

increasing direct spending¹¹⁴³ or decreasing revenues be on a pay-as-you-go basis; and

§ 250(b)(3) (3) to enforce the deficit targets specifically set forth¹¹⁴⁴ in the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (with adjustments as provided herein-after);

applied in the order set forth above.¹¹⁴⁵

§ 250(c) (c) DEFINITIONS.¹¹⁴⁶ —

¹¹⁴³ Section 250(c)(8) defines "direct spending." See *infra* p. 444.

¹¹⁴⁴ Section 601(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act defines "maximum deficit amount." See *supra* pp. 299-300.

¹¹⁴⁵ The statement of managers accompanying the conference report on the Budget Enforcement Act explains generally the sequestration mechanisms that the Act added:

TITLE XIII — BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990

The conference agreement adds new enforcement mechanisms for discretionary spending[,] entitlements, and rece[ip]ts to preserve the deficit reduction achieved by this Act over the next five years. The conference agreement adds a pay-as-you-go mechanism to ensure that any new entitlement or receipt legislation will not increase the deficit. The conference agreement also sets forth limits (caps) on discretionary spending provided in the annual appropriations process for each of fiscal years 1991 through 1995, and enforces these through a mechanism to require across-the-board cuts within any category to make up for any overages. To enforce deficit targets in fiscal years 1994 and 1995, the conference agreement extends the existing Gramm-Rudman-Hollings mechanism through fiscal year 1995, but with new procedures to allow adjustment for revised economic and technical estimates, in 1994 and 1995 at the President's option.

H.R. CONF. REP. No. 101-964, 101st Cong., 2d Sess. 1151 (1990), *reprinted in* 1990 U.S.C.A.N. 2374, 2856.

¹¹⁴⁶ Section 13101(a) of the Budget Enforcement Act added section 250(c). See *infra* p. 701. For legislative history of section 250(c), see *infra* note 1197 (at the end of this section).