

<sup>1004</sup>(...continued)

(1) from time to time the United States Government should sell assets; and

(2) the amounts realized from such asset sales will not recur on an annual basis and do not reduce the demand for credit.

(b) **BUDGETARY TREATMENT.** — For purposes of points of order under this concurrent resolution and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the amounts realized from sales of assets (other than loan assets) shall not be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.** — For purposes of this section —

(1) the term "sale of an asset" shall have the same meaning as under section 250(c)(21) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as amended by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990); and

(2) the term shall not include asset sales mandated by law before September 18, 1987, and routine, ongoing asset sales at levels consistent with agency operations in fiscal year 1986.

Concurrent Resolution Setting Forth the Congressional Budget for the United States Government for the Fiscal Years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998, H. Con. Res. 64, 103d Cong., 1st Sess., § 8, 139 CONG. REC. H1747, H1751 (daily ed. Mar. 31, 1993) (adopted). For similar provisions in prior budget resolutions, see Concurrent Resolution on the Budget — Fiscal Year 1992, H. Con. Res. 121, 102d Cong., 1st Sess., § 7, 105 Stat. 2414, 2429 (1991); Concurrent Resolution on the Budget — Fiscal Year 1991, H. Con. Res. 310, 101st Cong., 2d Sess., § 5, 104 Stat. 5163, 5180 (1990); Concurrent Resolution on the Budget — Fiscal Year 1990, H. Con. Res. 106, 101st Cong., 1st Sess., § 6, 103 Stat. 2540, 2552 (1989); Concurrent Resolution on the Budget — Fiscal Year 1989, H. Con. Res. 268, 100th Cong., 2d Sess., § 4, 102 Stat. 4875, 4883-84 (1988); Concurrent Resolution on the Budget — Fiscal Year 1988, H. Con. Res. 93, 100th Cong., 1st Sess., § 7, 101 Stat. 1986, 2001 (1987).

The Senate Budget Committee report on the fiscal year 1994 budget resolution explains the language:

This section should prevent the use for spending of the proceeds from asset sales. It does this by prohibiting the counting of asset sales for all purposes of the Congressional Budget Act. This provision is consistent with section 257(e) of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (2 U.S.C. § 907(e) (Supp. III 1991)), which prohibits the counting of asset sales for the purposes of determining whether that Act calls for across-the-board cuts. This section does not preclude asset sales, nor does it determine whether an action consti-

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