

¹⁶⁵¹(...continued)

mean the amounts set forth in that section "as adjusted in strict conformance with sections 251, 252, and 253 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 [Gramm-Rudman-Hollings]." Section 257(b)(3) of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (2 U.S.C. § 907(b)(3) (Supp. II 1990)) requires that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, when calculating the baseline deficit under section 253 of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (2 U.S.C. [§] 903 (Supp. II 1990)) for purposes of determining the adjustment to the maximum deficit amounts set forth in section 601(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act, "the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund shall be included in all calculations required by this Act [Gramm-Rudman-Hollings]." (Section 13101(e) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. No. 101-508, § 13101(e), 104 Stat. 1388, 1388-591 to -593) amended section 257(b)(3) of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to read as it now does.)

The requirement in section 606 (b) and (c) of the Congressional Budget Act (2 U.S.C. § 665e (b) & (c) (Supp. II 1990)) that the budget resolution not exceed the adjusted maximum deficit amount thus requires that the budget resolution include Hospital Insurance Trust Fund receipts and disbursements in the calculation of the deficit for purposes of comparison with the maximum deficit amount and thus, necessarily, requires calculating aggregate amounts for budget authority, outlays and revenues that include Hospital Insurance. The conferees note that this treatment of hospital insurance is consistent with amendments to the definition of budget authority in section 3(2)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act (2 U.S.C. § 622(2)(B) (Supp. II 1990)) that by implication include hospital insurance obligations as budget authority for purposes of that Act, and is also similar to the treatment (in terms of displays and allocations) that budget resolutions gave the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds in budget resolutions covering fiscal years 1987 through 1991.

The requirement that the budget resolution not exceed the adjusted maximum deficit amount also has force following adoption of the budget resolution. Compliance with the maximum deficit amount is enforced in the budget process through points of order against any legislation that would cause the maximum deficit amount to be exceeded. This is accomplished in the Senate by section 605((b)) of the Congressional Budget Act (2 U.S.C. § 665(d) (Supp. II 1990)) and in both Houses by points of order under Congressional Budget Act sections 302 (2 U.S.C. § 633 (1988 & Supp. II 1990)) (enforcing committee spending allocations) and 311 (2 U.S.C. § 642 (1988)) (enforcing budget authority, outlay and revenue totals in the resolution).

For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution through the budget process, therefore, the statement of managers also allocates total levels of spending to House and Senate Committees that include hospital insurance. The conferees intend that the House and Senate Budget Committees will

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