Dipsea race and the human race, and she organized new events like the July 20, 2002 foot race from Mill Valley to the Mountain Theater on Mount Tamalpais to increase public knowledge and raise much-needed funds for research.

In October 2001, only 2 months after her engagement to long-time partner and soulmate Chris Stewart, the cancer came back and Annie mounted still another heroic campaign. Not one to seek sympathy, she was driven to passionately lead the fight for all women to find a cause for this insidious disease.

Despite increasing pain, she continued her work at the Marin Civic Center. ''Annie was a special person,'' Stewart said, ''bringing a wonderful happiness to all those who knew her. She was passionate about her work and about preserving the environment.''

A woman of uncommon positive spirit, Andrea Fox lost her courageous battle with breast cancer surrounded by friends and family, leaving her devoted fiance, her mother, her brother and a grieving community.

We are all more fortunate to have been graced by the presence of Andrea Fox, her beauty, her wisdom and her strength. Her love, resolve and remarkable will are cornerstones for the legacy of courage she has left so that we might continue the fight.

While Annie is gone, the spirit of this angel of our community will forever be with us.

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2003 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2003 THROUGH FY 2007

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

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2003 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2003 through 2007. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 301 of House Concurrent Resolution 353, which is currently in effect as a concurrent resolution on the budget in the House. This status report is current through July 11, 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. 353. 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 2003 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. 353 for fiscal year 2003 and fiscal years 2003 through 2007. ''Discretionary action'' refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. A separate allocation for the Medicare program, as established under section 213(d) of the budget resolution, is shown for fiscal year 2003 and fiscal years 2003 through 2012. 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 2003 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 2004 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 301 of H. Con. Res. 353 printed in the Congressional Record on May 22, 2002. This list is needed to enforce section 301 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 11, 2002

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2003		2003–2007 total		2003–2012 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:						
Allocation	7,825	7,271	37,017	34,479	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	8,532	8,406	49,206	47,592	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	707	1,135	12,189	13,113	n.a.	n.a.
Armed Services:						
Allocation	516	516	5,804	5,804	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	−516	−516	−5,804	−5,804	n.a.	n.a.
Banking and Financial Services:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Education and the Workforce:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Commerce:						
Allocation	95	59	2,709	2,649	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	776	776	−795	−795	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	681	717	−3,504	−3,444	n.a.	n.a.
International Relations:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Government Reform:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
House Administration:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Resources:						
Allocation	0	0	700	700	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	−700	−700	n.a.	n.a.
Judiciary:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Small Business:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Transportation and Infrastructure:						
Allocation	0	0	17,476	0	n.a.	n.a.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 11, 2002—Continued

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2003		2003–2007 total		2003–2012 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	−17,476	0	n.a.	n.a.
Science:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Veterans' Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	2,203	174	7,855	5,861	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	−2,203	−174	−7,855	−5,861	n.a.	n.a.
Medicare:						
Allocation	4,650	4,575	n.a.	n.a.	347,270	347,270
Current Level	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Difference	−4,650	−4,575	n.a.	n.a.	−347,270	−347,270

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) suballocations as of June 24, 2002 (H. Rpt. 107–529) [1]		Current level reflecting action completed as of July 11, 2002		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development	17,601	17,907	12	4,913	−17,589	−12,994
Commerce, Justice, State	40,333	43,104	0	13,635	−40,333	−29,469
National Defense	354,447	346,110	0	99,708	−354,447	−246,402
District of Columbia	517	581	0	111	−517	−470
Energy & Water Development	26,027	25,824	0	8,795	−26,027	−17,029
Foreign Operations	16,350	16,481	0	10,281	−16,350	−6,200
Interior	19,670	18,969	36	6,431	−19,634	−12,538
Labor, HHS & Education	129,902	125,701	19,128	84,622	−110,774	−41,079
Legislative Branch	3,413	3,467	0	592	−3,413	−2,875
Military Construction	10,083	10,058	0	7,349	−10,083	−2,709
Transportation [2]	19,411	60,767	20	37,185	−19,391	−23,582
Treasury—Postal Service	18,501	18,237	45	4,358	−18,456	−13,879
VA–HUD—Independent Agencies	91,841	97,713	3,448	52,302	−88,393	−45,411
Unassigned	0	271	0	0	0	−271
Grand Total	748,096	785,190	22,689	330,282	−725,407	−454,908

[1] Reflects 2003 outlays from FY2002 appropriations contained in H.R. 4775, making supplemental appropriations act for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States.
[2] Does not include mass transit BA.

STATEMENT OF FY 2004 ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS UNDER SECTION 301 OF H. CON. RES. 353 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 11, 2002

Interior Subcommittee: Elk Hills.

Labor, Health and Human Services Education Subcommittee: Employment and Training Administration, Education for the Disadvantaged, School Improvement, Children and Family Services (head start), Special Educaiton, Vocational and Adult Education.

Transportation Subcommittee: Transportation (highways; transit; Farley Building).

Treasury, General Government Subcommittee: Payment to Postal Service.

Veterans, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee: Section 8 renewals.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 353 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 11, 2002

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2003	Fiscal years 2003–2007
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	1,784,073	n.a.
Outlays	1,767,146	n.a.
Revenues	1,531.893	8,671,656
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,045,172	n.a.
Outlays	1,304,705	n.a.
Revenues	1,536.324	8,699,516
Current Level over (+)/under (−) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	−738,901	n.a.
Outlays	−462,441	n.a.
Revenues	4,431	27,860

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2003 through 2007 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

Budget Authority.—Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2003 in excess of $738,901,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2003 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 353.

Outlays.—Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2003 in excess of $462,441,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2003 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 353.

Revenues.—Enactment of measures that would result in revenue reduction for FY 2003 in excess of $4,431,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 353.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period FY 2003 through 2007 in excess of $27,860,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 353.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 12, 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 2003 budget and is current through July 11, 2002. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended. This is my first letter for fiscal year 2003.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 353, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2003. The budget resolution figures incorporate revisions submitted by the Committee on the Budget to the House to reflect funding for emergency requirements. These revisions are required by section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since the beginning of the second session of the 107th Congress, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority and outlays for 2003: the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2003 (Public Law 107–147), the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–171), the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–188), and the Auction Reform Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–195). The effects of these new laws are identified in the enclosed table.

Sincerely,

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

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2003 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF JULY 11, 2002

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	0	0	1,536,324
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,090,473	1,038,707	0
Appropriation legislation	0	313,127	0
Offsetting receipts	−346,866	−346,866	0
Total, previously enacted	743,607	1,004,968	1,536,324
Enacted this session:			
Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–147)	3,524	3,587	0
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–171)	8,532	8,406	0
Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–188)	1	1	0
Auction Reform Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–195)	775	775	0
Total, enacted this session	12,832	12,769	0
Entitlements and Mandatories: Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	288,733	286,968	0
Total Current level	1,045,172	1,304,705	1,536,324
Total Budget Resolution	1,784,073	1,767,146	1,531,893
Current Level Over Budget resolution	0	0	4,431
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	−738,901	−462,441	0
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2003–2007:			
House Current Level[1]	0	0	8,699,516
House Budget Resolution	0	0	8,671,656
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	27,860

[1] The revenue effects of the Clergy Housing Allowance Clarification Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–181) begin in 2004 and are included in this revenue figure.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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. To date, the Budget Committee has increased the outlay allocation in the budget resolution by $10,714 million for this purpose. This amount is not included in the current level because the funding has not yet been enacted.

GLOBAL HIV, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

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

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to be here tonight, and I want to especially thank my good friend, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and applaud her for her work in bringing us together here tonight to talk about the HIV pandemic. We have all been closely following the happenings this week at the 14th International AIDS Conference in Barcelona, Spain, and although it is exciting to hear about the new research breakthroughs and findings, it is also disheartening to hear about the sheer number of people who are infected and affected by this disease throughout the world.

More than 40 million people are living with HIV worldwide, and nearly 5 million of those people were diagnosed with HIV just last year alone. Ninety-six percent of those people living with HIV reside in developing countries, Third World countries and, for example, 1.5 million children and adults in Latin America alone are living with HIV. About 130,000 of these were diagnosed just last year.

Unfortunately, many HIV-positive individuals do not even know they have the deadly disease. We still have a long way to go to raise awareness about the disease and to ensure that Nations have the resources to implement proven prevention and treatment programs. We must do more to help our global neighbors combat this deadly disease.

UNAIDS has estimated that between $7 billion and $10 billion is needed each year to effectively respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, but during this last fiscal year, the United States only contributed an estimated $1 billion to HIV and AIDS research. This includes a $200 million of contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and I think that is great, but we can do a lot better.

It is important to note that aid for global HIV effort is more than a moral responsibility. It is an economic and political necessity. Countries with AIDS face economic and social threats as governments struggle with the burden of trying to pay for HIV treatment and prevention, and often the populations most affected by HIV are the key to the economic stability of these nations.

As an example, these people are the ones between the age of 15 and 24 years old. They represent 42 percent of the newest HIV infections and make up about one-third of the global total of people living with AIDS. When these people face the threat of AIDS, their families and communities are devastated and, of course, HIV also has a particularly devastating impact on the youngest of our global population.

Worldwide, an estimated 14 million children under the age of 15 have lost one or both parents from AIDS. The stories of children who are orphaned by AIDS are heartbreaking to all of us. We cannot afford to ignore the AIDS crisis. We must commit ourselves to doing more, and I hope that this Congress can make that commitment, and I certainly urge and strongly urge the President of the United States to do the same.

CALLING FOR U.S. ACTION ON GLOBAL HIV AND AIDS PANDEMIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to talk about the global AIDS pandemic and the catastrophic consequences of doing so little, too little to combat it here at home and around the world.

Here at home, HIV and AIDS is the number one killer of young black men. Here in the United States, where most are able to afford or have access to the standard of care for this disease, the instance of mortality has declined sharply, thanks to antiretroviral combination therapy. But make no mistake about it, HIV is a clever, still lethal virus, and the emphasis of these drugs is limited.

For many who have developed resistance to these drugs, the treatment is called salvage therapy. Think about the term, salvage therapy. It is shocking and sad that the two words are used in the same breath, but it is true.

The pharmaceutical industry, often with substantial government funding and research support from NIH and CDC, has made great strides, and it will have to do so again because many of the newest HIV cases are diagnosed resistant to one or more of the existing drugs. I call on the pharmaceutical industry to redouble its effort to consider spending much less on public relations and marketing and much more on research and development.

I would ask this Congress to take up and pass the legislation authored by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who has long advocated for an anti-AIDS effort similar to the Manhattan Project.

Twenty million people have died from AIDS in the last two decades. According to the United Nations AIDS agency, 70 million more people could perish in the next 20 years.

Looking internationally, the picture is bleak and in danger of becoming a world destabilizing force, a holocaust due to woefully inadequate resources. The problem is not limited to African nations, which currently have the greatest share of the infection. Other developing countries, as well as Russia and China, are only just coming to grips with the severity of the HIV and AIDS epidemic.