

passed in identical form to present to the President for signature. Each separately enrolled provision would be presented independently to the President for signature, allowing the veto of some “bills” with spending provisions to which the President objects while allowing signing the others. While such legislation has been proposed at various times in the past as a way of providing the President with something like a line item veto, Congress has not enacted separate enrollment procedures. (*See also* Impoundment; Line Item Veto; Rescission.)

Sequester

See under Sequestration.

Sequestration (Budget Enforcement Act Term)

Under Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) provisions, which expired in 2002, the cancellation of budgetary resources provided by discretionary appropriations or direct spending laws. New budget authority, unobligated balances, direct spending authority, and obligation limitations were “sequestrable” resources; that is, they were subject to reduction or cancellation under a presidential sequester order. (*See also* Budgetary Resources; Entitlement Authority; Gramm-Rudman-Hollings; Impoundment; Rescission.)

Special Fund Accounts

See under Federal Fund Accounts *under* Accounts in the President’s Budget.

Spending Caps

Overall limits on discretionary spending, which were originally set in the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) and the enforcement of which expired at the end of fiscal year 2002. Congress, however, continues to set limits on discretionary spending, typically in concurrent budget resolutions, which are enforceable during the congressional budget process. (*See also* Discretionary; Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.)