

this Cuban woman, an economist by training and director of the Cuban Institute of Independent Economists, Marta Beatriz Roque.

She, along with imprisoned opposition activists who suffered the most brutal aspects of the totalitarian repression of the dictatorship, is admired by all freedom-loving Cubans, as well as by supporters of democracy for Cuba throughout the world.

□ 1800

Well, on the night of the day of her meeting with President Fox and Foreign Minister Castaneda, just this last Monday, Marta Beatriz Roque was visited at her house by a typical array of goons, thugs and hoodlums sent by the dictator who told her that she had to accompany them to a detention center for questioning while her house was fumigated.

She was then taken to a detention center by these thugs, physically assaulted, strip-searched and insulted repeatedly for hours on end. While this was happening, the so-called fumigation was taking place at her house. The furniture and windows were destroyed, and Marta Beatriz Roque's few belongings were ransacked.

Marta Beatriz Roque's crime? She had met that morning with President Fox and Foreign Minister Castaneda, and she had spoken bravely in support of democracy for Cuba.

So what will President Fox do about this? The act of aggression against Marta Beatriz Roque was a way for the Cuban dictator to show his disdain and contempt for President Fox and Foreign Minister Castaneda, as well as for the Cuban people, whose democratic aspirations are thoroughly represented by Marta Beatriz Roque.

What will you do, President Fox and Foreign Minister Castaneda? Will you do as Castro's Foreign Minister says and fail even to acknowledge the gross and constant violations of human rights in Cuba when the United Nations Human Rights Commission discusses this issue in Geneva in the coming weeks, or will you do what you should do and condemn this atrocity against one of your guests at the Mexican Embassy in Cuba this past Monday?

What will the world do, Mr. Speaker? What will our colleagues in this Congress do? One of them showed his feelings on the subject of the oppression of Cuba by allowing a member of the delegation that he traveled to Cuba with recently to give the Cuban dictator a cap like the one worn by the New York Fire Department. That symbol of American heroism, of supreme American dignity, was given to the dictator who for more than four decades has imprisoned, tortured, exiled and executed those who fight for the freedoms which this country represents.

The gift of that cap to the dictator and the attitude that it reflects is grotesque. It is insulting not only to the Cuban people, but to Americans as well, and it is condemnable.

It is time to stop dining and joking with the Cuban dictator. The time has come to side with the oppressed people of Cuba. They will soon be free, but they deserve solidarity in their time of darkness.

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

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

HONORING RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE MEN'S SOCCER TEAM

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

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Richard Stockton College of New Jersey's men's soccer team on winning the NCAA Division III national championship, the school's first national title. Not only did the Ospreys bring home the title, they also achieved a 25-1-1 record, the best record in the history of the men's NCAA soccer.

Head coach Jeff Haines and his team established new school records for the most wins, most consecutive wins, fewest losses, best season record, most shutouts and most goals scored. Their dedication, hard work and can-do spirit have made our community so very proud and have brought the Ospreys recognition from across the Garden State and, in fact, from across the United States of America.

I would like to congratulate the team, Head Coach Haines, the coaching staff, athletic director Larry James and the entire school on such an impressive achievement. I am very pleased to welcome them to Washington and wish them the very best of luck for repeating as national champions next year. They have set an example for our entire community on what teamwork means, setting the bar high to reach a goal and then going for it and winning a national title. We are so very proud of them, Mr. Speaker.

THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY 2001 MEN'S SOCCER ROSTER

Student athletes and New Jersey hometowns: Nicholas Agaccio, Avenel; Steven Billstein, Woodbury Heights; Douglas Cavagnaro, Vineland; Vincent Colubiale, North Cape May; Mark Dodson, Shamong; John Epley, Franklinville; Thomas Ferron, Ringwood; and Michael Ford, Atco.

John Geiges, Haddon Heights; Michael Harner, Sewell; Rashid Hawkins, Cherry Hill; Jason Kufta, Maple Shade; Peter Lambert, Ocean View; Ralph Maione, Egg Harbor City; David Mattus, Bridgeton; Michael McAlarnen, Upper Township; and Christopher Meyrick, Richland.

Jeffrey Moore, Gloucester Township; Michael Muckley, Atco; James Nelson, Toms River; Greg Ruttler, Atco; Nicholas Scaffidi, Laurel Springs; Brett Steinberg, Hohokus; Thomas Tutalo, West Orange; Alec Walker, Atco; and Ryan Williams, Westmont.

Coaching staff members and title: Jeffrey Haines, head men's soccer coach; James Con-

nor, assistant men's soccer coach; and Christopher Wiener, assistant men's soccer coach.

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

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

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2001 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2002 THROUGH FY 2006

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

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, To facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 201 of the conference report accompanying H. Con. Res. 83, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2002 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006. This status report is current through February 4, 2002.

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

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by H. Con. Res. 83. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2002 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 83 for fiscal year 2002 and fiscal year 2002 through 2006. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2002 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for 2003 of accounts identified for advance appropriations in the statement of managers accompanying H. Con. Res. 83. This list is needed

to enforce section 201 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advanced appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

The fifth table compares discretionary appropriations to the levels provided by section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. If at the end of a session discretionary spending in any category exceeds the limits set forth in section 251(c) (as adjusted pursuant to section 251(b)), a sequestration of amounts within that category is automatically triggered to bring spending within the established limits. As the determination of the need for a sequestration is based on the report of the President required by section 254, this table is provided for informational purposes only.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 83

[Reflecting action completed as of February 4, 2002—on-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2002	Fiscal year 2002–2006
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	1,673,188	(1)
Outlays	1,638,852	(1)
Revenues	1,638,202	8,878,506
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,664,550	(1)
Outlays	1,625,874	(1)
Revenues	1,672,118	8,888,321
Current Level over (+)/under (–)		
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	– 8,638	(1)
Outlays	– 12,978	(1)
Revenues	33,916	9,815

Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2002 in excess of \$8,638,000,000 (if not already included in the

current level estimate) would cause FY 2002 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 83.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2002 in excess of \$12,978,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2002 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 83.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would result in revenue loss for FY 2002 in excess of \$33,916,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 83.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue loss for the period FY 2002 through 2006 in excess of \$9,815,000,000 (if not already included in the current estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 83.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF FEBRUARY 4, 2002

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2002		2002–2006 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	7,350	7,350	28,492	25,860
Current Level	0	2	0	0
Difference	– 7,350	– 7,348	– 28,492	– 25,860
Armed Services:				
Allocation	146	146	398	398
Current Level	163	146	276	276
Difference	17	0	– 122	– 122
Banking and Financial Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	8	9	46	47
Difference	8	9	46	47
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	5	5	32	32
Current Level	– 195	– 180	3,785	3,040
Difference	– 200	– 185	3,753	3,008
Commerce:				
Allocation	2,687	2,687	– 6,537	– 6,537
Current Level	– 46	– 50	2	7
Difference	– 2,733	– 2,737	6,539	6,544
International Relations:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Government Reform:				
Allocation	0	0	– 1,995	– 1,995
Current Level	0	0	– 4	– 4
Difference	0	0	1,991	1,991
House Administration:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Resources:				
Allocation	0	– 3	365	88
Current Level	0	– 1	14	13
Difference	0	2	– 351	– 75
Judiciary:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	109	109	299	159
Difference	109	109	299	159
Small Business:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:				
Allocation	2,000	3,200	2,000	4,700
Current Level	3,108	4,208	9,949	12,649
Difference	1,108	1,108	7,949	7,949
Science:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	264	264	3,205	3,205
Current Level	230	230	3,097	3,097
Difference	– 34	– 34	– 108	– 108
Ways and Means:				
Allocation	1,360	900	15,409	15,069
Current Level	6,427	6,427	36,710	36,710
Difference	5,067	5,527	21,301	21,641

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	Revised 302(b) suballocations as of September 20, 2001 (H. Rpt. 107-208)		Adjustments not reflected in 302(b) suballocations		Current level reflecting action completed as of February 4, 2002		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development	15,668	16,044	535	352	16,553	16,634	350	238
Commerce, Justice, State	38,541	38,905	2,423	1,032	41,079	39,879	115	-58
National Defense	299,860	293,941	20,743	17,340	320,603	311,898	0	617
District of Columbia	399	415	200	200	608	618	9	3
Energy & Water Development	23,705	24,218	574	346	25,170	25,116	891	552
Foreign Operations	15,167	15,087	50	13	15,396	15,119	179	19
Interior	18,941	17,800	488	353	19,208	18,081	-221	-72
Labor, HHS & Education	119,725	106,224	3,647	1,821	126,265	109,153	2,893	1,108
Legislative Branch	2,892	2,918	256	196	3,230	3,137	82	23
Military Construction	10,500	9,203	104	27	10,604	9,217	0	-13
Transportation ¹	14,892	53,817	1,296	777	16,596	54,742	408	148
Treasury-Postal Service	17,022	16,285	1,283	1,098	18,352	17,354	47	-29
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	85,434	88,062	7,101	348	92,335	88,811	-200	401
Unassigned ²	0	0	4,554	21,132	0	13,397	-4,554	-7,735
Grand Total	662,746	682,919	43,254	45,035	705,999	723,156	-1	-4,798

¹ Does not include mass transit BA.² Reflects 2002 outlays for FY2001 appropriations contained in P.L. 107-38, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Acts on the United States, and budget authority and outlays that result from the increase in the statutory spending caps contained in P.L. 107-117, the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2002.

Statement of FY 2003 advance appropriations under section 201 of H. Con. Res. 83 reflecting action completed as of February 4, 2002

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority
Appropriate Level	23,159
Current Level:	
Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee:	
Patent and Trademark Office	0
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals, Antitrust Division	0
U.S. Trustee System	0
Federal Trade Commission	0
Interior Subcommittee: Elk Hills	36

Budget authority

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee:	
Employment and Training Administration	2,463
Health Resources	0
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	0
Child Care Development Block Grant	0
Elementary and Secondary Education (reading excellence)	0
Education for the Disadvantaged	7,383
School Improvement	1,765
Children and Family Services (head start)	1,400

Budget authority

Special Education	5,072
Vocational and Adult Education	791
Treasury, General Government Subcommittee:	
Payment to Postal Service	48
Federal Building Fund	0
Veterans, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee: Section 8 Renewals	4,200
Total	23,158
Current Level (+) / under (-) Appropriate Level	-1

COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LEVELS SET FORTH IN SECTION 251(c) OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF FEBRUARY 4, 2001

[In millions of dollars]

		Statutory cap ¹	Current level	Current level over (+)/under (-) statutory cap
General Purpose	BA	704,548	704,241	-307
	OT	696,092	688,000	-8,092
Defense ²	BA	(3)	347,394	(3)
	OT	(3)	347,440	(3)
Nondefense ²	BA	(3)	356,847	(3)
	OT	(3)	340,560	(3)
Highway Category	BA	(3)	(3)	(3)
	OT	28,489	28,489	0
Mass Transit Category	BA	(3)	(3)	(3)
	OT	5,275	5,275	0
Conservation Category	BA	1,760	1,758	-2
	OT	1,473	1,392	-81

¹ Established by OMB Final Sequestration Report for Fiscal Year 2002.² Defense and nondefense categories are advisory rather than statutory.³ Not applicable.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 5, 2002.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2002 budget and is current through February 4, 2002. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 83, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2002. The budget resolution figures incorporate revisions submitted by the Committee on the Budget to the House to reflect funding for emergency requirements, disability reviews, an Earned Income Tax Credit compliance initiative,

and adoption assistance. These revisions are required by section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended. In addition, section 218 of H. Con. Res. 83 provides for an allocation increase to accommodate House action on the President's revised request for defense spending, and Public Law 107-117 contains language that increases the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2002.

Since my last letter dated December 6, 2001, the following legislation has been enacted into law, and has changed budget authority, outlays, and revenues for 2002:

Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-90);
District of Columbia Appropriations Act 2002 (Public Law 107-96);

Veterans Education and Benefits Expansion Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-103);

Administrative Simplification Compliance Act (Public Law 107-105);

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107);

Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act (Public Law 107-109);

Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-115);

Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-116);

Defense Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-117);

Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (Public Law 107-118);

Investor and Capital Markets Fee Relief Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-123);

Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-134);

Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Programs Enhancement Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-135);

In addition, the Congress has cleared for the President's signature an act to amend

the Higher Education Act of 1965 with respect to interest rates for borrowers and payments to lenders (S. 1762) and an act to require valuation of nontribal interest owner-

ship of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation (H.R. 1913).

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2002 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 4, 2002

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in sessions prior to 107th Congress:			
Revenues	0	0	1,703,488
Permanents and other spending legislation	984,540	934,501	0
Appropriation legislation	0	280,919	0
Offsetting receipts	- 321,790	- 321,790	0
Total, enacted prior to 107th Congress:	662,750	893,630	1,703,488
Enacted in first session of 107th Congress:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
An act to provide reimbursement authority to the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior from wildland fire management funds (P.L. 107-13)	0	- 3	0
Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Fairness Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-15)	0	0	- 7
Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-16)	6,425	6,425	- 31,145
An act to clarify the authority of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with respect to the use of fees (P.L. 107-18)	8	9	8
An act to authorize funding for the National 4-H Program Centennial Initiative (P.L. 107-19)	0	2	0
An act to provide for expedited payments of certain benefits (P.L. 107-37)	5	5	0
Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (P.L. 107-42)	3,000	4,200	1,400
An act to implement an agreement for a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Area (P.L. 107-43)	0	0	- 2
A joint resolution approving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to products of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (P.L. 107-52)	0	0	- 33
U.S.A. PATRIOT Act (P.L. 107-56)	104	104	0
Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-90)	108	108	- 118
Veterans Education and Benefits Expansion Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-103)	229	229	0
Administrative Simplification Compliance Act (P.L. 107-105)	- 50	- 50	0
National Defense Authorization Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-107)	163	146	0
Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act (P.L. 107-109)	4	- 2	6
Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (P.L. 107-118)	0	2	0
Investor and Capital Markets Fee Relief Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-123)	0	0	- 1,261
Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-134)	2	2	- 188
Veterans Affairs Health Care Programs Enhancement Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-135)	1	1	0
Total, authorizing legislation:	9,999	11,178	- 31,340
Appropriations Acts:			
Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 107-20)	65	4,576	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 (P.L. 107-38)	0	13,397	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2002 (P.L. 107-117)	20,000	8,459	0
Agriculture Rural Development Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-76)	75,237	41,363	0
Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-77)	39,223	26,608	0
Defense Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-117)	317,474	213,172	0
District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-96)	408	370	0
Energy and Water Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-66)	24,595	15,972	0
Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-115)	15,391	5,582	0
Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-63)	19,148	11,901	0
Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-116)	327,513	258,081	0
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-68)	2,974	2,509	2
Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-64)	10,500	2,678	0
Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-87)	17,505	22,021	0
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-67)	32,137	27,936	0
Veterans, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-73)	109,229	64,803	- 32
Total, appropriations acts:	1,011,399	719,428	- 30
Total, enacted in first session of the 107th Congress:	1,021,398	730,606	- 31,370
Entitlements and Mandatories: Adjustments to appropriated mandates to reflect baseline estimates	- 18,054	1,816	0
Passed pending signature in second session of the 107th Congress:			
An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 with respect to interest rates for borrowers and payments to lenders (S. 1762)	- 195	- 180	0
An act to require valuation of nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation (H.R. 1913)	0	2	0
Total, passed pending signature in second session of the 107th Congress	- 195	- 178	0
Total Current Level	1,664,550	1,625,874	1,672,118
Total Budget Resolution	1,673,188	1,638,852	1,638,202
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	33,916
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	- 8,638	- 12,978	0
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2002-2006:			
House Current Level	0	0	8,888,321
House Budget Resolution	0	0	8,878,506
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	0

Notes.—P.L. = Public Law.

Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires that the House Budget Committee revise the budget resolution to reflect funding provided in bills reported by the House for emergency requirements, disability reviews, an Earned Income Tax Credit compliance initiative, and adoption assistance. In addition Sec. 218 of H. Con. Res. 83 provides for an allocation increase to accommodate House action on the President's revised request for defense spending, and Public Law 107-117 contains language that increases the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2002. To date, the Budget Committee has increased the budget authority allocation in the budget resolution by \$46,700 million and the outlay allocation by \$48,378 million for these purposes.

For comparability purposes, current level budget authority excludes \$1,349 million that was appropriated for mass transit. The budget authority for mass transit, which is exempt from the allocations made for the discretionary categories pursuant to sections 302(a)(1) and 302(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act, is not included in H. Con. Res. 83. Total budget authority including mass transit is \$1,665,899 million.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

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

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION OF RONALD WILSON REAGAN

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

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise to express my appreciation for President Ronald Wilson Reagan.

Ronald Reagan will forever be remembered for having won the Cold War without firing a shot. He rebuilt our defenses and strengthened our economy, but most important, he made us believe in ourselves, to believe in our capacity to perform great deeds.

Demeaned as a B-grade actor, underestimated by his adversaries, both domestic and international, he shouldered on with incurable optimism. He preached and lived the basic American

values. Things like faith, family, freedom, work and personal responsibility were more than words.

Ronald Reagan had an enormous empathy for the American people. He had a magic smile that cheered us. His tears were real when tragedy came our way. The title of his autobiography, "An American Life," was appropriate. He was the American President in the American century.

As he turned and saluted, boarding Marine One for the last time, I remember turning to my wife and saying, "He