new budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2002, \$4,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and \$13,700,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 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 of Representatives 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—

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(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 reports 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 2004 or \$28,000,000,000 in revenues for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2004 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. The chairman of the appropriate Committee on the Budget is authorized to allocate these resources over a period of time longer than that specified in the previous sentence.

(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 Committees on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate; 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 and Prevention, 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 fiscal year 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 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 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.

SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO INCREASED EDUCATION FUNDING.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) this budget resolution makes available up to \$6.2 billion in discretionary budget authority for funding domestic priorities in excess of the President's request;

(2) funding for discretionary education programs (including Head Start and funds for the Department of Education in excess of the President's request of \$44.5 billion in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2002) is one such priority; and

(3) these additional funds for education should be devoted to high priority programs including Head Start, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, education for the disadvantaged, Impact Aid, State assessment tests, Pell Grants, reading improvement programs, school construction, and teacher and classroom quality programs.

Subtitle B—Sense of the Congress

SEC. 311. ASSET BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds 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 of Representatives and the Senate, should consider appropriate legislation; and

(5) the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget 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;

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(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 States 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 on 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.

Attest:

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

Secretary of the Senate.