

Section 202 covers (among other things) the classic example of a shift: moving a payday from one year into another.⁹⁴² Section 202 also covers, however, novel proposals to shift spending from one year to another such as "outlay management" schemes that empower an executive department official to shift the payment of bills from one year to another so as to keep outlay rates artificially lower than those that would naturally flow from a given amount of budget authority.

The evil Congress sought to remedy had to do with transfers from one year to the immediately adjacent fiscal year. Congress did not intend for this section to address the general issue of asset sales and prepayments (actions which collapse receipts from a long series of years into one year). (Note, however, that section 202 could apply to asset sales or prepayments that are shifted from one year into an adjacent fiscal year.) Section 251(a)(6)(I) of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings addresses asset sales and prepayments generally in defining the baseline for Gramm-Rudman-Hollings purposes.⁹⁴³ Congress has addressed the issue of scoring assets sales annually in budget resolutions.⁹⁴⁴

⁹⁴² See, e.g., *Foley Opposes Payday Switch For Agencies*, Wash. Post, July 19, 1989, at A8, col. 1; Morgan, *Budget Plan for Agencies Includes Payday Shift*, Wash. Post, July 18, 1989, at A6, col. 5; *Floating Paydays*, Wash. Post, June 26, 1989, at A10, col. 1.

⁹⁴³ See *supra* p. 399.

⁹⁴⁴ See section 6 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget -- Fiscal Year 1990 (H. Con. Res. 106), H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 101-50, 101st Cong., 1st Sess. (1989); section 4 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget -- Fiscal Year 1989 (H. Con. Res. 268), H.R. Conf. Rep. 100-658, 100th Cong., 2d Sess. (1988); and sections 7 and 8 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget -- Fiscal Year 1988 (H. Con. Res. 93), S. Conf. Rep. 100-76, 100th Cong., 1st Sess. (1987).