

FISCAL YEAR 2002 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF APRIL 30, 2002

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	0	0	1,672,118
Permanents and other spending legislation	994,555	945,635	0
Appropriation legislation	1,011,996	1,000,944	0
Offsetting receipts	-322,403	-322,403	0
Total, enacted in previous sessions	1,684,148	1,624,236	1,672,118
Action this session:			
An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates (P.L. 107-139)	-195	-180	0
Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-147)	5,984	5,755	-42,526
Total, action this session	5,789	5,575	-42,526
Entitlements and mandatories: Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs			
Total Current Level	-18,054	1,816	0
Total Budget Resolution	1,670,534	1,631,627	1,629,592
Total Budget Resolution	1,679,172	1,644,607	1,638,202
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	0
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	-8,638	-12,980	-8,610
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2002-2006:			
House Current Level	0	0	8,790,551
House Budget Resolution	0	0	8,878,506
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	0	0	-87,955

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, 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. Public Law 107-117 contains language that increases the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2002, and Public Law 107-147 revises budget authority and outlay allocations to accommodate emergency spending. To date, the Budget Committee has increased the budget authority allocation in the budget resolution by \$52,684 million and the outlay allocation by \$54,133 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 \$1,671,883 million.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

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

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

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

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

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

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues well know, just a few hours ago this body engaged in what I have heard many Members say was an enormously deliberative debate about the position the United States would take with Israel. I have even heard some of my junior Members suggesting that there was not enough time for us to engage in a more thorough debate to explain to the American

people the heartfelt positions that many of us have.

I was in that category. Because of the need to confine our remarks to a certain period of time, I felt compelled to share with my colleagues the road map that I think is imperative that we try and follow, away from any accusations or suggestions that the heartfelt, conscience-felt positions that many Members express are any less than any others.

I think it is important to note that this Nation has a long standing history that cannot be changed of being a very close friend of Israel. It is a friendship born out of the recognition of our own commitment, our mutual commitment to democracy. It is a blessing from the perspective that the United States is a mosaic. We come from the continent of Africa. We come from South America. We come from the Mideast, both Muslim and Jew. We come from many, many places, and therefore, it is by this reason that there is a great interest in this Nation about the various issues that abound in the world because so many of us come from different places.

It is for this reason that I would hope that the resolution offered today does not start any of us away from the ultimate goal. It is the preservation of our good friend Israel, but it is the recognition, as I said in my remarks, of the humanity and dignity of the Palestinian people, and as well, recognizing the value of the Palestinian State.

I would like to address this question of whether this message of a resolution should, in fact, put a spear in the peace process. Mr. Speaker, these are only words. Words cannot keep anyone who is committed to the peace process away from the peace table. That goes for the United States, that goes for Mr. Sharon, and it goes for Mr. Arafat.

I would say to the President that if all of us had had our wishes, we would have been involved in this process starting early on, but now we are at a

point where the involvement is crucial. I think the participation of Mr. Bush is vital, and I would encourage him to continue that participation.

I believe Secretary Powell should return, and as we return him back to the Mideast, I would encourage the Nation to give him our full support in the position of Secretary of State.

I would offer to say that many times we have utilized past Presidents, and I would encourage the utilization of past Presidents. Let me cite as an example, I am not from Ireland, but I have had the pleasure of being engaged in the peace process in a limited fashion as a Member of Congress and remember traveling with the former chairman of the International Relations Committee the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), making sure that we went to every single component of that whole process, meeting Gerry Adams and the unionists, and I cannot call all the names, but we were in southern Ireland and Northern Ireland. We did not leave until we met with every single component. We did not want anyone to believe they were not important.

That is what I think our challenge is after this resolution. I do not want the words of this resolution to completely cause us to move away from peace.

Let me bring to the attention of my colleagues, maybe they are not recognizing that the language in the resolution says in particular, among other things, it urges all parties in the region, all parties in the region, to pursue vigorously efforts to establish a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. It does not leave out Chairman Arafat. It does not leave out Prime Minister Sharon. It says everyone.

Then the resolution also specifically states it encourages the international community to take action to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people. I would expand that to help rebuild the structure of Palestine.