

107TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 353

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 21, 2002

Received; and referred to the Committee on the Budget

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2003 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2007.

- 1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
- 2 *concurring),*

1 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**
 2 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003.**

3 The Congress declares that this is the concurrent res-
 4 olution on the budget for fiscal year 2003 and that the
 5 appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2004 through
 6 2007 are hereby set forth.

7 **TITLE I—RECOMMENDED**
 8 **LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

9 **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

10 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for
 11 each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007:

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

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

16 Fiscal year 2003:
 17 \$1,531,893,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2004:
 19 \$1,626,605,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:
 21 \$1,747,988,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2006:
 23 \$1,837,957,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:
 25 \$1,927,213,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2003: \$4,431,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,455,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2005: \$6,418,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2006: \$5,994,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007: \$5,555,000,000.

9 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes
10 of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate
11 levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

12 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,784,073,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,840,292,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,930,171,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2006: \$2,020,704,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007: \$2,114,974,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,756,432,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,815,097,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,899,231,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,978,512,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007: \$2,058,894,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2003: \$224,539,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2004: \$188,492,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2005: \$151,243,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2006: \$140,555,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007: \$131,681,000,000.

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

11 Fiscal year 2003: \$6,414,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004: \$6,762,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005: \$7,073,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2006: \$7,371,000,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2007: \$7,661,000,000,000.

16 (6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appro-
17 priate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

18 Fiscal year 2003: \$3,495,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004: \$3,505,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005: \$3,448,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2006: \$3,369,000,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2007: \$3,270,000,000,000.

1 **SEC. 102. HOMELAND SECURITY.**

2 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
3 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for
4 fiscal year 2003 for Homeland Security are as follows:

5 (1) New budget authority, \$37,702,000,000.

6 (2) Outlays, \$21,860,000,000.

7 **SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

8 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
9 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for
10 fiscal years 2003 through 2007 for each major functional
11 category are:

12 (1) National Defense (050):

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$393,828,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$375,259,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$401,640,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$390,578,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$422,740,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$409,696,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2006:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$444,243,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$425,090,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2007:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$466,458,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$439,181,000,000.

8 (2) International Affairs (150):

9 Fiscal year 2003:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$23,752,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$22,343,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$24,683,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$22,675,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$25,481,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$23,165,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2006:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$26,137,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$23,769,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$27,043,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$24,467,000,000.

4 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
5 (250):

6 Fiscal year 2003:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$22,743,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$22,095,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2004:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$23,398,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$22,798,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2005:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$23,917,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$23,577,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2006:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$24,476,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$24,073,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2007:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$25,055,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$24,667,000,000.

1 (4) Energy (270):

2 Fiscal year 2003:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$316,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$364,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2004:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$157,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$129,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2005:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$687,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$644,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2006:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$526,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$467,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2007:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$532,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$454,000,000.

22 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

23 Fiscal year 2003:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$29,218,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$29,868,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2004:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$30,546,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$30,362,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2005:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$31,449,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$30,932,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2006:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$30,851,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$31,677,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2007:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$31,474,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$32,032,000,000.

18 (6) Agriculture (350):

19 Fiscal year 2003:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$23,641,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$24,054,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2004:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$23,848,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$23,860,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2005:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$22,167,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$22,280,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2006:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$21,300,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$21,438,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2007:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$21,157,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$21,307,000,000.

14 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

15 Fiscal year 2003:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$8,800,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$4,985,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$9,274,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$4,192,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2005:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$8,798,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$3,128,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2006:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$8,015,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$1,910,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2007:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$9,405,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$2,361,000,000.

10 (8) Transportation (400):

11 Fiscal year 2003:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$63,447,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$60,807,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2004:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$66,950,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$59,675,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2005:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$67,561,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$60,068,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2006:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$68,221,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$61,318,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2007:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$68,897,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$63,302,000,000.

6 (9) Community and Regional Development
7 (450):

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$14,668,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$17,352,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$15,315,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$17,961,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$15,515,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$17,461,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$15,895,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$15,705,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$16,295,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$15,548,000,000.

4 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
5 Social Services (500):

6 Fiscal year 2003:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$81,037,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$79,090,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2004:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$83,241,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$81,746,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2005:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$86,477,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$84,023,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2006:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$89,463,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$86,353,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2007:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$92,734,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$89,259,000,000.

1 (11) Health (550):

2 Fiscal year 2003:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$223,536,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$219,931,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2004:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$237,930,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$236,645,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2005:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$255,817,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$253,959,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2006:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$274,576,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$272,695,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2007:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$295,541,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$293,035,000,000.

22 (12) Medicare (570):

23 Fiscal year 2003:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$237,705,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$237,599,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2004:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$245,612,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$245,856,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2005:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$272,903,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$272,795,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2006:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$292,418,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$292,173,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2007:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$317,411,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$317,667,000,000.

18 (13) Income Security (600):

19 Fiscal year 2003:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$322,031,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$322,385,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2004:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$325,372,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$323,791,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2005:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$334,538,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$332,599,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2006:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$344,039,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$341,754,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2007:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$352,017,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$348,019,000,000.

14 (14) Social Security (650):

15 Fiscal year 2003:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$14,303,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$14,303,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$15,170,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$15,170,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2005:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$16,063,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$16,062,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2006:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$16,863,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$16,863,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2007:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$18,013,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$18,012,000,000.

10 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

11 Fiscal year 2003:

12 (A) New budget authority,

13 \$56,858,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$56,733,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2004:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 \$59,127,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$58,888,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2005:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$61,220,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$63,473,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2006:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$63,401,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$63,246,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2007:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$65,550,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$62,642,000,000.

6 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

7 Fiscal year 2003:

8 (A) New budget authority,

9 \$36,948,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$39,320,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2004:

12 (A) New budget authority,

13 \$39,663,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$42,219,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2005:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 \$37,606,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$38,201,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2006:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$38,880,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$38,775,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2007:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$39,776,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$39,550,000,000.

2 (17) General Government (800):

3 Fiscal year 2003:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$17,604,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$17,408,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2004:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$18,067,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$18,196,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2005:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$18,426,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$18,334,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2006:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$18,442,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$18,227,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2007:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$18,788,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$18,546,000,000.

23 (18) Net Interest (900):

24 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$262,524,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$262,524,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2004:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$277,366,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$277,365,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2005:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$286,992,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$286,991,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$294,769,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$294,768,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$302,679,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$302,678,000,000.

20 (19) Allowances (920):

21 Fiscal year 2003:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 − \$689,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, − \$1,791,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2004:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 – \$917,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$859,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 – \$816,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$787,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2006:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 – \$631,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$609,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2007:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 – \$696,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, – \$678,000,000.

16 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 – \$48,197,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, – \$48,197,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 – \$56,150,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, – \$56,150,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 – \$57,370,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$57,370,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 – \$51,180,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$51,180,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 – \$53,155,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$53,155,000,000.

12 **TITLE II—RESERVE AND** 13 **CONTINGENCY FUNDS**

14 **Subtitle A—Reserve Funds for** 15 **Legislation Assumed in Aggregates**

16 **SEC. 201. RESERVE FUND FOR WAR ON TERRORISM.**

17 In the House, if the Committee on Appropriations or
18 the Committee on Armed Services reports a bill or joint
19 resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered or a con-
20 ference report thereon is submitted, that provides new
21 budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) for oper-
22 ations of the Department of Defense to prosecute the war
23 on terrorism, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget
24 shall make the appropriate revisions to the allocations
25 and other levels in this resolution by the amount provided

1 by that measure for that purpose, but the total adjustment
2 for all measures considered under this section shall not
3 exceed \$10,000,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal
4 year 2003 and outlays flowing therefrom.

5 **SEC. 202. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE MODERNIZATION**
6 **AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, if the Committee
8 on Ways and Means or the Committee on Energy and
9 Commerce reports a bill or joint resolution, or if an
10 amendment thereto is offered or a conference report there-
11 on is submitted, that provides a prescription drug benefit
12 and modernizes medicare, and provides adjustments to the
13 medicare program on a fee-for-service, capitated, or other
14 basis, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may
15 revise the appropriate committee allocations for such com-
16 mittees and other appropriate levels in this resolution by
17 the amount provided by that measure for that purpose,
18 but not to exceed \$5,000,000,000 in new budget authority
19 and \$5,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2003 and
20 \$350,000,000,000 in new budget authority and
21 \$350,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years
22 2003 through 2012.

23 (b) APPLICATION.—After the consideration of any
24 measure for which an adjustment is made pursuant to

1 subsection (a), the chairman of the Committee on the
2 Budget shall make any further appropriate adjustments.

3 **SEC. 203. RESERVE FUND FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

4 (a) FISCAL YEAR 2003.—In the House, if the Com-
5 mittee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution,
6 or if an amendment thereto is offered or a conference re-
7 port thereon is submitted, that provides in excess of
8 \$7,529,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year
9 2003 for grants to States authorized under part B of the
10 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the
11 chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the
12 appropriate allocations for such committee and other ap-
13 propriate levels in this resolution by the amount provided
14 by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed
15 \$1,000,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year
16 2003 and outlays flowing therefrom.

17 (b) FISCAL YEARS 2004–2007.—In the House, if the
18 Committee on Education and the Workforce reports a bill
19 or joint resolution, or if an amendment thereto is offered
20 or a conference report thereon is submitted, that reauthor-
21 izes grants to States under part B of the Individuals with
22 Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the chairman of the
23 Committee on the Budget may revise the applicable alloca-
24 tions of the appropriate committees to accommodate a
25 total budget authority and outlay level for such program

1 not in excess of the following: \$9,587,000,000 in budget
2 authority for fiscal year 2004 and outlays flowing there-
3 from, \$10,755,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year
4 2005 and outlays flowing therefrom, \$12,047,000,000 in
5 budget authority for fiscal year 2006 and outlays flowing
6 therefrom, and \$13,497,000,000 in budget authority for
7 fiscal year 2007 and outlays flowing therefrom (assuming
8 changes from current policy levels of the following:
9 \$1,752,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year
10 2004, \$2,763,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal
11 year 2005, \$3,894,000,000 in new budget authority for
12 fiscal year 2006, and \$5,180,000,000 in new budget au-
13 thority for fiscal year 2007).

14 **SEC. 204. RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAY**
15 **SAFETY.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, if the Committee
17 on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or if
18 an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report
19 thereon is submitted, that establishes an obligation limita-
20 tion in excess of \$23,864,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 for
21 programs, projects, and activities within the highway cat-
22 egory (under section 251(c)(7)(A) of the Balanced Budget
23 and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), the chair-
24 man of the Committee on the Budget may increase the

1 allocation of outlays for such committee by the amount
2 of outlays resulting from such excess, but—

3 (1) only if chairman of the Committee on the
4 Budget determines that the bill or joint resolution,
5 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon,
6 that establishes such obligation limitation provides
7 that the obligation limitation is made available solely
8 for programs, projects, or activities as distributed
9 under section 1102 of the Transportation Equity
10 Act for the 21st Century;

11 (2) only if the total amount of obligation limita-
12 tion for programs, projects, or activities distributed
13 by such formula for fiscal year 2003 exceeds
14 \$23,864,000,000; and

15 (3) does not exceed \$1,180,000,000 in outlays
16 for fiscal year 2003.

17 (b) RULE OF ENFORCEMENT.—In the House, section
18 302(f)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall
19 be deemed to also apply to the applicable allocation of out-
20 lays in the case of any bill or joint resolution that estab-
21 lishes an obligation limitation for fiscal year 2003 for pro-
22 grams within the highway category, or amendment thereto
23 or conference report thereon.

1 **Subtitle B—Additional Surpluses**
2 **Reserved for Debt Reduction**

3 **SEC. 211. CONTINGENCY FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SUR-**
4 **PLUSES.**

5 In the House, if after the release of the report pursu-
6 ant to section 202(e)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act
7 of 1974 entitled the Budget and Economic Outlook: Up-
8 date (for fiscal years 2003 through 2012), the chairman
9 of the Committee on the Budget determines, in consulta-
10 tion with the Directors of the Congressional Budget Office
11 and of the Office of Management and Budget, that the
12 estimated unified surplus for fiscal year 2003 and for the
13 period of fiscal years 2003 through 2007 exceeds the esti-
14 mated unified surplus for fiscal year 2003 and for that
15 period as set forth in the report of the Committee on the
16 Budget for this resolution, then the chairman of that com-
17 mittee may increase the surplus or reduce the deficit, as
18 applicable, and reduce the level of the public debt and debt
19 held by the public by the difference between such esti-
20 mates for that period.

1 **Subtitle C—Contingency Funds for**
 2 **Accounting Changes**

3 **SEC. 221. CONTINGENCY FUND FOR ACCRUAL ACCOUNT-**
 4 **ING.**

5 In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the
 6 Budget may make the appropriate changes in section
 7 302(a) allocations of the Committee on Appropriations,
 8 the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on
 9 Government Reform and aggregates, if appropriate, to ef-
 10 fectuate and implement the necessary authorizing and ap-
 11 propriation measures to charge Federal agencies for the
 12 full cost of accrued Federal retirement and health benefits.

13 **SEC. 222. CONTINGENCY FUND FOR RECLASSIFICATION OF**
 14 **STUDENT AID ACCOUNTS.**

15 In the House, if a bill or joint resolution is enacted
 16 that amends the Higher Education Act to make student
 17 aid administration subject to annual appropriations, the
 18 chairman of the Committee on the Budget may—

19 (1) increase the section 302(a) allocation for
 20 the Committee on Appropriations by the amount of
 21 new budget authority provided by that measure but
 22 not to exceed \$797,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 and
 23 the outlays flowing therefrom; and

24 (2) make the appropriate adjustment in the sec-
 25 tion 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Edu-

1 cation and the Workforce resulting from the enact-
 2 ment of the bill or joint resolution making the stu-
 3 dent aid administration subject to annual appropria-
 4 tions.

5 **Subtitle D—Implementation of** 6 **Reserve and Contingency Funds**

7 **SEC. 231. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-** 8 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

11 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
 12 ation;

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

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

17 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
 18 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
 19 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
 20 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-
 21 tions and aggregates contained in this resolution.

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

24 (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays,
 25 direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,

1 deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of
 2 fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of esti-
 3 mates made by the Committee on the Budget; and

4 (2) such chairman may make any other nec-
 5 essary adjustments to such levels to carry out this
 6 resolution.

7 (d) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House, there shall be a
 8 separate section 302(a) allocation to the appropriate com-
 9 mittees for medicare. For purposes of enforcing such sepa-
 10 rate allocation under section 302(f) of the Congressional
 11 Budget Act of 1974, the “first fiscal year” and the “total
 12 of fiscal years” shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2003
 13 and the total of fiscal years 2003 through 2012 included
 14 in the joint explanatory statement of managers accom-
 15 panying this resolution, respectively. Such separate alloca-
 16 tion shall be the exclusive allocation for medicare under
 17 section 302(a).

18 **TITLE III—BUDGET** 19 **ENFORCEMENT**

20 **SEC. 301. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN** 21 **THE HOUSE.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In the House, except as pro-
 23 vided in subsection (b), an advance appropriation may not
 24 be reported in a bill or joint resolution making a general

1 appropriation or continuing appropriation, and may not
2 be in order as an amendment thereto.

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

8 (b) EXCEPTION.—In the House, an advance appro-
9 priation may be provided—

10 (1) for fiscal year 2004 for programs, projects,
11 activities or accounts identified in the joint explana-
12 tory statement of managers accompanying this reso-
13 lution under the heading “Accounts Identified for
14 Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount
15 not to exceed \$23,178,000,000 in new budget au-
16 thority; and

17 (2) for the Corporation for Public Broad-
18 casting.

19 (c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance
20 appropriation” means any discretionary new budget au-
21 thority in a bill or joint resolution making general appro-
22 priations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2003
23 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2003.

1 **SEC. 302. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 13301 OF THE BUDG-**
 2 **ET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding
 4 section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of
 5 1974 and section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act
 6 of 1990, the joint explanatory statement accompanying
 7 the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the
 8 budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a)
 9 of such Act to the Committee on Appropriations amounts
 10 for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social
 11 Security Administration.

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

18 **SEC. 303. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONGRES-**
 19 **SIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.**

20 The report submitted by the Director of the Congres-
 21 sional Budget Office on or before February 15 of each
 22 year pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional
 23 Budget Act of 1974 shall include the following information
 24 for the preceding fiscal year—

25 (1) a comparison of the different impact be-
 26 tween forecasted economic variables used to model

1 projections for that fiscal year and what actually
 2 happens;

3 (2) an identification of the technical factors
 4 that contributed to the forecasting inaccuracies for
 5 that fiscal year;

6 (3) a variance analysis between forecasted and
 7 actual budget results for that fiscal year; and

8 (4) recommendations on how to improve fore-
 9 casting accuracies.

10 **TITLE IV—SENSE OF CONGRESS** 11 **AND SENSE OF HOUSE PROVI-** 12 **SIONS**

13 **SEC. 401. COMBATING INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

15 (1) the United States has historically taken an
 16 unparalleled leadership role in providing humani-
 17 tarian assistance and relief to the world's poorest
 18 people;

19 (2) that role has included initiatives to expand
 20 trade, relieve debt of countries pursuing structural
 21 economic reforms, and provide medical technology to
 22 improve health and life expectancy around the globe;
 23 and

24 (3) good governance and continued economic re-
 25 forms are essential to eliminating poverty, encour-

1 aging economic growth, and ensuring stability in de-
2 veloping countries.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
4 gress that the United States should continue to assist,
5 through expanded international trade, debt relief, and
6 medical assistance to combat infectious diseases, those
7 countries that reform their economies, promote democratic
8 institutions, and respect basic human rights.

9 **SEC. 402. ASSET BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.**

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

11 (1) For the vast majority of United States
12 households, the pathway to the economic main-
13 stream and financial security is not through spend-
14 ing and consumption, but through savings, investing,
15 and the accumulation of assets.

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

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

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

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

14 (6) Lacking an income tax liability, low-income
15 working families cannot take advantage of asset de-
16 velopment incentives available through the Federal
17 tax code.

18 (7) Individual Development Accounts have prov-
19 en to be successful in helping low-income working
20 families save and accumulate assets. Individual De-
21 velopment Accounts have been used to purchase
22 long-term, high-return assets, including homes, post-
23 secondary education and training, and small busi-
24 nesses.

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

8 **SEC. 403. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAY.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

10 (1) Members of the uniformed services and ci-
11 vilian employees of the United States make signifi-
12 cant contributions to the general welfare of the Na-
13 tion.

14 (2) Increases in the pay of members of the uni-
15 formed services and of civilian employees of the
16 United States have not kept pace with increases in
17 the overall pay levels of workers in the private sec-
18 tor, so that there now exists (A) a 32 percent gap
19 between compensation levels of Federal civilian em-
20 ployees and compensation levels of private sector
21 workers, and (B) an estimated 10 percent gap be-
22 tween compensation levels of members of the uni-
23 formed services and compensation levels of private
24 sector workers.

1 (3) The President's budget proposal for fiscal
2 year 2003 includes a 4.1 percent pay raise for mili-
3 tary personnel.

4 (4) The Office of Management and Budget has
5 requested that federal agencies plan their fiscal year
6 2003 budgets with a 2.6 percent pay raise for civil-
7 ian Federal employees.

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

13 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the
14 House that rates of compensation for civilian employees
15 of the United States should be adjusted at the same time,
16 and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation
17 for members of the uniformed services.

18 **SEC. 404. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICARE+CHOICE RE-**
19 **GIONAL DISPARITIES.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

21 (1) one of the goals of the Balanced Budget Act
22 of 1997 was to expand options for Medicare bene-
23 ficiaries under the Medicare+Choice program;

1 (2) the funding formula in that Act was in-
 2 tended to make these choices available to all Ameri-
 3 cans; and

4 (3) despite attempts by Congress to equalize re-
 5 gional disparities in Medicare+Choice payments in
 6 the Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 and
 7 the medicare, medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits and
 8 Improvement and Protection Act of 2000, rural and
 9 other low-payment areas have continued to lag sig-
 10 nificantly behind their higher-payment counterparts
 11 in average adjusted per capita (AAPCC) reimburse-
 12 ments.

13 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the
 14 House that if the Committee on Ways and Means reports
 15 a bill to reform medicare, it should apply all new funds
 16 directed to the Medicare+Choice program to increase
 17 funding to counties receiving floor or blended rates relative
 18 to counties receiving the minimum update.

19 **SEC. 405. BORDER SECURITY AND ANTI-TERRORISM.**

20 It is the sense of the House that this resolution as-
 21 sumes \$380 million in new budget authority and a cor-
 22 responding level of outlays in functional category 750 (Ad-
 23 ministration of Justice) for the Immigration and Natu-
 24 ralization Service to implement a visa tracking system as

1 part of a comprehensive plan to protect the United States
2 and its territories from threats of terrorist attack.

3 **SEC. 406. PACIFIC NORTHWEST SALMON RECOVERY.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

5 (1) Pacific Salmon are historically, culturally,
6 and economically important to the people of the
7 Northwest;

8 (2) the United States Government has nego-
9 tiated treaties with the Columbia River Indian
10 tribes;

11 (3) the National Marine Fisheries Service in
12 December 2000 issued a biological opinion on the
13 Federal Columbia River Power System calling for
14 greater efforts by the Federal Government, to satisfy
15 the ESA standards of section 7(a)(2) of the Endan-
16 gered Species Act; and

17 (4) the citizens of the Pacific Northwest are
18 committed to salmon recovery and their hard work
19 in communities throughout the region to advance
20 local solutions deserves Federal assistance.

21 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
22 gress that this resolution assumes that the Pacific North-
23 west salmon recovery program, administered by Federal
24 agencies on the Federal Columbia River Power System

1 and Pacific coast, should be made a high-priority item for
2 funding.

3 **SEC. 407. FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION ASSISTANCE.**

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

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

9 (2) The Government has an obligation to pro-
10 tect the health and safety of the firefighting and
11 emergency medical personnel of the United States
12 and to ensure that they have the financial resources
13 to protect the public.

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

19 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
20 gress that—

21 (1) the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Pro-
22 gram, administered by the Federal Emergency Man-
23 agement Agency, has successfully provided financial
24 resources for basic firefighting needs since its incep-
25 tion; and

1 (2) in the wake of the terrorist attacks of Sep-
2 tember 11, 2001, the ultimate sacrifice paid by over
3 300 firefighters, that as Congress makes funding de-
4 cisions regarding the proposed grants for first re-
5 sponders, local firefighters receive at least as much
6 funding as they did under the Assistance to Fire-
7 fighters Grant Program.

 Passed the House of Representatives March 20,
2002.

Attest:

JEFF TRANDAHL,

Clerk.