

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. CON. RES. 83, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. STENHOLM OF TEXAS**

Strike all after resolving clause and insert the following:

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

3 The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution
4 on the budget for fiscal year 2001 is hereby revised and
5 replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the
6 budget for fiscal year 2002 and that the appropriate budgetary
7 levels for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 are hereby
8 set forth.

9 **SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

10 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for
11 each of fiscal years 2001 through 2011:

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 2001: \$1,606,800,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,680,600,000,000

18 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,754,400,000,000

19 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,832,900,000,000

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17 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,680,600,000,000

18 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,754,400,000,000

19 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,832,900,000,000

1 Fiscal year 2005: \$ 1,916,700,000,000

2 Fiscal year 2006: \$ 1,996,700,000,000

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

6 Fiscal year 2001: \$ 23,230,000,000

7 Fiscal year 2002: \$ 22,440,000,000

8 Fiscal year 2003: \$ 27,631,000,000

9 Fiscal year 2004: \$ 31,109,000,000

10 Fiscal year 2005: \$ 33,332,000,000

11 Fiscal year 2006: \$ 43,338,000,000

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

15 Fiscal year 2001: \$ 1,535,000,000,000

16 Fiscal year 2002: \$ 1,588,000,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2003: \$ 1,641,000,000,000

18 Fiscal year 2004: \$ 1,700,000,000,000

19 Fiscal year 2005: \$ 1,759,000,000,000

20 Fiscal year 2006: \$ 1,798,000,000,000

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

24 Fiscal year 2001: \$ 1,481,000,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2002: \$ 1,550,000,000,000

1 Fiscal year 2003: \$ 1,617,000,000,000

2 Fiscal year 2004: \$ 1,674,600,000,000

3 Fiscal year 2005: \$ 1,738,000,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006: \$ 1,784,000,000,000

5 (4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforce-
6 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses
7 are as follows:

8 Fiscal year 2001: \$ 90,850,000,000

9 Fiscal year 2002: \$ 84,650,000,000

10 Fiscal year 2003: \$ 100,950,000,000

11 Fiscal year 2004: \$ 113,750,000,000

12 Fiscal year 2005: \$ 121,500,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2006: \$ 150,750,000,000

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

16 Fiscal year 2001: \$ 5,637,200,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2002: \$ 5,585,400,000,000

18 Fiscal year 2003: \$ 5,542,100,000,000

19 Fiscal year 2004: \$ 5,401,300,000,000

20 Fiscal year 2005: \$ 5,385,500,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2006: \$ 5,288,300,000,000

22 **SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

23 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
24 propriate levels of new budget authority and budget out-

1 lays for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 for each major
2 functional category are:

3 (1) National Defense (050):

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ 317,500,000,000

7 (B) Outlays, \$ 301,900,000,000

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$ 329,100,000,000

11 (B) Outlays, \$ 323,500,000,000

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$ 331,200,000,000

15 (B) Outlays, \$ 329,600,000,000

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$ 345,700,000,000

19 (B) Outlays, \$ 338,600,000,000

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$ 357,200,000,000

23 (B) Outlays, \$ 335,400,000,000

24 Fiscal year 2006:

5

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ 367,900,000,0003 (B) Outlays, \$ 359,300,000,000

4 (2) International Affairs (150):

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$ 22,400,000,0008 (B) Outlays, \$ 19,700,000,000

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$ 23,900,000,00012 (B) Outlays, \$ 19,600,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$ 23,800,000,00016 (B) Outlays, \$ 19,800,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$ 24,500,000,00020 (B) Outlays, \$ 20,400,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$ 25,400,000,00024 (B) Outlays, \$ 20,800,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2006:

6

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ 26,100,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$ 21,400,000,000

4 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology

5 (250):

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$ 21,000,000,000

9 (B) Outlays, \$ 19,700,000,000

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$ 23,230,000,000

13 (B) Outlays, \$ 21,690,000,000

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$ 23,680,000,000

17 (B) Outlays, \$ 22,810,000,000

18 Fiscal year 2004:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$ 24,110,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$ 23,540,000,000

22 Fiscal year 2005:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$ 24,670,000,000

25 (B) Outlays, \$ 24,250,000,000

7

1 Fiscal year 2006:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$ 25,350,000,0004 (B) Outlays, \$ 24,776,000,000

5 (4) Energy (270):

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$ 1,200,000,0009 (B) Outlays, \$ -100,000,000

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$ 1,400,000,00013 (B) Outlays, \$ -100,000,000

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$ 1,300,000,00017 (B) Outlays, \$ -100,000,000

18 Fiscal year 2004:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$ 1,300,000,00021 (B) Outlays, \$ -160,000,000

22 Fiscal year 2005:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$ 1,200,000,00025 (B) Outlays, \$ -100,000,000

1 Fiscal year 2006:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$ 1,300,000,000

4 (B) Outlays, \$ 0

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

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$ 28,800,000,000

9 (B) Outlays, \$ 26,400,000,000

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$ 26,650,000,000

13 (B) Outlays, \$ 26,350,000,000

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$ 26,820,000,000

17 (B) Outlays, \$ 26,920,000,000

18 Fiscal year 2004:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$ 27,930,000,000

21 (B) Outlays, \$ 27,330,000,000

22 Fiscal year 2005:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$ 27,830,000,000

25 (B) Outlays, \$ 27,630,000,000

1 Fiscal year 2006:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$ 27,930,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$ 27,730,000,000.
5 (6) Agriculture (350):
6 Fiscal year 2001:
7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$ 31,900,000,000.
9 (B) Outlays, \$ 29,290,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2002:
11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$ 29,530,000,000.
13 (B) Outlays, \$ 27,560,000,000.
14 Fiscal year 2003:
15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$ 29,380,000,000.
17 (B) Outlays, \$ 27,780,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2004:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$ 28,560,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$ 27,090,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2005:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$ 27,750,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$ 26,230,000,000.

10

1 Fiscal year 2006:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$ 27,140,000,000.4 (B) Outlays, \$ 25,510,000,000

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

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$ 3,600,000,000.9 (B) Outlays, \$ 200,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$ 8,920,000,000.13 (B) Outlays, \$ 5,800,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$ 4,900,000,000.17 (B) Outlays, \$ 3,500,000,000

18 Fiscal year 2004:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$ 14,500,000,000.21 (B) Outlays, \$ 10,300,000,000

22 Fiscal year 2005:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$ 13,200,000,00025 (B) Outlays, \$ 9,400,000,000

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Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority,

\$ 13,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, \$ 8,800,000,000

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority,

\$ 2,200,000,000

(B) Outlays, \$ 51,700,000,000

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority,

\$ 60,900,000,000

(B) Outlays, \$ 55,490,000,000

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority,

\$ 58,700,000,000

(B) Outlays, \$ 58,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority,

\$ 59,100,000,000

(B) Outlays, \$ 60,200,000,000

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority,

\$ 59,600,000,000

(B) Outlays, \$ 61,800,000,000

12

1

Fiscal year 2006:

2

(A) New budget authority,

3

\$60,200,000,000

4

(B) Outlays, \$ 63,600,000,000

5

(9) Community and Regional Development

6

(450):

7

Fiscal year 2001:

8

(A) New budget authority,

9

\$11,200,000,000

10

(B) Outlays, \$ 11,300,000,000

11

Fiscal year 2002:

12

(A) New budget authority,

13

\$10,300,000,000

14

(B) Outlays, \$ 11,600,000,000

15

Fiscal year 2003:

16

(A) New budget authority,

17

\$10,600,000,000

18

(B) Outlays, \$ 11,200,000,000

19

Fiscal year 2004:

20

(A) New budget authority,

21

\$10,600,000,000

22

(B) Outlays, \$ 10,700,000,000

23

Fiscal year 2005:

24

(A) New budget authority,

25

\$10,900,000,000

13

1 (B) Outlays, \$ 10,300,000,000

2 Fiscal year 2006:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$ 11,200,000,000.5 (B) Outlays, \$ 10,300,000,000.6 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
7 Social Services (500):

8 Fiscal year 2001:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$ 76,900,000,000.11 (B) Outlays, \$ 69,850,000,000

12 Fiscal year 2002:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$ 84,950,000,000.15 (B) Outlays, \$ 76,630,000,000

16 Fiscal year 2003:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$ 85,300,000,000.19 (B) Outlays, \$ 83,330,000,000

20 Fiscal year 2004:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$ 87,770,000,00023 (B) Outlays, \$ 85,030,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2005:

14

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ 91,810,000,000.3 (B) Outlays, \$ 88,080,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ 95,890,000,0007 (B) Outlays, \$ 91,800,000,000

8 (11) Health (550):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$ 182,600,000,00012 (B) Outlays, \$ 175,500,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$ 192,600,000,00016 (B) Outlays, \$ 189,800,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$ 215,500,000,00020 (B) Outlays, \$ 211,700,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$ 231,300,000,00024 (B) Outlays, \$ 229,500,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2005:

15

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ 248,500,000,0003 (B) Outlays, \$ 246,100,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ 265,500,000,0007 (B) Outlays, \$ 263,300,000,000

8 (12) Medicare (570):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$ 217,600,000,00012 (B) Outlays, \$ 217,700,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$ 231,100,000,00016 (B) Outlays, \$ 231,100,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$ 257,900,000,00020 (B) Outlays, \$ 257,800,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$ 282,200,000,00024 (B) Outlays, \$ 282,400,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2005:

16

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ 309,400,000,0003 (B) Outlays, \$ 309,400,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ 382,200,000,0007 (B) Outlays, \$ 327,800,000,000

8 (13) Income Security (600):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$ 256,000,000,00012 (B) Outlays, \$ 257,000,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$ 271,100,000,00016 (B) Outlays, \$ 271,800,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$ 281,500,000,00020 (B) Outlays, \$ 281,900,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$ 292,600,000,00024 (B) Outlays, \$ 291,600,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2005:

17

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ 307,000,000,0003 (B) Outlays, \$ 305,500,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ 314,600,000,0007 (B) Outlays, \$ 313,100,000,000

8 (14) Social Security (650):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$ 113,400,000,00012 (B) Outlays, \$ 113,400,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$ 113,500,000,00016 (B) Outlays, \$ 113,500,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$ 113,500,000,00020 (B) Outlays, \$ 113,500,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$ 113,600,000,00024 (B) Outlays, \$ 113,600,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2005:

18

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ 3,700,000,0003 (B) Outlays, \$ 3,600,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ 3,800,000,0007 (B) Outlays, \$ 3,800,000,000

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

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$ 46,700,000,00012 (B) Outlays, \$ 46,000,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$ 53,850,000,00016 (B) Outlays, \$ 53,250,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$ 54,460,000,00020 (B) Outlays, \$ 54,060,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$ 56,540,000,00024 (B) Outlays, \$ 56,220,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ 60,680,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$ 60,240,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ 60,260,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$ 59,820,000,000

8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$ 30,600,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$ 30,000,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$ 32,160,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$ 31,300,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$ 33,010,000,000

20 (B) Outlays, \$ 33,400,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$ 33,160,000,000

24 (B) Outlays, \$ 33,850,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2005:

20

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ 34,050,000,0003 (B) Outlays, \$ 34,310,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ 35,000,000,0007 (B) Outlays, \$ 34,690,000,000

8 (17) General Government (800):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$ 16,800,000,00012 (B) Outlays, \$ 16,000,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$ 17,700,000,00016 (B) Outlays, \$ 17,400,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$ 16,400,000,00020 (B) Outlays, \$ 16,400,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$ 16,700,000,00024 (B) Outlays, \$ 16,600,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2005:

21

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$17,100,000,000

3 (B) Outlays, \$16,700,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$17,500,000,000

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000

8 (18) Net Interest (900):

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$205,200,000,000

12 (B) Outlays, \$205,400,000,000

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$184,600,000,000

16 (B) Outlays, \$182,600,000,000

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$172,300,000,000

20 (B) Outlays, \$171,900,000,000

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$155,800,000,000

24 (B) Outlays, \$154,300,000,000

25 Fiscal year 2005:

22

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$ 134,300,000,000
3 (B) Outlays, \$ 133,800,000,000
4 Fiscal year 2006:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$ 112,600,000,000
7 (B) Outlays, \$ 112,400,000,000
8 (19) Allowances (920):
9 Fiscal year 2001:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$ -500,000,000
12 (B) Outlays, \$ -300,000,000
13 Fiscal year 2002:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$ 300,000,000
16 (B) Outlays, \$ 1,000,000,000
17 Fiscal year 2003:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$ 3,900,000,000
20 (B) Outlays, \$ 3,500,000,000
21 Fiscal year 2004:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$ 4,500,000,000
24 (B) Outlays, \$ 3,000,000,000
25 Fiscal year 2005:

23

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$ 4,700,000,000
3 (B) Outlays, \$ 4,150,000,000
4 Fiscal year 2006:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$ 4,800,000,000
7 (B) Outlays, \$ 4,600,000,000
8 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
9 Fiscal year 2001:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$ -46,170,000,000
12 (B) Outlays, \$ -46,170,000,000
13 Fiscal year 2002:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$ -47,890,000,000
16 (B) Outlays, \$ -47,890,000,000
17 Fiscal year 2003:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$ -59,020,000,000
20 (B) Outlays, \$ -59,020,000,000
21 Fiscal year 2004:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$ -66,220,000,000
24 (B) Outlays, \$ -66,220,000,000
25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$ -57,600,000,000

3 (B) Outlays, \$ -57,600,000,000

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$ -62,590,000,000

7 (B) Outlays, \$ -62,590,000,000

8 **SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

9 (a) SUBMISSIONS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
 10 WAYS AND MEANS FOR TAX RELIEF.—The House Com-
 11 mittee on Ways and Means shall submit to the Committee
 12 on the Budget recommendations pursuant to section
 13 (c)(2)(D)(ii) not later than July 24, 2001, that consists
 14 of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to re-
 15 duce the total level of revenues by not more than:
 16 \$ 23,230,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$ 22,410,000,000 for fiscal year
 17 2002, \$ 27,631,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$ 31,109,000,000 for fis-
 18 cal year 2004, \$ 33,332,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and
 19 \$ 43,338,000,000 for fiscal year 2006

20 (b) SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES ON EN-
 21 ERGY AND COMMERCE AND WAYS AND MEANS FOR MEDI-
 22 CARE REFORM AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.—(1) Not later
 23 than July 24, 2001, the House Committees named in
 24 paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the
 25 House Committee on the Budget.

1 (2)(A) The House Committee on Energy and Com-
 2 merce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
 3 that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays,
 4 as follows: \$ 0 for fiscal year 2001, \$ 2,000,000,000
 5 fiscal year 2002, \$ 4,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2003,
 6 \$ 22,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$ 26,000,000,000
 7 2005, and \$ 31,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

8 (B) The House Committee on Ways and Means
 9 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide
 10 direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows:
 11 \$ _____ for fiscal year 2001, \$ _____ for fiscal year
 12 2002, \$ _____ for fiscal year 2003, \$ _____ for fis-
 13 cal year 2004, \$ _____ for fiscal year 2005, and
 14 \$ _____ for fiscal year 2006.

15 (c) OTHER SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES.—

16 (1) Not later than September 11, 2001, the House Com-
 17 mittees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their rec-
 18 ommendations to the House Committee on the Budget.

19 (2)(A) The House Committee on Agriculture shall re-
 20 port changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide
 21 direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows:
 22 \$ 7,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$ 10,245,000,000
 23 2002, \$ 10,675,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$ 10,619,000,000
 24 cal year 2004, \$ 10,022,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and
 25 \$ 9,848,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

1 (B) The House Committee on Education and the
 2 Workforce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdic-
 3 tion that provide direct spending sufficient to increase out-
 4 lays, as follows: \$ 5,000,000 for fiscal year 2001,
 5 \$ 5,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$ 5,000,000 for fiscal year
 6 2003, \$ 5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$ 7,000,000 for fis-
 7 cal year 2005, and \$ 10,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

8 (C) The House Committee on Energy and Commerce
 9 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that
 10 provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as
 11 follows: \$ 0 for fiscal year 2001, \$ 180,000,000 for
 12 fiscal year 2002, \$ 1,166,000,000 for fiscal year 2003,
 13 \$ 1,361,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$ 1,481,000,000 for fiscal year
 14 2005, and \$ 1,636,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

15 (D) The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall
 16 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide
 17 direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows:
 18 \$ 0 for fiscal year 2001, \$ 1,872,000,000 for fiscal year
 19 2002, \$ 1,951,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$ 2,057,000,000 for fis-
 20 cal year 2004, \$ 2,165,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and
 21 \$ 2,379,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

22 (d) ____.—After receiving the recommendations re-
 23 ported pursuant to subsections (a), (b) and (c), the House
 24 Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a rec-

1 onconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations with-
2 out any substantive revision.

3 (e) SPECIAL RULES.—In the House, if any bill re-
4 ported pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection
5 (c)(2)(D)(ii), amendment thereto or conference report
6 thereon, has refundable tax provisions that increase out-
7 lays, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may
8 increase the amount of new budget authority provided by
9 such provisions (and outlays flowing therefrom) allocated
10 to the Committee on Ways and Means and adjust the rev-
11 enue levels set forth in such subsection accordingly such
12 that the increase in outlays and reduction in revenue re-
13 sulting from such bill does not exceed the amounts speci-
14 fied in subsection (a) or subsection (c)(2)(D)(ii), as appli-
15 cable.

16 (f) In carrying out reconciliation instructions under
17 this section respecting any changes in laws within its juris-
18 diction to increase outlays or reduce revenues, the applica-
19 ble House committees shall only recommend changes that
20 will be fully phased-in by the close of fiscal year 2006.

21 **SEC. 5. RESERVE FOR DEBT REDUCTION AND STRENGTH-**
22 **ENING SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE.**

23 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
24 the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider
25 any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment

1 thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a
2 surplus for any of fiscal years 2001 through 2006 to be
3 less than the sum of the level set forth in subsection (b)
4 and the level of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust
5 Fund set forth in section 6, except as provided for in sub-
6 section (c).

7 (b) DEBT REDUCTION RESERVE.—

8 (1) The sums referred to in subsection (a) are
9 as follows:

10 (A) Fiscal year 2002: \$48,650,000,000.

11 (B) Fiscal year 2003: \$61,950,000,000.

12 (C) Fiscal year 2004: \$72,750,000,000.

13 (D) Fiscal year 2005: \$81,500,000,000.

14 (E) Fiscal year 2006: \$106,750,000,000.

15 (2) The funds in the debt reduction reserve
16 shall be used exclusively for buying back publicly
17 held debt, except as provided for in subsection (c).

18 (c) EXCEPTION FOR LEGISLATION STRENGTHENING
19 SOCIAL SECURITY OR MEDICARE SOLVENCY.—

20 (1) Subsections (a) shall not apply to social se-
21 curity reform legislation or medicare reform legisla-
22 tion.

23 (2) For purposes of this subsection, social secu-
24 rity reform legislation refers to legislation that the
25 chief actuary of the Social Security Administration

1 certifies extends the solvency of the Federal Old Age
2 and Survivors Trust Fund and the Federal Disability
3 Insurance Trust fund, taken together, for 75 years.

4 (3) For purposes of this subsection, Medicare
5 reform legislation refers to legislation that the chief
6 actuary of the Health Care Financing Administra-
7 tion certifies extends the solvency of the Federal be-
8 yond 2050.

9 **SEC. 6. ENFORCEMENT OF MEDICARE LEVELS.**

10 (a) It shall not be in order in the House or Senate
11 to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion,
12 or conference report that would cause a decrease in sur-
13 pluses or an increase in deficits of the Federal Hospital
14 Insurance Trust Fund in any year relative to the levels
15 set forth in subsection (b). This paragraph shall not apply
16 to amounts to be expended from the Hospital Insurance
17 Trust Fund for purposes relating to programs within part
18 A of Medicare as provided in law on the date of enactment
19 of this paragraph.

20 (b) The amounts referred to in subsection (a) are as
21 follows:

22 (1) Fiscal year 2002: \$36,000,000,000.

23 (2) Fiscal year 2003: \$39,000,000,000.

24 (3) Fiscal year 2004: \$41,000,000,000.

25 (4) Fiscal year 2005: \$40,000,000,000.

1 (5) Fiscal year 2006: \$44,000,000,000.

2 **SEC. 7. RESERVE FUND FOR EMERGENCIES.**

3 (a) ADJUSTMENTS FOR EMERGENCIES.—In the
4 House, after the reporting of a bill or joint resolution by
5 the Committee on Appropriations, the offering of an
6 amendment thereto, or the submission of a conference re-
7 port thereon, the chairman of the Committee on the Budg-
8 et shall increase the allocation of new budget authority
9 and outlays under section 302(a) of the Congressional
10 Budget Act of 1974 for fiscal year 2002 by the amount
11 provided by that measure for an emergency that the chair-
12 man so determines and certifies. Adjustments to such allo-
13 cation made under this subsection may be made only for
14 amounts for emergencies in excess of \$1,923,000,000 in
15 new budget authority for fiscal year 2002 and the total
16 of any such adjustments for such fiscal year shall not ex-
17 ceed \$5,600,000,000 in new budget authority.

18 (b) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

19 (1) The term “emergency” means a situation
20 (other than a threat to national security) that—

21 (A) requires new budget authority (and
22 outlays flowing therefrom) to prevent the immi-
23 nent loss of life or property or in response to
24 the loss of life or property; and

25 (B) is unanticipated.

1 (2) The term "unanticipated" means that the
2 underlying situation is—

3 (A) sudden, which means quickly coming
4 into being or not building up over time;

5 (B) urgent, which means a pressing and
6 compelling need requiring immediate action;

7 (C) unforeseen, which means not predicted
8 or anticipated as an emerging need; and

9 (D) temporary, which means not of a per-
10 manent duration.

11 (c) DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES.—As soon as
12 practicable, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget
13 of the House shall, after consulting with the chairman of
14 the Committee on Appropriations of the House, publish
15 in the Congressional Record guidelines for application of
16 the definition of emergency set forth in subsection (b).

17 (d) COMMITTEE EXPLANATION OF EMERGENCY LEG-
18 ISLATION.—Whenever the Committee on Appropriations
19 of the House (including a committee of conference) reports
20 any bill or joint resolution that provides new budget au-
21 thority for any emergency, the report accompanying that
22 bill or joint resolution (or the joint explanatory statement
23 of managers in the case of a conference report on any such
24 bill or joint resolution) shall explain the reasons such
25 amount designated under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Bal-

1 nanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1974
2 falls within the definition of emergency set forth in sub-
3 section (b) pursuant to the guidelines published under
4 subsection (c).

5 (e) CBO REPORT ON THE BUDGET.—The Director
6 of the Congressional Budget Office shall include in each
7 report submitted under section 202(e)(1) of the Congres-
8 sional Budget Act of 1974 the average annual enacted lev-
9 els of discretionary budget authority and the resulting out-
10 lays for emergencies for the 5 fiscal years preceding the
11 fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent reso-
12 lution on the budget.

13 (f) SECTION 314(B)(1) ADJUSTMENT.—Section
14 314(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall
15 not apply in the House—

16 (1) for fiscal year 2001; or

17 (2) for fiscal year 2002 or any subsequent fiscal
18 year, except for emergencies affecting national secu-
19 rity.

20 **SEC. 7. USE OF CBO ESTIMATES IN ENFORCEMENT OF RES-**
21 **OLUTION.**

22 For purposes of enforcing the budgetary aggregates
23 and allocations under this resolution, the chairman of the
24 House Committee on the Budget shall, in advising the pre-
25 siding officer on the cost of any piece of legislation, rely

1 exclusively on estimates prepared by the Congressional
2 Budget Office or the Joint Tax Committee, in a form cer-
3 tified by that agency to be consistent with its own eco-
4 nomic and technical estimates, unless in each case he first
5 receives the approval of the Committee on the Budget by
6 recorded vote to use a different estimate.

7 **SEC. 8. TAX CUTS AND NEW SPENDING CONTINGENT ON**
8 **DEBT REDUCTION.**

9 Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolu-
10 tion, it shall not be in order to consider a reconciliation
11 bill pursuant to section 4 of this resolution or any legisla-
12 tion reducing revenues for the period of fiscal years 2002
13 to 2006 or increasing outlays for mandatory spending pro-
14 grams unless there is a certification by Director of the
15 Congressional Budget Office that the House has approved
16 legislation which—

17 (1) ensures that a sufficient portion of the on-
18 budget surplus is reserved for debt retirement to put
19 the government on a path to reduce the publicly held
20 debt below \$1,700,000,000,000 by the end of fiscal
21 year 2006 under current economic and technical
22 projections; and

23 (2) legislation has been enacted which estab-
24 lishes points of order or other protections to ensure
25 that funds reserved for debt retirement may not be

1 used for any other purpose, except for adjustments
2 to reflect economic and technical changes in budget
3 projections.

4 **SEC. 9. ADJUSTMENT FOR REVISION OF BUDGET SUR-**
5 **PLUSES.**

6 (a) ALLOCATION OF INCREASED SURPLUS PROJEC-
7 TIONS.—If the Congressional Budget Office report re-
8 ferred to in subsection (b) projects an increase in the sur-
9 plus for fiscal year 2000, fiscal year 2001, and the period
10 of fiscal years 2002 through 2006 over the corresponding
11 levels set forth in its economic and budget forecast for
12 2001 submitted pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Con-
13 gressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of the Com-
14 mittee on the Budget of the House shall make the adjust-
15 ments as provided in subsection (c).

16 (b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE UPDATED
17 BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.—The report
18 referred to in subsection (a) is the Congressional Budget
19 Office updated budget forecast for fiscal year 2002.

20 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—If the Committee on Ways and
21 Means reports any reconciliation legislation or other legis-
22 lation reducing revenues exceeding the revenue aggregates
23 in section 2(1)(B), reduce the revenue aggregates in sec-
24 tion 2(1)(A) and increase the amounts the revenues can
25 be reduced by in section 2(1)(B) by an amount not to ex-

1 exceed one-quarter of the increased surplus. If the Commit-
2 tees on Agriculture, Appropriations, Commerce, National
3 Security, or Ways and Means report legislation increasing
4 spending above the allocation for that committee, increase
5 the allocation for that committee and the aggregates set
6 forth in sections 2(2) and 2(3) by an amount not to exceed
7 one-quarter of the increased surplus.

8 (d) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments made pursuant
9 to subsection (c) for any measure shall—

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

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

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

16 ¹⁰ SEC. ~~11~~ APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-
17 CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

18 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations
19 and aggregates made pursuant to section 10, 11, or 12
20 for any measure shall—

21 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
22 ation;

23 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that
24 measure; and

1 poses, such as the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
2 Trust Fund, the Disability Insurance Trust Fund,
3 and the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund;

4 (2) the assets of the Department of Defense
5 Military Retirement Fund are used to finance the
6 military retirement and survivor benefit programs of
7 the Department of Defense;

8 (3) the Department of Defense Military Retire-
9 ment Fund is facing a long-term unfunded actuarial
10 liability which will require all of the fund's current
11 surplus to pay the retirement and survivor benefits
12 promised to current and future members of the
13 Armed Forces; and

14 (4) the assets in the Department of Defense
15 Military Retirement Fund are included in the cal-
16 culation of the Federal budget surplus and account
17 for approximately \$100,000,000,000 of the esti-
18 mated Federal budget surplus during the next 10
19 years.

20 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the
21 House of Representatives that any portion of the Federal
22 budget surplus attributable to the Department of Defense
23 Military Retirement Fund should be used exclusively for
24 the financing of the military retirement and survivor ben-
25 efit programs of the Department of Defense, and not for

1 the financing of tax policy changes, new Federal spending,
2 or any other purpose.

3 SEC. ¹²~~13~~. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SURPLUS PRO-
4 JECTIONS.

5 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

6 (1) disagreements on objective budget surplus
7 figures, in the annual budget and appropriations
8 process, have led to repetitive and time-consuming
9 budget votes, decreasing the time available for con-
10 sideration and oversight of federal programs, under-
11 mining legislation to provide responsible tax relief,
12 and delaying enactment of legislation necessary to
13 fund the Government;

14 (2) Congress and the Administration want to
15 work together to do everything possible to maintain
16 a strong and growing economy;

17 (3) an agreement on baseline estimates will pre-
18 vent us from undermining the fiscal discipline that
19 has contributed to our economic strength and allow
20 Congress and the Administration to address their
21 collective priorities in a responsible, bipartisan man-
22 ner:

23 (3) a bipartisan majority of the Members of the
24 House of Representatives and the Senate have voted

1 to protect the social security and medicare trust
2 funds;

3 (4) empirical evidence and the Congressional
4 Budget Office agree that changes in economic condi-
5 tions make projections based on ten-year forecasts
6 highly uncertain;

7 (5) the caps on discretionary spending are set
8 to expire at the end of fiscal year 2002 and no for-
9 mal rules will be in place to contain the growth in
10 discretionary spending;

11 (6) baseline estimates typically overstate the
12 size of available surpluses by not assuming costs of
13 extending or changing policies that affect revenues,
14 such as expiring tax provisions and the cost of in-
15 dexing the alternative minimum tax (AMT) to pro-
16 tect middle-class families from the AMT; and

17 (7) current baseline estimates do not recognize
18 underlying demographic pressures that will incur fu-
19 ture obligations that may threaten projected sur-
20 pluses outside the ten-year budget window.

21 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the
22 House that future budget resolutions, as well as all tax
23 and spending legislation, should maintain our commitment
24 to fiscal responsibility by using agreed-upon surplus, tax,
25 and spending figures derived from the following principles:

1 (1) The size of the available surplus should ex-
2 clude social security and medicare trust funds.

3 (2) The uncertainty of long-term economic fore-
4 casts should be recognized.

5 (3) Realistic assumptions for the growth in dis-
6 cretionary spending should be accounted for.

7 (4) The projected surplus should be adjusted to
8 recognize that scoring conventions do not incor-
9 porate the costs of policies that Congress historically
10 reauthorizes.

11 (5) There should be a recognition that the Fed-
12 eral Government will incur sizable, future obligations
13 due to demographic pressures set to occur upon the
14 retirement of our baby-boom generation.

15 SEC. ¹³ ~~14~~ SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BUDGET EN-
16 FORCEMENT.

17 It is the sense of Congress that legislation should be
18 enacted legislation enforcing this resolution by—

19 (1) establishing a plan to retire half of the pub-
20 licly held debt by the end of fiscal year 2006;

21 (2) setting discretionary spending limits for
22 budget authority and outlays at the levels set forth
23 in this resolution for each of the next five years;

1 (3) extending the pay as you go rules set forth
2 in Section 252 of the BBEDCA for the next ten
3 years; and

4 (4) establishing modified line item veto author-
5 ity requiring Congressional votes on rescissions sub-
6 mitted by the President and reducing the discre-
7 tionary spending limits to reflect savings from any
8 rescissions enacted into law.

9 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE UNCERTAINTY**
10 **OF BUDGET FORECASTS.**

11 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

12 (1) the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has
13 not produced ten year forecasts frequently enough to
14 produce meaningful averages of its ten-year projec-
15 tion errors;

16 (2) 71 percent of the projected surplus outside
17 of Social Security and Medicare occurs in the second
18 half of the ten-year projection, the period more sub-
19 ject to error;

20 (3) based on its own record, CBO concludes
21 that the estimated surpluses could be off in one di-
22 rection or the other, on average, by about \$52 billion
23 in 2001, \$120 billion in 2002, and \$412 billion in
24 2006.

1 (4) if this uncertainty continues to grow in
2 years six through ten at the same rate it has proven
3 to grow in years one through five, CBO's expected
4 surplus in 2011, excluding Social Security and Medi-
5 care, would be expressed as \$524 billion, plus or
6 minus \$800 billion; and

7 (5) recognizing these uncertainties, the Chair-
8 man of the Federal Reserve Board has warned that
9 “we need to resist those policies that could readily
10 resurrect the deficits of the past and the fiscal im-
11 balances that followed in their wake”, while the
12 Comptroller General testified that “no one should
13 design tax or spending policies pegged to the precise
14 numbers in any 10-year forecast”;

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

17 (1) this resolution recognizes the uncertainty of
18 10-year budget projections; and

19 (2) a reserve fund, consisting of non-Social Se-
20 curity, non-Medicare surpluses should be created to
21 ensure that the Social Security and Medicare trust
22 funds are protected in the event surplus projections
23 do not materialize; and (3) surplus funds material-
24 izing from this reserve in calendar years six through

1 ten should be dedicated to new revenue reducing ini-
2 tiatives.