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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Ms. GREENE of Utah].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 7, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable ENID GREENE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Remind each person, O gracious God, of the blessedness of giving rather than receiving, of the exhilaration of service to others and the fulfillment that comes with contributions to noble causes, of the joy that comes when there is hope for the day and peace at the end. As there is no other gift that so truly makes us human, we acknowledge you, O God, with the gifts of thankfulness and gratitude. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California [Mr. HERGER] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HERGER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 178, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1997

Mr. HERGER submitted the following conference report and statement on the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 178) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1997 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. CON. RES. 178)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 178) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1997 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997.

The Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1997 is hereby established and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998 through 2002 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 415. Sense of Congress regarding requirements that welfare recipients be drug-free.
Sec. 416. Sense of Congress on an accurate index for inflation.
Sec. 417. Sense of Congress that the 1993 income tax increase on social security benefits should be repealed.
Sec. 418. Sense of Congress regarding the Administration's practice regarding the prosecution of drug smugglers.
Sec. 419. Sense of Congress on corporate subsidies.
Sec. 420. Sense of Congress regarding welfare reform.
Sec. 421. Sense of Congress on FCC spectrum auctions.
Sec. 422. Sense of the House on emergencies.
Sec. 423. Sense of the Senate on funding to assist youth at risk.
Sec. 424. Sense of the Senate on long-term trends in budget estimates.
Sec. 425. Sense of the Senate on repeal of the gas tax.
Sec. 426. Sense of the Senate regarding the use of budgetary savings.
Sec. 427. Sense of the Senate regarding the transfer of excess Government computers to public schools.
Sec. 428. Sense of the Senate on Federal retreats.
Sec. 429. Sense of the Senate regarding the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation.
Sec. 430. Sense of the Senate regarding equal retirement savings for homemakers.
Sec. 431. Sense of the Senate on the National Institutes of Health funding for anti-addiction drugs.
Sec. 432. Sense of the Senate regarding the extension of the employer education assistance exclusion under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
Sec. 433. Sense of the Senate regarding the Economic Development Administration placing high priority on maintaining field-based economic development representatives.
Sec. 434. Sense of the Senate on LIHEAP.
Sec. 435. Sense of the Senate on Davis-Bacon.
Sec. 436. Sense of the Senate on reimbursement of the United States for operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort.
Sec. 437. Sense of the Senate on solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund.
Sec. 438. Sense of the Senate on the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.
Sec. 439. Sense of the Senate regarding the funding of Amtrak.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $1,083,728,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,130,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,177,467,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,231,178,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,290,661,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,359,046,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: −$16,627,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: −$18,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: −$20,890,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: −$20,620,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: −$20,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: −$14,849,000,000.

(C) The amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $108,053,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $113,226,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $119,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $125,737,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $131,641,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $138,131,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $1,314,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,362,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,392,403,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,433,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,453,873,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,496,063,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $1,311,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,354,668,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,383,872,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,416,493,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,432,423,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,462,900,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $227,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $224,399,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $206,405,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $185,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $141,762,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $103,854,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $5,435,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $5,702,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $5,945,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $6,165,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $6,338,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $6,468,400,000,000.

(6) DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS.—The appropriate levels of total new direct loan obligations are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $41,353,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $36,358,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $36,455,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $36,535,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $36,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $36,624,000,000.

(7) PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS.—The appropriate levels of new primary loan guarantee commitments are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $267,284,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $269,467,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $268,601,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $268,489,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $270,244,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $270,948,000,000.

SEC. 102. DEBT INCREASE.

The amounts of the increase in the public debt subject to limitation are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $279,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $266,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $243,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $219,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $173,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $130,000,000,000.

SEC. 103. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $385,010,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $402,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $423,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $445,102,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $465,155,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $487,344,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: $357,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $374,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $393,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $412,438,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $433,311,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $455,165,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $265,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $264,146,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $268,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $263,018,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $270,797,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $266,289,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $273,337,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $269,961,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $187,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $275,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $269,025,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $185,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $278,821,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $268,962,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $183,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $14,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,201,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,333,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,110,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $12,120,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,519,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,342,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,262,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $11,095,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,520,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,358,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $11,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,235,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,346,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,664,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,022,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,395,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,409,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $11,864,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,896,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,387,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,409,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $16,788,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,865,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $16,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,421,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $16,012,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,053,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $15,775,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,805,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $15,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,717,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15,573,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,611,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $3,728,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,080,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,033,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $2,830,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,328,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,039,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $2,512,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,758,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,045,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $2,272,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,351,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,036,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $2,385,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,329,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $2,069,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $874,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,031,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $20,879,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,707,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $37,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $18,862,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,698,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $41,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $19,787,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,515,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $38,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $18,604,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,125,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $38,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $19,170,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,418,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $38,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $19,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,169,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $38,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $12,811,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,985,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $7,794,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,870,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $12,122,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,220,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $9,346,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $11,799,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,898,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,743,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,586,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $11,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,268,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,736,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,652,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $10,015,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,229,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,595,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,641,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $9,627,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,822,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,570,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,709,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $8,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$2,307,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,856,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $197,340,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $9,561,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,746,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,787,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $196,570,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $10,575,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,109,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,763,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $196,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,543,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,414,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,759,000,000
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $195,883,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,363,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,377,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,745,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $195,375,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,695,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,312,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,740,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $194,875,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $42,635,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,311,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $43,427,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,306,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $43,904,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,886,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $43,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,678,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $44,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,121,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $44,518,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,624,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $8,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,321,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,231,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $6,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,982,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,257,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $6,611,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,111,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,287,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $6,656,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,267,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,365,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $6,466,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,819,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,404,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $6,367,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,334,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,430,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,202,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $48,983,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,964,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $16,219,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $17,469,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $47,428,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,758,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $16,219,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $19,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $48,197,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,761,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $16,219,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $20,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $48,931,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,319,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $16,219,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $21,589,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $49,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,953,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $16,219,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $23,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $50,409,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,629,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $16,219,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,085,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $133,228,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $133,172,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $187,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $140,343,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $140,728,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $94,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $146,103,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $146,246,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $152,405,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $152,317,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $158,848,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $158,509,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $164,380,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $163,912,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $192,835,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $191,151,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $207,412,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $205,687,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $218,091,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $215,819,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $230,596,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $228,847,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $243,192,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $241,458,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $253,649,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $251,248,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $230,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $239,737,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $241,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $244,694,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $246,842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $253,422,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $265,119,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $265,209,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $264,868,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $268,404,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $283,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $280,388,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $7,813,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,001,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $8,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,213,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $9,219,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,922,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $9,979,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,662,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $10,775,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,458,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,607,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,290,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $38,463,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,561,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $935,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $26,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $38,552,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,313,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $962,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $38,179,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,644,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $987,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $38,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,886,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,021,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $24,883,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $38,382,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,265,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,189,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $24,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $39,318,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,602,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,194,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $23,668,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $20,924,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,540,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $22,320,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $21,397,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $23,264,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,331,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $23,278,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,966,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $20,330,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $20,281,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $20,315,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $20,267,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $12,353,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,186,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $14,097,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,275,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $13,288,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,461,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $13,609,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,675,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $13,262,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,185,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $13,209,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,831,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $282,591,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $282,591,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $289,121,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $289,121,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $292,939,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $292,939,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $294,426,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $294,426,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $298,531,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $298,531,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $302,932,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $302,932,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, −$465,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,867,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, −$1,921,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,217,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, −$2,084,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,085,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, −$2,340,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,413,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$2,552,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$2,401,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$2,898,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$2,863,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, −$45,334,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$45,334,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $7,900,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, −$35,539,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$35,539,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,350,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, −$34,727,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$34,727,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, −$36,505,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$36,505,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$38,277,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$38,277,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$39,940,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$39,940,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION DIRECTIONS

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS.—

(1) WELFARE AND MEDICAID REFORM AND TAX RELIEF.—Not later than June 13, 1996, the House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations to provide direct spending and revenues to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2) MEDICARE PRESERVATION.—Not later than July 18, 1996, the House committees named in subsection (c) shall submit their recommendations to provide direct spending to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(3) TAX AND MISCELLANEOUS DIRECT SPENDING REFORMS.—Not later than September 6, 1996, the House committees named in subsection (d) shall submit their recommendations to provide direct spending, deficit reduction, and revenues to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(b) INSTRUCTIONS FOR WELFARE AND MEDICAID REFORM AND TAX RELIEF.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The House Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $35,609,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $36,625,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $216,316,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.—The House Committee on Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $326,354,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $473,718,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $2,395,231,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(3) COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—The House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $15,808,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $19,670,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $105,331,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(4) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $381,199,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $563,607,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $2,810,569,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(B) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than $122,400,000,000 for fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(c) INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEDICARE PRESERVATION.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.—The House Committee on Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $319,554,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $420,915,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $2,237,231,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $374,399,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $510,804,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $2,652,569,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(d) INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAX AND MISCELLANEOUS DIRECT SPENDING REFORMS.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The House Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $35,599,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $36,614,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $216,251,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES.—(A) The House Committee on Banking and Financial Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: −$12,645,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, −$5,775,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and −$41,639,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(B) The House Committee on Banking and Financial Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that would reduce the deficit by: $0 in fiscal year 1997, $115,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and $305,000,000 in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(3) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.—The House Committee on Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $318,054,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $415,290,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $2,216,885,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(4) COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—The House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $15,025,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $18,963,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $101,660,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(5) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT.—(A) The House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $65,164,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $82,594,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $442,230,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(B) The House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that would reduce the deficit by: $201,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $590,000,000 for fiscal years 2002, and $2,837,000,000 in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(6) COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.—The House Committee on International Relations shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $13,025,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $10,311,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $67,953,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(7) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The House Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $2,784,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $4,586,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $26,482,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(8) COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.—The House Committee on National Security shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $39,787,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $49,774,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $271,815,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(9) COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES.—The House Committee on Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $2,115,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $2,048,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $11,652,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(10) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE.—The House Committee on Science shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $40,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $46,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $242,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(11) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $18,315,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $18,001,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $107,328,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(12) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $21,375,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $22,217,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $130,468,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(13) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $372,342,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, $508,107,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $2,638,057,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(B)(i) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than $113,838,000,000 in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(ii) If a reconciliation bill referred to in subsection (a)(1) is enacted into law, then the revenue amount set forth in clause (i) shall be adjusted to reflect the revenue provisions of that Act.

(e) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''direct spending'' has the meaning given to such term in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) FIRST RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS.—Not later than June 21, 1996, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $1,974,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $26,169,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $5,967,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—(A) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $260,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $98,321,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $36,578,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(B) The Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues by not more than $122,400,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(b) SECOND RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS.—No later than July 24, 1996, the Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill proposing changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $6,800,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $158,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $52,803,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(c) THIRD RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS.—No later than September 18, 1996, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $10,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $65,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $11,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Senate Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $79,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $649,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $166,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(3) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by $3,628,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $3,605,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $462,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(4) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $19,396,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $5,649,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(5) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and

Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $90,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $1,512,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $72,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(6) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $87,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $2,184,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $392,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(7) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—(A) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by $3,639,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $23,184,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $4,121,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(B) The Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce revenues for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002 by not more than the amount specified in subsection (a)(2)(B) reduced by the amount that legislation enacted pursuant to subsection (a) reduced revenues for that period of fiscal years.

(8) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit $1,101,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $8,801,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $1,492,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(9) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $476,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002 and $119,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(10) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $783,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $3,671,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $707,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(11) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $126,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, $5,271,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and $1,418,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(d) TREATMENT OF RECONCILIATION BILLS FOR PRIOR SURPLUS.—For purposes of section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress), legislation which reduces revenues pursuant to a reconciliation instruction contained in subsection (c) shall be taken together with all other legislation enacted pursuant to the reconciliation instructions contained in this resolution when determining the deficit effect of such legislation.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 301. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) DEFINITION.—As used in this section and for the purposes of allocations made pursuant to section 302(a) or 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the discretionary category, the term ''discretionary spending limit'' means—

(1) with respect to fiscal year 1997—

(A) for the defense category $266,362,000,000 in new budget authority and $264,968,000,000 in outlays; and

(B) for the nondefense category $230,988,000,000 in new budget authority and $273,644,000,000 in outlays;

(2) with respect to fiscal year 1998—

(A) for the defense category $268,971,000,000 in new budget authority and $263,862,000,000 in outlays; and

(B) for the nondefense category $224,746,000,000 in new budget authority and $263,093,000,000 in outlays;

(3) with respect to fiscal year 1999, for the discretionary category $491,268,000,000 in new budget authority and $525,485,000,000 in outlays;

(4) with respect to fiscal year 2000, for the discretionary category $498,589,000,000 in new budget authority and $525,251,000,000 in outlays;

(5) with respect to fiscal year 2001, for the discretionary category $491,117,000,000 in new budget authority and $516,223,000,000 in outlays; and

(6) with respect to fiscal year 2002, for the discretionary category $500,592,000,000 in new budget authority and $514,219,000,000 in outlays;

as adjusted for changes in concepts and definitions and emergency appropriations.

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider—

(A) a revision of this resolution or any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the sum of the defense and nondefense discretionary spending limits for such fiscal year;

(B) any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the discretionary spending limit for such fiscal year; or

(C) any appropriation bill or resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such appropriation bill or resolution) for fiscal year 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 that would exceed any of the discretionary spending limits in this section or suballocations of those limits made pursuant to section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(2) EXCEPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply if a declaration of war by the Congress is in effect or if a joint resolution pursuant to section 258 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 has been enacted.

(B) ENFORCEMENT OF DISCRETIONARY LIMITS IN FY 1997.—Until the enactment of reconciliation legislation pursuant to subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 202 of this resolution and for purposes of the application of paragraph (1), only subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) shall apply, and it shall apply only for fiscal year 1997.

(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the concurrent resolution, bill, or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of subsection (b), the levels of new budget authority and outlays for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 302. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the prohibition on scoring asset sales has discouraged the sale of assets that can be better managed by the private sector and generate receipts to reduce the Federal budget deficit;

(2) the President's fiscal year 1997 budget included $3,900,000,000 in receipts from asset sales and proposed a change in the asset sale scoring rule to allow the proceeds from these sales to be scored;

(3) assets should not be sold if such sale would increase the budget deficit over the long run; and

(4) the asset sale scoring prohibition should be repealed and consideration should be given to replacing it with a methodology that takes into account the long-term budgetary impact of asset sales.

(b) BUDGETARY TREATMENT.—(1) For the purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, amounts realized from sales of assets shall be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

(2) For purposes of this section, 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.

(3) For purposes of this section, the sale of loan assets or the prepayment of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

SEC. 303. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF DIRECT STUDENT LOANS.

For the purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the cost of a direct loan under the Federal direct student loan program shall be the net present value, at the time when the direct loan is disbursed, of the following cash flows for the estimated life of the loan—

(1) loan disbursements;

(2) repayments of principal;

(3) payments of interest and other payments by or to the Government over the life of the loan after adjusting for estimated defaults, prepayments, fees, penalties, and other recoveries; and

(4) direct expenses, including—

(A) activities related to credit extension, loan origination, loan servicing, management of contractors, and payments to contractors, other government entities, and program participants;

(B) collection of delinquent loans; and

(C) writeoff and closeout of loans.

SEC. 304. SUPERFUND RESERVE FUND.

(a) DEFICIT NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSE.—

(1) COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS.—In the House of Representatives—

(A) after the enactment of a superfund bill that reforms the Superfund program to facilitate the clean up of hazardous waste sites and extends Superfund taxes; and

(B) upon the reporting of an appropriation measure (or submission of a conference report thereon) that appropriates funds for the Superfund program in excess of $1,302,000,000;

the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of that House may submit revised allocations, functional levels, budget aggregates, and discretionary spending limits to carry out this section by an amount that is equal to such excess. These revisions shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits contained in this resolution.

(2) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1)

and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the revision of allocations to that committee pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments under this subsection shall not exceed—

(A) the net revenue increase for a fiscal year resulting from the enactment of legislation that extends Superfund taxes; and

(B) $898,000,000 in budget authority for a fiscal year and the outlays flowing from such budget authority in all fiscal years.

(3) READJUSTMENTS.—In the House of Representatives, any adjustments made under this subsection for any appropriations measure or any conference report thereon may be readjusted if that measure is not enacted into law.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, after the enactment of legislation that reforms the Superfund program and extends Superfund taxes, in the Senate, budget authority and outlays allocated to the Committee on Appropriations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate functional levels, the appropriate budget aggregates, and the discretionary spending limits in section 201 of this resolution may be revised to provide additional budget authority and the outlays flowing from that budget authority for the Superfund program, pursuant to this subsection.

(2) DEFICIT NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENTS.—

(A) ALLOCATIONS.—

(i) COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS.—In the Senate, upon reporting of an appropriations measure, or when a conference committee submits a conference report thereon, that appropriates funds for the Superfund program in excess of $1,302,000,000, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit revised allocations, functional levels, budget aggregates, and discretionary spending limits to carry out this section that adds to such allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits an amount that is equal to such excess. These revised allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits contained in this resolution.

(ii) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the revision of the allocations pursuant to clause (i).

(B) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments under this subsection shall not exceed—

(i) the net revenue increase for a fiscal year resulting from the enactment of legislation that extends Superfund taxes; and

(ii) $898,000,000 in budget authority for a fiscal year and the outlays flowing from such budget authority in all fiscal years.

SEC. 305. TAX RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, revenue and spending aggregates may be reduced and allocations may be revised for legislation that reduces revenues by providing family tax relief, fuel tax relief, and incentives to stimulate savings, investment, job creation, and economic growth if such legislation will not increase the deficit for—

(1) fiscal year 1997;

(2) the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2001; or

(3) the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006.

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the consideration of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately revised allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry out this section. These revised allocations, functional levels, and aggregates shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, functional levels, and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) REPORTING REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—The appropriate committee may report appropriately revised allocations pursuant to sections 302(b) and 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this section.

SEC. 306. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change those rules (so far as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 307. GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN PREVENTION ALLOWANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives for consideration of a conference report, or in the Senate, the fiscal year 1997 outlay allocation made pursuant to sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on Appropriations, the fiscal year 1997 outlay aggregate, the fiscal year 1997 discretionary limit on nondefense outlays and other appropriate aggregates may be increased for a resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1997. These revised allocations, aggregates, and limits shall be considered for all purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, aggregates, and limits contained in this resolution and shall remain in effect for the consideration of any fiscal year 1997 appropriations measure.

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—In the Senate, upon the consideration of a motion to proceed or an agreement to proceed to a resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1997, or in the House of Representatives, upon the filing of a conference report thereon, that complies with the fiscal year 1997 discretionary limit on nondefense budget authority, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the appropriate House may submit a revised outlay allocation for such committee and appropriately revised aggregates and limits to carry out this section.

(c) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the appropriate House may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the revision of allocations pursuant to this section.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments made under this section shall not exceed $1,337,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997.

TITLE IV—SENSE OF CONGRESS, HOUSE, AND SENATE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON BASELINES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) Baselines are projections of future spending if existing policies remain unchanged.

(2) Under baseline assumptions, spending automatically rises with inflation even if such increases are not mandated under existing law.

(3) Baseline budgeting is inherently biased against policies that would reduce the projected growth in spending because such policies are depicted as spending reductions from an increasing baseline.

(4) The baseline concept has encouraged Congress to abdicate its constitutional obligation to control the public purse for those programs which are automatically funded.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that baseline budgeting should be replaced with a budgetary model that requires justification of aggregate funding levels and maximizes congressional accountability for Federal spending.

SEC. 402. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON LOAN SALES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) The House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government have stated that ''more consideration should be given to the sale of nonperforming loans held not only by HUD, but by all Federal agencies that provide credit programs'' and directed the Office of Management and Budget to direct Federal agencies to evaluate the value of their credit programs and develop a plan for the privatization of such credit programs.

(2) The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies has directed that the Small Business Administration should study and report to Congress on the feasibility of private servicing of SBA loan activities.

(3) The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies previously directed the Farmers Home Administration to ''explore the potential savings that might occur from contract centralized servicing.''

(4) The Committee on Agriculture of the House has consistently urged the Secretary of Agriculture to explore contracting out loan servicing operations.

(5) The General Accounting Office has found that ''Allowing the public and private sectors to compete for the centralized servicing (of loans) could mean reaping the benefits of the competitive marketplace—greater efficiency, increased focus on customer needs, increased innovation, and improved morale.''

(6) The House Committee on Small Business has recommended ''that 40 percent of the loan servicing portfolio (for Disaster Loans) be privatized.''

(7) The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1997 proposes to review options for improving the quality of loan portfolio management including contracting to the private sector.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the appropriate committees of the House and the Senate should report legislation authorizing the sale of such loan assets as they deem appropriate in order to contribute to Government downsizing, administrative cost savings, and improved services to borrowers.

SEC. 403. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CHANGES IN MEDICAID.

It is the sense of Congress that any legislation changing the medicaid program pursuant to this resolution should—

(1) guarantee coverage for low-income children, pregnant women, the elderly, and the disabled as described in the National Governors' Association February 6, 1996, policy on reforming medicaid, which was endorsed unanimously by our Nation's Governors;

(2) maintain the medicaid program as a matching program while providing a fairer and more equitable formula for calculating the matching rate;

(3) reject any illusory financing schemes;

(4) continue existing law for Federal minimum quality standards for nursing homes and the enforcement of those standards;

(5) continue Federal rules that prevent wives or husbands from being required to impoverish themselves in order to obtain and keep medicaid benefits for their spouse requiring nursing home care and continue existing prohibitions against the States requiring the adult children of institutionalized patients from having to contribute to the cost of nursing facility services; and

(6) provide coverage of medicare premiums and cost-sharing payments for low-income seniors consistent with the unanimous National Governors' Association medicaid policy.

SEC. 404. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPACT OF LEGISLATION ON CHILDREN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should not adopt or

enact any legislation that will increase the number of children who are hungry, homeless, poor, or medically uninsured.

(b) LEGISLATIVE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR IMPACT ON CHILDREN.—In the event legislation enacted to comply with this resolution results in an increase in the number of hungry, homeless, poor, or medically uninsured by the end of fiscal year 1997, Congress shall revisit the provisions of such legislation which caused such increase and shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, adopt legislation which would halt any continuation of such increase.

SEC. 405. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DEBT REPAYMENT.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress has a basic moral and ethical responsibility to future generations to repay the Federal debt;

(2) Congress should enact a plan that balances the budget and also develop a regimen for paying off the Federal debt;

(3) after the budget is balanced, a surplus should be created which can be used to begin paying off the debt; and

(4) such a plan should be formulated and implemented so that this generation can save future generations from the crushing burdens of the Federal debt.

SEC. 406. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMMITMENT TO A BALANCED BUDGET BY FISCAL YEAR 2002.

It is the sense of Congress that the President and Congress should continue to adhere to the statutory commitment made by both parties on November 20, 1995, to enact legislation to achieve a balanced budget not later than fiscal year 2002 as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office.

SEC. 407. SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT TAX REDUCTIONS SHOULD BENEFIT WORKING FAMILIES.

It is the sense of Congress that this concurrent resolution on the budget assumes any reductions in taxes should be structured to benefit working families by providing family tax relief and incentives to stimulate savings, investment, job creation, and economic growth.

SEC. 408. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON A BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON THE SOLVENCY OF MEDICARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Trustees of medicare have concluded that ''the medicare program is clearly unsustainable in its present form'';

(2) the Trustees of medicare concluded in 1995 that ''the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which pays inpatient hospital expenses, will be able to pay benefits for only about 7 years and is severely out of financial balance in the long range'';

(3) preliminary data made available to Congress indicate that the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will go bankrupt in the year 2001, rather than the year 2002, as predicted last year;

(4) the Public Trustees of medicare have concluded that ''the Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund shows a rate of growth of costs which is clearly unsustainable'';

(5) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform concluded that, absent long-term changes in medicare, projected medicare outlays will increase from about 4 percent of the payroll tax base today to over 15 percent of the payroll tax base by the year 2030;

(6) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform recommended, by a vote of 30 to 1, that spending and revenues available for medicare must be brought into long-term balance; and

(7) in the most recent Trustees' report, the Public Trustees of medicare ''strongly recommend that the crisis presented by the financial condition of the medicare trust funds be urgently addressed on a comprehensive basis, including a review of the program's financing methods, benefit provisions, and delivery mechanisms.''

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that in order to meet the aggregates and levels in this budget resolution—

(1) a special bipartisan commission should be established immediately to make recommendations concerning the most appropriate response to the short-term solvency and long-term sustainability issues facing the medicare program which do not include tax increases in any form, including transfers of spending from the medicare Part A program to the Part B program; and

(2) the commission should report to Congress its recommendations prior to the adoption of a concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1998 in order that the committees of jurisdiction may consider these recommendations in fashioning an appropriate congressional response.

SEC. 409. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MEDICARE TRANSFERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) home health care provides a broad spectrum of health and social services to approximately 3,500,000 medicare beneficiaries in the comfort of their homes;

(2) the President has proposed reimbursing the first 100 home health care visits after a hospital stay through medicare part A and reimbursing all other visits through medicare part B, shifting responsibility for $55,000,000,000 of spending from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund to the general revenues that pay for medicare part B;

(3) such a transfer does nothing to control medicare spending, and is merely a bookkeeping change which artificially extends the solvency of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund;

(4) this transfer of funds camouflages the need to make changes in the medicare program to ensure the long-term solvency of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which the Congressional Budget Office now states will become bankrupt in the year 2001, a year earlier than projected in the 1995 report by the Trustees of the Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds;

(5) Congress will be breaking a commitment to the American people if it does not act to ensure the solvency of the entire medicare program in both the short- and long-term;

(6) the President's proposal would force those in need of chronic care services to rely upon the availability of general revenues to provide financing for these services, making them more vulnerable to benefits changes than under current law; and

(7) according to the National Association of Home Care, shifting medicare home care payments from part A to part B would deemphasize the importance of home care by eliminating its status as part of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, thereby undermining access to the less costly form of care.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that in meeting the spending targets specified in the budget resolution, Congress should not accept the President's proposal to transfer spending from one part of medicare to another in its efforts to preserve, protect, and improve the medicare program.

SEC. 410. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CHANGES IN THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that, in achieving the spending levels specified in this resolution—

(1) the public trustees of medicare have concluded that ''the medicare program is clearly unsustainable in its present form'';

(2) the President has said his goal is to keep the medicare hospital insurance trust fund solvent for more than a decade, but his budget transfers $55,000,000,000 of home health spending from medicare part A to medicare part B;

(3) the transfer of home health spending threatens the delivery of home health services to 3.5 million medicare beneficiaries;

(4) such a transfer increases the burden on general revenues, including income taxes paid by working Americans, by $55,000,000,000;

(5) such a transfer artificially inflates the solvency of the medicare hospital insurance trust fund, misleading Congress, medicare beneficiaries, and working taxpayers;

(6) the Director of the Congressional Budget Office has certified that, without such a transfer, the President's budget extends the solvency of the hospital insurance trust fund for only one additional year; and

(7) without misleading transfers, the President's budget therefore fails to achieve his own stated goal for the medicare hospital insurance trust fund.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, in achieving the spending levels specified in this resolution, Congress assumes that Congress would—

(1) keep the medicare hospital insurance trust fund solvent for more than a decade, as recommended by the President; and

(2) accept the President's proposed level of medicare part B savings over the period 1997 through 2002; but would

(3) reject the President's proposal to transfer home health spending from one part of medicare to another, which threatens the delivery of home health care services to 3.5 million medicare beneficiaries, artificially inflates the solvency of the medicare hospital insurance trust fund, and increases the burden on general revenues, including income taxes paid by working Americans, by $55,000,000,000.

SEC. 411. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Corporations and individuals have clear responsibility to adhere to environmental laws. When they do not, and environmental damage results, the Federal and State governments may impose fines and penalties, and assess polluters for the cost of remediation.

(2) Assessment of these costs is important in the enforcement process. They appropriately penalize wrongdoing. They discourage future environmental damage. They ensure that taxpayers do not bear the financial brunt of cleaning up after damages done by polluters.

(3) In the case of the Exxon Valdez oil spill disaster in Prince William Sound, Alaska, for example, the corporate settlement with the Federal Government totaled $900,000,000.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that assumptions in this resolution assume an appropriate amount of revenues per year through legislation that will not allow deductions for fines and penalties arising from a failure to comply with Federal or State environmental or health protection laws.

SEC. 412. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

The assumptions underlying functional totals in this budget resolution include:

(1) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that:

(A) Violence against women is the leading cause of physical injury to women. The Department of Justice estimates that over 1 million violent crimes against women are committed by domestic partners annually.

(B) Domestic violence dramatically affects the victim's ability to participate in the workforce. A University of Minnesota survey reported that one-quarter of battered women surveyed had lost a job partly because of being abused and that over half of these women had been harassed by their abuser at work.

(C) Domestic violence is often intensified as women seek to gain economic independence through attending school or job training programs. Batterers have been reported to prevent women from attending such programs or sabotage their efforts at self-improvement.

(D) Nationwide surveys of service providers prepared by the Taylor Institute of Chicago, document, for the first time, the interrelationship between domestic violence and welfare by showing that between 50 percent and 80 percent of women in welfare to work programs are current or past victims of domestic violence.

(E) The American Psychological Association has reported that violence against women is

usually witnessed by their children, who as a result can suffer severe psychological, cognitive and physical damage and some studies have found that children who witness violence in their homes have a greater propensity to commit violent acts in their homes and communities when they become adults.

(F) Over half of the women surveyed by the Taylor Institute stayed with their batterers because they lacked the resources to support themselves and their children. The surveys also found that the availability of economic support is a critical factor in women's ability to leave abusive situations that threaten themselves and their children.

(G) Proposals to restructure the welfare programs may impact the availability of the economic support and the safety net necessary to enable poor women to flee abuse without risking homelessness and starvation for their families.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that:

(A) No welfare reform provision should be enacted by Congress unless and until Congress considers whether such welfare reform provisions would exacerbate violence against women and their children, further endanger women's lives, make it more difficult for women to escape domestic violence, or further punish women victimized by violence.

(B) Any welfare reform measure enacted by Congress should require that any welfare to work, education, or job placement programs implemented by the States address the impact of domestic violence on welfare recipients.

SEC. 413. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING STUDENT LOANS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) over the last 60 years, education and advancements in knowledge have accounted for 37 percent of our nation's economic growth;

(2) a college degree significantly increases job stability, resulting in an unemployment rate among college graduates less than half that of those with high school diplomas;

(3) a person with a bachelor's degree will average 50–55 percent more in lifetime earnings than a person with a high school diploma;

(4) education is a key to providing alternatives to crime and violence, and is a cost-effective strategy for breaking cycles of poverty and moving welfare recipients to work;

(5) a highly educated populace is necessary to the effective functioning of democracy and to a growing economy, and the opportunity to gain a college education helps advance the American ideals of progress and social equality;

(6) a highly educated and flexible work force is an essential component of economic growth and competitiveness;

(7) for many families, Federal Student Aid Programs make the difference in the ability of students to attend college;

(8) in 1994, nearly 6 million postsecondary students received some kind of financial assistance to help them pay for the costs of schooling;

(9) since 1988, college costs have risen by 54 percent, and student borrowing has increased by 219 percent;

(10) in fiscal year 1996, the Balanced Budget Act achieved savings without reducing student loan limits or increasing fees to students or parents; and

(11) under this budget resolution student loans will increase from $26.6 billion today to $37.4 billion in 2002; the Congressional Budget Office projects that these are the exact same levels that would occur under President Clinton's student loan policies.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the aggregates and functional levels included in this budget resolution assume that savings in student loans can be achieved without any program change that would increase costs to students and parents or decrease accessibility to student loans.

SEC. 414. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADDITIONAL CHARGES UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) senior citizens must spend more than 1 dollar in 5 of their limited incomes to purchase the health care they need;

(2) ⅔ of spending under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act is for senior citizens with annual incomes of less than $15,000;

(3) fee for service cost increases have forced higher out-of-pocket costs for seniors; and

(4) the current medicare managed care experience has demonstrated that medicare HMO enrollees face lower out-of-pocket costs when they join HMO's in competitive markets; also, over one half of these enrollees pay no medicare premiums and receive extra benefits free of charge, such as prescription drugs and eye glasses, due to competitive market forces.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any reconciliation bill considered during the second session of the 104th Congress should maintain Medicare beneficiaries right to remain in the current Medicare fee-for-service program and also should maintain the existing prohibitions against additional charges by providers under the Medicare fee-for-service program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (''balance billing''), and that Medicare beneficiaries should be offered the greatest opportunity possible to choose private plans that will offer lower out-of-pocket costs than what they currently pay in the Medicare fee-for-service program, and to choose a health care delivery option that best meets their needs.

SEC. 415. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING REQUIREMENTS THAT WELFARE RECIPIENTS BE DRUG-FREE.

In recognition of the fact that American workers are required to be drug-free in the workplace, it is the sense of Congress that this concurrent resolution on the budget assumes that the States may require welfare recipients to be drug-free as a condition for receiving such benefits and that random drug testing may be used to enforce such requirements.

SEC. 416. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AN ACCURATE INDEX FOR INFLATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) a significant portion of Federal expenditures and revenues are indexed to measurements of inflation; and

(2) a variety of inflation indices exist which vary according to the accuracy with which such indices measure increases in the cost of living; and

(3) Federal Government usage of inflation indices which overstate true inflation has the demonstrated effect of accelerating Federal spending, increasing the Federal budget deficit, increasing Federal borrowing, and thereby enlarging the projected burden on future American taxpayers.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the assumptions underlying this budget resolution include that all Federal spending and revenues which are indexed for inflation should be calibrated by the most accurate inflation indices which are available to the Federal Government.

SEC. 417. SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE 1993 INCOME TAX INCREASE ON SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS SHOULD BE REPEALED.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the fiscal year 1994 budget proposal of President Clinton to raise Federal income taxes on the Social Security benefits of senior citizens with income as low as $25,000, and those provisions of the fiscal year 1994 recommendations of the Budget Resolution and the 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act in which the One Hundred Third Congress voted to raise Federal income taxes on the Social Security benefits of senior citizens with income as low as $34,000 should be repealed;

(2) President Clinton has stated that he believes he raised Federal taxes too much in 1993; and

(3) the budget resolution should react to President Clinton's fiscal year 1997 budget which documents the fact that in the history of the United States, the total tax burden has never been greater than it is today.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the assumptions underlying this resolution include—

(1) that raising Federal income taxes in 1993 on the Social Security benefits of middle-class individuals with income as low as $34,000 was a mistake;

(2) that the Federal income tax hike on Social Security benefits imposed in 1993 by the One Hundred Third Congress and signed into law by President Clinton should be repealed; and

(3) President Clinton should work with Congress to repeal the 1993 Federal income tax hike on Social Security benefits in a manner that would not adversely affect the Social Security Trust Fund or the Medicare Part A Trust Fund, and should ensure that such repeal is coupled with offsetting reductions in Federal spending.

SEC. 418. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION'S PRACTICE REGARDING THE PROSECUTION OF DRUG SMUGGLERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) drug use is devastating to the Nation, particularly among juveniles, and has led juveniles to become involved in interstate gangs and to participate in violent crime;

(2) drug use has experienced a dramatic resurgence among our youth;

(3) the number of youths aged 12–17 using marijuana has increased from 1.6 million in 1992 to 2.9 million in 1994, and the category of ''recent marijuana use'' increased a staggering 200 percent among 14- to 15-year-olds over the same period;

(4) since 1992, there has been a 52 percent jump in the number of high school seniors using drugs on a monthly basis, even as worrisome declines are noted in peer disapproval of drug use;

(5) 1 in 3 high school students uses marijuana;

(6) 12- to 17-year-olds who use marijuana are 85 percent more likely to graduate to cocaine than those who abstain from marijuana;

(7) juveniles who reach 21 without ever having used drugs almost never try them later in life;

(8) the latest results from the Drug Abuse Warning Network show that marijuana-related episodes jumped 39 percent and are running at 155 percent above the 1990 level, and that methamphetamine cases have risen 256 percent over the 1991 level;

(9) between February 1993 and February 1995 the retail price of a gram of cocaine fell from $172 to $137, and that of a gram of heroin also fell from $2,032 to $1,278;

(10) it has been reported that the Department of Justice, through the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, has adopted a policy of allowing certain foreign drug smugglers to avoid prosecution altogether by being released to Mexico;

(11) it has been reported that in the past year approximately 2,300 suspected narcotics traffickers were taken into custody for bringing illegal drugs across the border, but approximately one in four were returned to their country of origin without being prosecuted;

(12) it has been reported that the United States Customs Service is operating under guidelines limiting any prosecution in marijuana cases to cases involving 125 pounds of marijuana or more;

(13) it has been reported that suspects possessing as much as 32 pounds of methamphetamine and 37,000 Quaalude tablets were not prosecuted but were, instead, allowed to return to their countries of origin after their drugs and vehicles were confiscated;

(14) it has been reported that after a seizure of 158 pounds of cocaine, one defendant was cited and released because there was no room at the Federal jail and charges against her were dropped;

(15) it has been reported that some smugglers have been caught two or more times—even in the same week—yet still were not prosecuted;

(16) the number of defendants prosecuted for violations of the Federal drug laws has dropped from 25,033 in 1992 to 22,926 in 1995;

(17) this Congress has increased the funding of the Federal Bureau of Prisons by 11.7 percent over the 1995 appropriations level; and

(18) this Congress has increased the funding of the Immigration and Naturalization Service by 23.5 percent over the 1995 appropriations level.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the function totals and aggregates underlying this resolution assume that the Attorney General should promptly investigate this matter and report, within 30 days, to the Chair of the Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary; and

(2) the Attorney General should ensure that cases involving the smuggling of drugs into the United States are vigorously prosecuted.

SEC. 419. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CORPORATE SUBSIDIES.

It is the sense of Congress that the functional levels and aggregates in this budget resolution assume that—

(1) the Federal budget contains tens of billions of dollars in payments, benefits and programs that primarily assist profit-making enterprises and industries rather than provide a clear and compelling public interest;

(2) corporate subsidies can provide unfair competitive advantages to certain industries and industry segments;

(3) at a time when millions of Americans are being asked to sacrifice in order to balance the budget, the corporate sector should bear its share of the burden; and

(4) Federal payments, benefits, and programs which predominantly benefit a particular industry or segment of an industry, rather than provide a clear and compelling public benefit, should be reformed or terminated in order to provide additional tax relief, deficit reduction, or to achieve the savings necessary to meet this resolution's instructions and levels.

SEC. 420. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING WELFARE REFORM.

(a) Congress finds that—

(1) this resolution assumes substantial savings from welfare reform; and

(2) children born out of wedlock are five times more likely to be poor and about ten times more likely to be extremely poor and therefore are more likely to receive welfare benefits than children from two parent families; and

(3) high rates of out-of-wedlock births are associated with a host of other social pathologies; for example, children of single mothers are twice as likely to drop out of high school; boys whose fathers are absent are more likely to engage in criminal activities; and girls in single-parent families are three times more likely to have children out of wedlock themselves.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that any comprehensive legislation sent to the President that balances the budget by a certain date and that includes welfare reform provisions and that is agreed to by Congress and the President shall also contain to the maximum extent possible a strategy for reducing the rate of out-of-wedlock births and encouraging family formation.

SEC. 421. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FCC SPECTRUM AUCTIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Congressional Budget Office has scored revenue expected to be raised from the auction of Federal Communications Commission licenses for various services;

(2) for budget scoring purposes, Congress has assumed that such auctions would occur in a prompt and expeditious manner and that revenue raised by such auctions would flow to the Federal treasury;

(3) this resolution assumes that the revenue to be raised from auctions totals billions of dollars;

(4) this resolution makes assumptions that services would be auctioned where the Federal Communications Commission has not yet conducted auctions for such services, such as Local Multipoint Distribution Service (LMDS), licenses for paging services, final broadband PCS licenses, narrow band PCS licenses, licenses for unserved cellular, and Digital Audio Radio (DARS), and other subscription services, revenue from which has been assumed in Congressional budgetary calculations and in determining the level of the deficit; and

(5) the Commission's service rules can dramatically affect license values and auction revenues and therefore the Commission should act expeditiously and without further delay to conduct auctions of licenses in a manner that maximizes revenue, increases efficiency, and enhances competition.

SEC. 422. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON EMERGENCIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives finds that:

(1) The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 exempted from the discretionary spending limits and the Pay-As-You-Go requirements for entitlement and tax legislation funding requirements that are designated by Congress and the President as an emergency.

(2) Congress and the President have increasingly misused the emergency designation by—

(A) designating as emergencies funding requirements that are predictable and do not pose a threat to life, property, or national security,

(B) designating emergencies with the sole purpose of circumventing statutory and congressional spending limitations, and

(C) adding to emergency legislation controversial items that would not otherwise withstand public scrutiny.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that in order to balance the Federal budget Congress should consider alternative approaches to budgeting for emergencies, including codifying the definition of an emergency, establishing contingency funds to pay for emergencies, and fully offsetting the costs of emergencies with rescissions of spending authority that would have been obligated but for the rescission.

SEC. 423. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING TO ASSIST YOUTH AT RISK.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) there is an increasing prevalence of violence and drug use among this country's youth;

(2) in recognizing the magnitude of this problem, the Federal Government must continue to maximize efforts in addressing the increasing prevalence of violence and drug use among this country's youth, with necessary adherence to budget guidelines and proven program effectiveness;

(3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that between 1985 and 1994, juvenile arrests for violent crime increased by 75 percent nationwide;

(4) the United States Attorney General reports that 20 years ago, fewer than half our cities reported gang activity and now, a generation later, reasonable estimates indicate that there are more than 500,000 gang members in more than 16,000 gangs on the streets of our cities resulting in more than 580,000 gang-related crimes in 1993;

(5) the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention reports that in 1994, law enforcement agencies made over 2,700,000 arrests of persons under age 18, with juveniles accounting for 19 percent of all violent crime arrests across the country;

(6) the Congressional Task Force on National Drug Policy recently set forth a series of recommendations for strengthening the criminal justice and law enforcement effort, including domestic prevention efforts reinforcing the idea that prevention begins at home;

(7) the Office of National Drug Control Policy reports that between 1991 and 1995, marijuana use among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders has increased and is continuing to spiral upward; and

(8) the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention reports that in 1993, substance abuse played a role in over 70 percent of rapes, over 60 percent of incidents of child abuse, and almost 60 percent of murders nationwide.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the function totals and aggregates underlying this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that—

(1) sufficient funding should be provided to programs of proven program effectiveness which assist youth at risk to reduce illegal drug use and the incidence of youth crime and violence;

(2) priority should be given to determine "what works" through scientifically recognized, independent evaluations of existing programs to maximize the Federal investment and efforts should be made to reform those programs of no proven benefit;

(3) efforts should be made to ensure coordination and eliminate duplication among federally supported at-risk youth programs; and

(4) special efforts should be made to increase successful interdiction of the flow of illegal drugs into the United States and into communities nationwide.

SEC. 424. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LONG-TERM TRENDS IN BUDGET ESTIMATES.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the report accompanying a concurrent resolution on the budget should include an analysis, prepared after consultation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, of the concurrent resolution's impact on likely budgetary trends during the next 30 fiscal years; and

(2) the President should include in his budget each year, an analysis of the budget's impact on revenues and outlays for entitlements for the period of 30 fiscal years, and that the President should also include likely budgetary trends during the next 30 fiscal years, and that the President should also include generational accounting information each year in the President's budget.

SEC. 425. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REPEAL OF THE GAS TAX.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the President originally proposed a $72,000,000,000 energy excise tax (the so-called BTU tax) as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA 93) which included a new tax on transportation fuels;

(2) in response to opposition in the Senate to the BTU tax, the President and Congress adopted instead a new 4.3 cents per gallon transportation fuels tax as part of OBRA 93, which represented a 30 percent increase in the existing motor fuels tax;

(3) the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax has cost American motorists an estimated $14,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 since it went into effect on October 1, 1993;

(4) the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax is regressive, creating a larger financial impact on lower and middle income motorists than on upper income motorists;

(5) the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax imposes a disproportionate burden on rural citizens who do not have access to public transportation services, and who must rely on their automobiles and drive long distances, to work, to shop, and to receive medical care;

(6) the average American faces a substantial tax burden, and the increase of this tax burden through the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax represented and continues to represent an inappropriate and unwarranted means of reducing the Nation's budget deficit;

(7) retail gasoline prices in the United States have increased an average of 19 cents per gallon since the beginning of the year to the highest level since the Persian Gulf War, and the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax exacerbates the impact of this price increase on consumers;

(8) continuation of the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax will exacerbate the impact on

consumers of any future gasoline price spikes that result from market conditions; and

(9) the fiscal year 1997 budget resolution will assume a net tax cut totaling $122,000,000,000 over six years, which exceeds the revenue impact of a repeal of the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax, and will establish a reserve fund which may be used to provide other forms of tax relief, including relief from the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax, on a deficit neutral basis.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the revenue levels and procedures in this resolution provide that—

(1) Congress and the President should immediately approve legislation to repeal the 4.3 cents per gallon transportation fuels tax contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 through the end of 1996;

(2) Congress and the President should approve, through the fiscal year 1997 budget process, legislation to permanently repeal the 4.3 cents per gallon transportation fuels tax contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993; and

(3) the savings generated by the repeal of the 4.3 cents per gallon transportation fuels tax contained in OBRA 93 should be fully passed on to consumers.

SEC. 426. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE USE OF BUDGETARY SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) in August of 1994, the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform issued an Interim Report to the President, which found that, ''To ensure that today's debt and spending commitments do not unfairly burden America's children, the Government must act now. A bipartisan coalition of Congress, led by the President, must resolve the long-term imbalance between the Government's entitlement promises and the funds it will have available to pay for them'';

(2) unless Congress and the President act together in a bipartisan way, overall Federal spending is projected by the Commission to rise from the current level of slightly over 22 percent of the Gross Domestic Product of the United States (hereafter in this section referred as ''GDP'') to over 37 percent of GDP by the year 2030;

(3) the source of that growth is not domestic discretionary spending, which is approximately the same portion of GDP now as it was in 1969, the last time at which the Federal budget was in balance;

(4) mandatory spending was only 29.6 percent of the Federal budget in 1963, but is estimated to account for 72 percent of the Federal budget in the year 2003;

(5) social security, medicare and medicaid, together with interest on the national debt, are the largest sources of the growth of mandatory spending;

(6) ensuring the long-term future of the social security system is essential to protecting the retirement security of the American people;

(7) the Social Security Trust Fund is projected to begin spending more than it takes in by approximately the year 2013, with Federal budget deficits rising rapidly thereafter unless appropriate policy changes are made;

(8) ensuring the future of medicare and medicaid is essential to protecting access to high-quality health care for senior citizens and poor women and children;

(9) Federal health care expenses have been rising at double digit rates, and are projected to triple to 11 percent of GDP by the year 2030 unless appropriate policy changes are made; and

(10) due to demographic factors, Federal health care expenses are projected to double by the year 2030, even if health care cost inflation is restrained after 1999, so that costs for each person of a given age grow no faster than the economy.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that budget savings in the mandatory spending area should be used—

(1) to protect and enhance the retirement security of the American people by ensuring the long-term future of the social security system;

(2) to protect and enhance the health care security of senior citizens and poor Americans by ensuring the long-term future of Medicare and Medicaid; and

(3) to restore and maintain Federal budget discipline, to ensure that the level of private investment necessary for long-term economic growth and prosperity is available.

SEC. 427. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE TRANSFER OF EXCESS GOVERNMENT COMPUTERS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(a) ASSUMPTIONS.—The figures contained in this resolution are based on the following assumptions:

(1) America's children must obtain the necessary skills and tools needed to succeed in the technologically advanced 21st century;

(2) Executive Order 12999 outlines the need to make modern computer technology an integral part of every classroom, provide teachers with the professional development they need to use new technologies effectively, connect classrooms to the National Information Infrastructure, and encourage the creation of excellent education software;

(3) many private corporations have donated educational software to schools, which are lacking the necessary computer hardware to utilize this equipment;

(4) current inventories of excess Federal Government computers are being conducted in each Federal agency; and

(5) there is no current communication being made between Federal agencies with this excess equipment and the schools in need of these computers.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals and aggregates in this budget resolution assume that the General Services Administration should place a high priority on facilitating direct transfer of excess Federal Government computers to public schools and community-based educational organizations.

SEC. 428. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FEDERAL RETREATS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the function totals and aggregates in this resolution assume that all Federal agencies will refrain from using Federal funds for expenses incurred during training sessions or retreats off Federal property, unless Federal property is not available.

SEC. 429. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code—

(A) provides essential airline access to isolated rural communities across the United States;

(B) is necessary for the economic growth and development of rural communities;

(C) connects small rural communities to the national air transportation system of the United States;

(D) is a critical component of the national transportation system of the United States; and

(E) provides air service to 108 communities in 30 States; and

(2) the National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry established under section 204 of the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992 recommended maintaining the essential air service program with a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small communities.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code, should receive a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small rural communities that qualify for assistance under the program.

SEC. 430. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING EQUAL RETIREMENT SAVINGS FOR HOMEMAKERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that the assumptions of this budget resolution take into account that—

(1) by teaching and feeding our children and caring for our elderly, American homemakers are an important, vital part of our society;

(2) homemakers retirement needs are the same as all Americans, and thus they need every opportunity to save and invest for retirement;

(3) because they are living on a single income, homemakers and their spouses often have less income for savings;

(4) individual retirement accounts are provided by Congress in the Internal Revenue Code to assist Americans for retirement savings;

(5) currently, individual retirement accounts permit workers other than homemakers to make deductible contributions of $2,000 a year, but limit homemakers to deductible contributions of $250 a year;

(6) limiting homemakers individual retirement account contributions to an amount less than the contributions of other workers discriminates against homemakers.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the revenue level assumed in this budget resolution provides for legislation to make individual retirement account deductible contribution limits for homemakers equal to the individual retirement account deductible contribution limits for all other American workers, and that Congress and the President should immediately approve such legislation in the appropriate reconciliation vehicle.

SEC. 431. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH FUNDING FOR ANTI-ADDICTION DRUGS.

It is the sense of the Senate that amounts appropriated for the National Institutes of Health should provide funding for additional research on an anti-addiction drug to block the craving for illicit addictive substances.

SEC. 432. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE EXTENSION OF THE EMPLOYER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE EXCLUSION UNDER SECTION 127 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) since 1978, over 7,000,000 American workers have benefited from the employer education assistance exclusion under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by being able to improve their education and acquire new skills without having to pay taxes on the benefit;

(2) American companies have benefited by improving the education and skills of their employees who in turn can contribute more to their company;

(3) the American economy becomes more globally competitive because an educated workforce is able to produce more and to adapt more rapidly to changing technologies;

(4) American companies are experiencing unprecedented global competition and the value and necessity of life-long education for their employees has increased;

(5) the employer education assistance exclusion was first enacted in 1978;

(6) the exclusion has been extended 7 previous times;

(7) the last extension expired December 31, 1994; and

(8) the exclusion has received broad bipartisan support.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the revenue level assumed in the Budget Resolution accommodate an extension of the employer education assistance exclusion under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 from January 1, 1995, through December 31, 1996.

SEC. 433. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION PLACING HIGH PRIORITY ON MAINTAINING FIELD-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The Economic Development Administration plays a crucial role in helping economically disadvantaged regions of the United States develop infrastructure that supports and promotes greater economic activity and growth, particularly in nonurban regions.

(2) The Economic Development Administration helps to promote industrial park development, business incubators, water and sewer system improvements, vocational and technical training facilities, tourism development strategies, technical assistance and capacity building for local governments, economic adjustment strategies, revolving loan funds, and other projects which the private sector has not generated or will not generate without some assistance from the Government through the Economic Development Administration.

(3) The Economic Development Administration maintains 6 regional offices which oversee staff that are designated field-based representatives of the Economic Development Administration, and these field-based representatives provide valuable expertise and counseling on economic planning and development to nonurban communities.

(4) The Economic Development Administration Regional Centers are located in the urban areas of Austin, Seattle, Denver, Atlanta, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

(5) Because of a 37-percent reduction in approved funding for salaries and expenses from fiscal year 1995, the Economic Development Administration has initiated staff reductions requiring the elimination of 8 field-based positions. The field-based economic development representative positions that are either being eliminated or not replaced after voluntary retirement and which currently interact with nonurban communities on economic development efforts cover the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and North Carolina.

(6) These staff cutbacks will adversely affect States with very low per-capita personal income, including New Mexico which ranks 47th in the Nation in per-capita personal income, Oklahoma ranking 46th, North Dakota ranking 42nd, Arizona ranking 35th, Maine ranking 34th, and North Carolina ranking 33rd.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals and aggregates underlying this budget resolution assume that—

(1) it is regrettable that the Economic Development Administration has elected to reduce field-based economic development representatives who are fulfilling the Economic Development Administration's mission of interacting with and counseling nonurban communities in economically disadvantaged regions of the United States;

(2) the Economic Development Administration should take all necessary and appropriate actions to ensure that field-based economic development representation receives high priority; and

(3) the Economic Development Administration should reconsider the planned termination of field-based economic development representatives responsible for States that are economically disadvantaged, and that this reconsideration take place without delay.

SEC. 434. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LIHEAP.

(a) FINDINGS—The Senate finds that:

(1) Home energy assistance for working and low-income families with children, the elderly on fixed incomes, the disabled, and others who need such aid is a critical part of the social safety net in cold-weather areas during the winter, and a source of necessary cooling aid during the summer;

(2) LIHEAP is a highly targeted, cost-effective way to help millions of low-income Americans pay their home energy bills. More than two-thirds of LIHEAP-eligible households have annual incomes of less than $8,000, more than one-half have annual incomes below $6,000; and

(3) LIHEAP funding has been substantially reduced in recent years, and cannot sustain further spending cuts if the program is to remain a viable means of meeting the home heating and other energy-related needs of low-income families, especially those in cold-weather States.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—The assumptions underlying this budget resolution assume that it is the sense of the Senate that the funds made available for LIHEAP for fiscal year 1997 will be not less than the actual expenditures made for LIHEAP in fiscal year 1996.

SEC. 435. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DAVIS-BACON.

Notwithstanding any provision of this resolution, it is the sense of the Senate that the provisions in this resolution do not assume the repeal but rather reform of the Davis-Bacon Act.

SEC. 436. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REIMBURSEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR OPERATIONS SOUTHERN WATCH AND PROVIDE COMFORT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) as of May 1996, the United States has spent $2,937,000,000 of United States taxpayer funds since the conclusion of the Gulf War in 1991 for the singular purpose of protecting the Kurdish and Shiite population from Iraqi aggression;

(2) the President's defense budget request for 1997 includes an additional $590,100,000 for Operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort, both of which are designed to restrict Iraqi military aggression against the Kurdish and Shiite people of Iraq;

(3) costs for these military operations constitute part of the continued budget deficit of the United States; and

(4) United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 (1995) (referred to as ''SCR 986'') would allow Iraq to sell up to $1,000,000,000 in petroleum and petroleum products every 90 days, for an initial period of 180 days.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the function totals and aggregates in this resolution assume that—

(1) the President should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to ensure any subsequent extension of authority beyond the 180 days originally provided by SCR 986 specifically mandates and authorizes the reimbursement of the United States for costs associated with Operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort out of revenues generated by any sale of petroleum or petroleum-related products originating from Iraq;

(2) in the event that the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations fails to modify the terms of any subsequent resolution extending the authority granted by SCR 986 as called for in paragraph (1), the President should reject any United Nations' action or resolution seeking to extend the terms of the oil sale beyond the 180 days authorized by SCR 986;

(3) the President should take the necessary steps to ensure that—

(A) any effort by the United Nations to temporarily lift the trade embargo for humanitarian purposes, specifically the sale of petroleum or petroleum products, restricts all revenues from such sale from being diverted to benefit the Iraqi military; and

(B) the temporary lifting of the trade embargo does not encourage other countries to take steps to begin promoting commercial relations with the Iraqi military in expectation that sanctions will be permanently lifted; and

(4) revenues reimbursed to the United States from the oil sale authorized by SCR 986, or any subsequent action or resolution, should be used to reduce the Federal budget deficit.

SEC. 437. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SOLVENCY OF THE MEDICARE TRUST FUND.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that repeal of certain provisions from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 would move the insolvency date of the HI (Medicare) Trust Fund forward by a full year.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that no provisions in this budget resolution should worsen the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund.

SEC. 438. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that when the Finance Committee meets its outlay and revenue obligations under this resolution the committee should not make any changes in the Presidential Election Campaign Fund or its funding mechanism and should meet its revenue and outlay targets through other programs within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 439. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE FUNDING OF AMTRAK.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) a capital funding stream is essential to the ability of the National Rail Passenger Corporation (''Amtrak'') to reduce its dependence on Federal operating support; and

(2) Amtrak needs a secure source of financing, no less favorable than provided to other modes of transportation, for capital improvements.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) revenues attributable to one-half cent per gallon of the excise taxes imposed on gasoline, special motor fuel, and diesel fuel from the Mass Transit Account should be dedicated to a new Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund during the period January 1, 1997, through September 30, 2001;

(2) revenues would not be deposited in the Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund during any fiscal year to the extent that the deposit is estimated to result in available revenues in the Mass Transit Account being insufficient to satisfy that year's estimated appropriation levels;

(3) monies in the Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund should be generally available to fund, on a reimbursement basis, capital expenditures incurred by Amtrak;

(4) amounts to fund capital expenditures related to rail operations should be set aside for each State that has not had Amtrak service in such State for the preceding year; and

(5) funding provided by the Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund shall be made available subject to appropriations and shall not increase mandatory spending.

And the Senate agree to the same.

From the Committee on the Budget, for consideration of the House concurrent resolution and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN KASICH,
DAVE HOBSON,
BOB WALKER,
JIM KOLBE,
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,
WALLY HERGER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

PETE V. DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
DON NICKLES,
PHIL GRAMM,
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,
SLADE GORTON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the Senate and the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 178), setting forth the congressional budget for the United States for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommend in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all of the House resolution after the resolving clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for the House resolution and the Senate amendment.

EXPLANATION OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement on the budget resolution for fiscal year 1997 achieves a balanced Federal budget by 2002. It calls for tax relief of $122.4 billion over 6 years, principally through a $500-per-child middle-class tax credit. It recommends comprehensive reform of the Nation's failed welfare system, slowing the growth of Federal welfare spending by $53 billion over 6 years, and restraining the increase in Federal Medicaid spending by $72 billion over 6 years.

The agreement also endorses comprehensive reform of the Medicare program for the Nation's seniors and disabled beneficiaries. Under the plan assumed in the conference agreement, the solvency of the Medicare Part A [hospital insurance] trust fund would be extended 10 years. Total Medicare spending would increase an average of 6.2 percent a year, with a 6-year spending total of $1.479 trillion. Spending per beneficiary would increase, on average, from $5,200 in 1996 to $7,000 in 2002. These spending levels assume no increases in beneficiary copayments or deductibles.

The conference agreement also reflects House and Senate emphasis on funding national priorities such as strengthening national security, enhancing benefits for the Nation's veterans, boosting law enforcement and crime prevention, improving education, protecting the environment and the Nation's parks, advancing basic research to create new knowledge, and transitioning agriculture to a more market-oriented system.

DISPLAYS AND AMOUNTS

The contents of concurrent budget resolutions are set forth in section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

House Resolution. The House budget resolution includes all of the items required as part of a concurrent budget resolution under section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act other than the spending and revenue levels for Social Security (which is used to enforce a point of order applicable only in the Senate).

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment includes all of the items required under section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act. As permitted under section 301(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, section 102 of the Senate amendment includes amounts of the increase in the public debt subject to limitation. Section 101(1)(c) of the Senate amendment also includes the total amount of revenues from payroll taxes for Medicare Part A.

Conference Agreement. The House recedes to the Senate amendment.

AGGREGATES AND FUNCTION LEVELS

HOUSE RESOLUTION

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year—						1997–2002
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Total Spending:								
On-budget	BA	1,311,284	1,357,208	1,386,338	1,428,397	1,450,450	1,497,756	8,431,433
	O	1,306,921	1,350,905	1,379,428	1,413,490	1,428,809	1,463,504	8,343,057
Off-budget	BA	318,579	335,264	347,616	358,261	376,514	388,716	2,124,950
	O	311,138	324,587	334,239	348,791	365,011	378,874	2,062,640
Total	BA	1,629,863	1,692,472	1,733,954	1,786,658	1,826,964	1,886,472	10,556,383
	O	1,618,059	1,675,492	1,713,667	1,762,281	1,793,820	1,842,378	10,405,697
Revenues:								
On-budget		1,085,197	1,130,260	1,176,070	1,229,500	1,288,832	1,358,053	7,267,912
Off-budget		385,176	402,448	423,586	445,268	465,321	487,510	2,609,309
Total		1,470,373	1,532,708	1,599,656	1,674,768	1,754,153	1,845,563	9,877,221
Deficit/Surplus:								
On-budget		221,724	220,645	203,358	183,990	139,977	105,451	1,075,145
Off-budget		−74,038	−77,861	−89,347	−96,477	−100,310	−108,636	−546,669
Total		147,686	142,784	114,011	87,513	39,667	−3,185	528,476
050: National Defense								
	BA	267,183	268,958	271,677	274,377	277,121	280,101	1,639,417
	O	264,846	263,618	267,049	270,841	270,025	270,122	1,606,501
150: International Affairs								
	BA	13,732	11,551	10,576	11,089	10,890	11,009	68,847
	O	14,963	13,484	12,467	11,025	10,584	10,281	72,804
250: General Science, Space, and Technology								
	BA	16,537	16,428	16,313	16,159	15,934	15,602	96,973
	O	16,697	16,494	16,224	16,111	15,943	15,673	97,142
270: Energy								
	BA	2,380	2,441	2,034	1,697	1,782	1,430	11,764
	O	2,729	2,078	1,327	815	740	231	7,920
300: Natural Resources and Environment								
	BA	20,529	18,902	19,713	18,399	18,994	18,860	115,397
	O	21,322	19,654	20,409	18,950	19,205	18,910	118,450
350: Agriculture								
	BA	11,840	11,750	11,367	10,714	9,497	8,964	64,132
	O	10,238	9,855	9,483	8,843	7,730	7,181	53,330
370: Commerce and Housing Credit								
On-budget	BA	7,838	9,464	10,476	12,448	11,268	11,598	63,092
	O	−2,319	5,752	6,043	7,320	7,283	7,218	31,297
Off-budget	BA	1,119	4,724	3,627	402	3,394	0	13,266
	O	720	1,581	−1,666	−479	1,112	0	1,268
Total	BA	8,957	14,188	14,103	12,850	14,662	11,598	76,358
	O	−1,599	7,333	4,377	6,841	8,395	7,218	32,565
400: Transportation								
	BA	41,737	43,541	43,961	44,103	44,531	45,045	262,918
	O	39,007	37,635	36,111	35,236	34,526	34,042	216,557
450: Community and Regional Development								
	BA	6,672	6,605	6,559	6,595	6,243	6,153	38,827
	O	10,149	8,640	7,820	7,040	6,655	6,161	46,465
500: Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services								
	BA	46,965	47,416	48,046	48,696	49,410	50,092	290,625
	O	49,504	48,112	47,817	48,209	48,704	49,335	291,681
550: Health								
	BA	129,918	137,726	144,995	152,961	161,114	167,926	894,640
	O	130,276	138,064	145,168	152,890	160,789	167,476	894,663
570: Medicare								
	BA	193,165	207,183	217,250	229,309	241,641	255,121	1,343,669
	O	191,481	205,458	214,978	227,560	239,907	252,720	1,332,104
600: Income Security								
	BA	232,612	241,254	244,842	262,510	262,260	281,100	1,524,578
	O	240,107	244,185	251,716	263,060	265,271	277,213	1,541,552
650: Social Security								
On-budget	BA	7,812	8,476	9,219	9,979	10,775	11,607	57,868
	BA	10,543	11,213	11,922	12,662	13,458	14,290	74,088
Off-budget	BA	364,638	382,465	401,221	421,027	442,532	465,007	2,476,890
	O	357,596	374,931	393,137	412,438	433,311	455,165	2,426,578

HOUSE RESOLUTION—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year—1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997–2002
Total	BA	372,450	390,941	410,440	431,006	453,307	476,614	2,534,758
	O	368,139	386,144	405,059	425,100	446,769	469,455	2,500,666
700: Veterans Benefits and Services								
	BA	39,117	38,458	37,712	37,713	38,002	39,713	230,715
	O	39,654	39,321	38,063	39,427	36,882	39,912	233,259
750: Administration of Justice								
	BA	22,125	22,302	23,186	23,235	20,746	20,740	132,334
	O	19,930	21,162	22,241	22,944	20,704	20,700	127,681
800: General Government								
	BA	11,372	13,314	12,592	12,987	12,549	13,020	75,834
	O	11,747	13,640	12,928	13,364	12,454	12,321	76,454
900: Net Interest								
On-budget	BA	282,653	288,947	292,607	294,004	298,041	302,443	1,758,695
	O	282,653	288,947	292,607	294,004	298,041	302,443	1,758,695
Off-budget	BA	−40,555	−44,900	−49,690	−54,979	−60,722	−66,864	−317,710
	O	−40,555	−44,900	−49,690	−54,979	−60,722	−66,864	−317,710
Total	BA	242,098	244,047	242,917	239,025	237,319	235,579	1,440,985
	O	242,098	244,047	242,917	239,025	237,319	235,579	1,440,985
920: Allowances								
	BA	2,671	−1,934	−2,025	−2,038	−2,026	−2,182	−7,534
	O	−1,032	−833	−183	−271	−1,770	−2,139	−6,228
950: Offsetting Receipts								
On-budget	BA	−45,574	−35,574	−34,762	−36,540	−38,322	−40,586	−231,358
	O	−45,574	−35,574	−34,762	−36,540	−38,322	−40,586	−231,358
Off-budget	BA	−6,623	−7,025	−7,542	−8,189	−8,690	−9,427	−47,496
	O	−6,623	−7,025	−7,542	−8,189	−8,690	−9,427	−47,496
Total	BA	−52,197	−42,599	−42,304	−44,729	−47,012	−50,013	−278,854
	O	−52,197	−42,599	−42,304	−44,729	−47,012	−50,013	−278,854

SENATE AMENDMENT

[In billions of dollars]

		Fiscal year—1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997–2002
Total Spending:								
On-budget	BA	1,321.6	1,360.9	1,391.6	1,434.7	1,455.7	1,499.1	8,463.6
	O	1,317.1	1,352.7	1,381.6	1,416.6	1,434.7	1,467.4	8,370.1
Off-budget	BA	318.5	335.3	347.6	358.2	376.5	388.7	2,124.8
	O	311.1	324.5	334.2	348.7	365.0	378.9	2,062.4
Total	BA	1,640.1	1,696.2	1,739.2	1,792.9	1,832.2	1,887.8	10,588.4
	O	1,628.2	1,677.2	1,715.8	1,765.3	1,799.7	1,846.3	10,432.5
Revenues:								
On-budget		1,086.2	1,129.9	1,176.1	1,229.9	1,289.6	1,359.1	7,270.8
Off-budget		385.0	402.3	423.4	445.1	465.2	487.3	2,608.3
Total		1,471.2	1,532.2	1,599.5	1,675.0	1,754.8	1,846.4	9,879.1
Deficit/Surplus:								
On-budget		230.9	222.8	205.5	186.7	145.1	108.3	1,099.3
Off-budget		−73.9	−77.8	−89.2	−96.4	−100.2	−108.4	−545.9
Total		157.0	145.0	116.3	90.3	44.9	−0.1	553.4
050: National Defense								
	BA	265.6	267.1	269.5	271.8	274.2	276.9	1,625.1
	O	263.7	262.1	265.1	268.6	267.5	267.2	1,594.2
150: International Affairs								
	BA	14.2	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.7	75.6
	O	14.9	13.6	12.6	11.4	11.5	11.5	75.5
250: General Science, Space, and Technology								
	BA	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.4	15.5	15.5	94.9
	O	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	95.5
270: Energy								
	BA	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	16.8
	O	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	11.5
300: Natural Resources and Environment								
	BA	20.3	20.0	19.9	19.5	19.4	19.3	118.4
	O	21.5	20.9	20.6	20.1	19.6	19.4	122.1
350: Agriculture								
	BA	12.8	12.5	12.2	11.5	10.5	10.3	69.8
	O	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.7	8.7	8.4	58.7
370: Commerce and Housing Credit								
On-budget	BA	8.1	9.6	10.6	12.6	11.4	11.7	64.0
	O	−2.4	5.7	6.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	31.7
Off-budget	BA	1.1	4.7	3.6	0.4	3.4	0	13.2
	O	0.7	1.5	−1.7	−0.5	1.1	0	1.1
Total	BA	9.2	14.3	14.2	13.0	14.8	11.7	77.2
	O	−1.7	7.2	4.4	7.0	8.5	7.4	32.8
400: Transportation								
	BA	42.6	43.3	43.8	43.5	43.7	44.0	260.9
	O	39.3	37.0	35.6	34.1	33.7	33.2	212.9
450: Community and Regional Development								
	BA	9.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	43.3
	O	10.8	9.5	8.6	7.7	7.2	6.7	50.5
500: Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services								
	BA	51.4	49.0	50.2	51.0	51.8	52.6	306.0
	O	51.5	48.9	49.4	50.2	50.9	51.7	302.6
550: Health								
	BA	132.4	137.4	144.0	152.8	160.3	167.2	894.1
	O	132.4	137.8	144.1	152.7	159.9	166.7	893.6
570: Medicare								
	BA	191.8	205.3	216.0	228.5	241.1	253.5	1,336.2
	O	190.1	203.5	213.7	226.7	239.3	251.1	1,324.4
600: Income Security								
	BA	232.4	241.9	246.5	264.6	264.1	282.8	1,532.3
	O	240.3	245.2	253.0	264.5	268.5	281.1	1,552.6
650: Social Security								
On-budget	BA	7.8	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.8	11.6	57.9
	O	10.5	11.2	11.9	12.7	13.5	14.3	74.1
Off-budget	BA	364.6	382.5	401.2	421.0	442.5	465.0	2,476.8

SENATE AMENDMENT—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

		Fiscal year— 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997–2002
	O	357.6	374.9	393.1	412.4	433.3	455.2	2,426.5
Total	BA	372.4	391.0	410.4	431.0	453.3	476.6	2,534.7
	O	368.1	386.1	405.0	425.1	446.8	469.5	2,500.6
700: Veterans Benefits and Services	BA	39.0	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.0	232.8
	O	39.5	39.3	39.3	40.4	37.7	39.3	235.5
750: Administration of Justice	BA	21.7	22.3	23.3	23.3	19.9	19.9	130.4
	O	20.6	21.6	22.4	23.0	19.8	19.8	127.2
800: General Government	BA	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.5	80.7
	O	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.3	80.2
900: Net Interest								
On-budget	BA	282.7	289.3	293.1	294.6	298.8	303.4	1,761.9
	O	282.7	289.3	293.1	294.6	298.8	303.4	1,761.9
Off-budget	BA	−40.6	−44.9	−49.7	−55.0	−60.7	−66.9	−317.8
	O	−40.6	−44.9	−49.7	−55.0	−60.7	−66.9	−317.8
Total	BA	242.1	244.4	243.4	239.6	238.1	236.5	1,444.1
	O	242.1	244.4	243.4	239.6	238.1	236.5	1,444.1
920: Allowances	BA	−1.6	−0.2	−0.4	−0.8	−1.2	−3.7	−7.9
	O	0.8	0.1	−0.3	−0.8	−1.1	−3.7	−5.0
950: Offsetting Receipts								
On-budget	BA	−43.7	−35.7	−34.9	−36.7	−38.5	−40.1	−229.6
	O	−43.7	−35.7	−34.9	−36.7	−38.5	−40.1	−229.6
Off-budget	BA	−6.6	−7.0	−7.5	−8.2	−8.7	−9.4	−47.4
	O	−6.6	−7.0	−7.5	−8.2	−8.7	−9.4	−47.4
Total	BA	−50.3	−42.7	−42.4	−44.9	−47.2	−49.5	−277.0
	O	−50.3	−42.7	−42.4	−44.9	−47.2	−49.5	−277.0

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT—TOTALS

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year— 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	6-year total
Total Spending:								
On-budget	BA	1,314,760	1,362,075	1,392,403	1,433,371	1,453,873	1,496,063	8,452,545
	O	1,311,011	1,354,668	1,383,872	1,416,493	1,432,423	1,462,900	8,361,367
Off-budget	BA	318,579	335,264	347,616	358,261	376,514	388,716	2,124,950
	O	311,138	324,587	334,239	348,791	365,011	378,874	2,062,640
Total	BA	1,633,339	1,697,339	1,740,019	1,791,632	1,830,387	1,884,779	10,577,495
	O	1,622,149	1,679,255	1,718,111	1,765,284	1,797,434	1,841,774	10,424,007
Reveues:								
On-budget	....	1,083,728	1,130,269	1,177,467	1,231,178	1,290,661	1,359,046	7,272,349
Off-budget	....	385,010	402,282	423,420	445,102	465,155	487,344	2,608,313
Total	....	1,468,738	1,532,551	1,600,887	1,676,280	1,755,816	1,846,390	9,880,662
Deficit/Surplus:								
On-budget	....	227,283	224,399	206,405	185,315	141,762	103,854	....
Off-budget	....	−73,872	−77,695	−89,181	−96,311	−100,144	−108,470	....
Total	....	153,411	146,704	117,224	89,004	41,618	−4,616	....
050: National Defense	BA	265,583	268,198	270,797	273,337	275,961	278,821	1,632,697
	O	264,146	263,018	266,289	269,961	269,025	268,962	1,601,401
150: International Affairs	BA	14,308	12,120	11,095	11,556	11,664	11,864	72,607
	O	15,201	13,519	12,520	11,235	11,022	10,896	74,393
250: Science, Space, and Technology	BA	16,788	16,249	16,012	15,775	15,700	15,573	96,097
	O	16,865	16,421	16,053	15,805	15,717	15,611	96,472
270: Energy	BA	3,728	2,830	2,512	2,272	2,385	2,069	15,796
	O	3,080	2,328	1,758	1,351	1,329	874	10,720
300: Natural Resources and Environment	BA	20,879	18,862	19,787	18,604	19,170	19,098	116,400
	O	21,707	19,698	20,515	19,125	19,418	19,169	119,632
350: Agriculture	BA	12,811	12,122	11,799	11,146	10,015	9,627	67,520
	O	10,985	10,220	9,898	9,268	8,229	7,822	56,422
370: Commerce and Housing Credit								
On-budget	BA	8,186	9,561	10,575	12,543	11,363	11,695	63,923
	O	−2,307	5,746	6,109	7,414	7,377	7,312	31,651
Off-budget	BA	1,119	4,724	3,627	402	3,394	0	13,266
	O	720	1,581	−1,666	−479	1,112	0	1,268
Total	BA	9,305	14,285	14,202	12,945	14,757	11,695	77,189
	O	−1,587	7,327	4,443	6,935	8,489	7,312	32,919
400: Transportation	BA	42,635	43,427	43,904	43,798	44,104	44,518	262,386
	O	39,311	37,306	35,886	34,678	34,121	33,624	214,926
450: Community and Regional Development	BA	8,218	6,651	6,611	6,656	6,466	6,367	40,969
	O	10,321	8,982	8,111	7,267	6,819	6,334	47,834
500: Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	BA	48,983	47,428	48,197	48,931	49,686	50,409	293,634
	O	49,964	47,758	47,761	48,319	48,953	49,629	292,384
550: Health	BA	133,228	140,343	146,103	152,405	158,848	164,380	895,307
	O	133,172	140,728	146,246	152,317	158,509	163,912	894,884
570: Medicare	BA	192,835	207,412	218,091	230,596	243,192	253,649	1,345,775
	O	191,151	205,687	215,819	228,847	241,458	251,248	1,334,210
600: Income Security	BA	230,233	241,766	246,842	265,119	264,868	283,450	1,532,278
	O	239,737	244,694	253,422	265,209	268,404	280,388	1,551,854
650: Social Security								
On-budget	BA	7,813	8,476	9,219	9,979	10,775	11,607	57,869

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT—TOTALS—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year—1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	6-year total
	O	11,001	11,213	11,922	12,662	13,458	14,290	74,546
Off-budget	BA	364,638	382,465	401,221	421,027	442,532	465,007	2,476,890
	O	357,596	374,931	393,137	412,438	433,311	455,165	2,426,578
Total	BA	372,451	390,941	410,440	431,006	453,307	476,614	2,534,759
	O	368,597	386,144	405,059	425,100	446,769	469,455	2,501,124
700: Veterans								
	BA	38,463	38,552	38,179	38,186	38,382	39,318	231,080
	O	39,561	39,313	38,644	39,886	37,265	39,602	234,271
750: Administration of Justice								
	BA	20,924	22,320	23,264	23,278	20,330	20,315	130,431
	O	19,540	21,397	22,331	22,966	20,281	20,267	126,782
800: General Government								
	BA	12,353	14,097	13,288	13,609	13,262	13,209	79,818
	O	12,186	14,275	13,461	13,675	13,185	12,831	79,613
900: Net Interest								
On-budget	BA	282,591	289,121	292,939	294,426	298,531	302,932	1,760,540
	O	282,591	289,121	292,939	294,426	298,531	302,932	1,760,540
Off-budget	BA	−40,555	−44,900	−49,690	−54,979	−60,722	−66,864	−317,710
	O	−40,555	−44,900	−49,690	−54,979	−60,722	−66,864	−317,710
Total	BA	242,036	244,221	243,249	239,447	237,809	236,068	1,442,830
	O	242,036	244,221	243,249	239,447	237,809	236,068	1,442,830
920: Allowances								
	BA	−465	−1,921	−2,084	−2,340	−2,552	−2,898	−12,260
	O	−1,867	−1,217	−1,085	−1,413	−2,401	−2,863	−10,846
950: Undistributed Offsetting Receipts								
On-budget	BA	−45,334	−35,539	−34,727	−36,505	−38,277	−39,940	−230,322
	O	−45,334	−35,539	−34,727	−36,505	−38,277	−39,940	−230,322
Off-budget	BA	−6,623	−7,025	−7,542	−8,189	−8,690	−9,427	−47,496
	O	−6,623	−7,025	−7,542	−8,189	−8,690	−9,427	−47,496
Total	BA	−51,957	−42,564	−42,269	−44,694	−46,967	−49,367	−277,818
	O	−51,957	−42,564	−42,269	−44,694	−46,967	−49,367	−277,818

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT COMPARED TO CURRENT LAW LEVELS

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year—1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	6-year total
Total Spending:								
On-budget	BA	−11,974	−25,016	−47,877	−59,217	−88,134	−109,775	−341,993
	O	−19,111	−31,617	−50,479	−67,283	−89,839	−124,249	−382,578
Off-budget	BA	32	31	7	0	0	0	70
	O	32	31	7	0	0	0	70
Total	BA	−11,942	−24,985	−47,870	−59,217	−88,134	−109,775	−341,923
	O	−19,079	−31,586	−50,472	−67,283	−89,839	−124,249	−382,508
Revenues:								
On-budget	....	−16,627	−18,280	−20,890	−20,620	−20,436	−14,849	−111,702
Off-budget	....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	....	−16,627	−18,280	−20,890	−20,620	−20,436	−14,849	−111,702
Deficit/Surplus:								
On-budget	....	−2,484	−13,337	−29,589	−46,663	−69,403	−109,400	−270,876
Off-budget	....	32	31	7	0	0	0	70
Total	....	−2,452	−13,306	−29,582	−46,663	−69,403	−109,400	−270,806
050: National Defense								
	BA	1,044	3,653	6,182	8,705	11,267	14,042	44,893
	O	−967	−530	2,222	4,128	8,490	6,446	19,789
150: International Affairs								
	BA	−131	−2,091	−3,241	−3,959	−3,966	−4,046	−17,172
	O	293	−921	−2,050	−2,933	−3,334	−3,642	−12,587
250: Science, Space, and Technology								
	BA	111	−429	−668	−906	−982	−1,110	−3,984
	O	44	−290	−564	−855	−965	−1,072	−3,702
270: Energy								
	BA	17	−807	−1,307	−1,494	−1,551	−1,595	−6,737
	O	8	−352	−1,021	−1,284	−1,450	−1,542	−5,641
300: Natural Resources and Environment								
	BA	827	−1,036	−110	−1,168	−524	−545	−2,556
	O	114	−1,449	−270	−1,208	−517	−549	−3,879
350: Agriculture								
	BA	0	−696	−831	−936	−1,023	−1,168	−4,654
	O	0	−612	−771	−899	−993	−1,135	−4,410
370: Commerce and Housing Credit								
On-budget	BA	−164	−661	−376	883	−1,000	−1,000	−2,318
	O	−3,533	46	76	1,211	100	−893	−2,993
Off-budget	BA	32	31	7	0	0	0	70
	O	32	31	7	0	0	0	70
Total	BA	−132	−630	−369	883	−1,000	−1,000	−2,248
	O	−3,501	77	83	1,211	100	−893	−2,923
400: Transportation								
	BA	−1,097	−1,292	−1,417	−2,219	−2,627	−2,941	−11,593
	O	−70	−1,613	−2,620	−3,305	−3,700	−4,154	−15,462
450: Community and Regional Development								
	BA	−39	−1,601	−1,629	−1,649	−1,828	−1,815	−8,561
	O	−83	−638	−1,167	−1,595	−1,740	−1,800	−7,023
500: Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services								
	BA	−1,084	−1,559	−1,915	−1,956	−2,063	−2,098	−10,675
	O	−1,066	−1,591	−1,867	−2,012	−2,163	−2,230	−10,929
550: Health								
	BA	653	−2,751	−8,202	−14,178	−21,467	−31,267	−77,212
	O	553	−2,497	−8,125	−14,117	−21,411	−31,207	−76,804
570: Medicare								
	BA	−6,749	−11,108	−20,597	−28,536	−38,508	−52,891	−158,389
	O	−6,756	−11,108	−20,597	−28,536	−38,508	−52,891	−158,396
600: Income Security:								
	BA	−3,911	−1,948	−6,880	−1,686	−6,687	−2,115	−23,227

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT COMPARED TO CURRENT LAW LEVELS—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year— 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	6-year total
	O	−4,445	−8,362	−6,850	−6,337	−6,746	−8,142	−40,882
650: Social Security								
On-budget	BA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	O	458	0	0	0	0	0	458
Off-budget	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	O	458	0	0	0	0	0	458
700: Veterans								
	BA	−132	−327	−1,914	−2,145	−2,173	−1,545	−8,236
	O	−130	108	−1,631	−2,132	−2,142	−1,623	−7,550
750: Administration of Justice								
	BA	1,076	2,290	3,231	3,265	341	350	10,553
	O	297	1,784	1,737	3,008	348	358	7,532
800: General Government								
	BA	−49	−193	−959	−682	−1,072	−811	−3,766
	O	14	164	−736	−788	−988	−988	−3,322
900: Net Interest								
On-budget	BA	−68	−478	−1,518	−3,285	−6,001	−10,217	−21,567
	O	−68	−478	−1,518	−3,285	−6,001	−10,217	−21,567
Off-budget	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BA	−68	−478	−1,518	−3,285	−6,001	−10,217	−21,567
	O	−68	−478	−1,518	−3,285	−6,001	−10,217	−21,567
920: Allowances								
	BA	−465	−1,921	−2,084	−2,340	−2,552	−2,898	−12,260
	O	−1,698	−1,217	−1,085	−1,413	−2,401	−2,863	−10,677
950: Undistributed Offsetting Receipts								
On-budget	BA	−2,076	−2,061	−3,642	−4,931	−5,718	−6,105	−24,533
	O	−2,076	−2,061	−3,642	−4,931	−5,718	−6,105	−24,533
Off-budget	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BA	−2,076	−2,061	−3,642	−4,931	−5,718	−6,105	−24,533
	O	−2,076	−2,061	−3,642	−4,931	−5,718	−6,105	−24,533

Discretionary and Mandatory Spending Levels

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT—DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year— 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	6-year total
Total Spending:								
	BA	497,350	493,717	491,268	498,589	491,117	500,592	2,972,633
	O	538,612	526,955	525,485	525,251	516,223	514,219	3,146,745
050: National Defense								
	BA	266,362	268,971	271,500	274,024	276,672	279,459	1,636,988
	O	264,968	263,862	267,048	270,657	269,744	269,608	1,605,887
150: International Affairs								
	BA	18,236	16,060	14,977	14,281	14,264	14,175	91,993
	O	19,549	17,878	16,593	15,474	14,853	14,469	98,816
250: Science, Space, and Technology								
	BA	16,748	16,208	15,969	15,731	15,655	15,527	95,838
	O	16,826	16,382	16,013	15,763	15,673	15,566	96,223
270: Energy								
	BA	5,126	3,946	4,074	3,904	3,864	3,838	24,752
	O	5,402	4,505	4,440	4,136	4,000	3,897	26,380
300: Natural Resources and Environment								
	BA	20,139	19,477	19,150	18,849	18,791	18,725	115,131
	O	21,088	20,337	19,940	19,508	19,131	18,916	118,920
350: Agriculture								
	BA	3,949	3,253	3,118	3,013	2,926	2,781	19,040
	O	3,958	3,329	3,169	3,042	2,948	2,806	19,252
370: Commerce and Housing Credit								
	BA	3,099	2,606	3,006	4,283	2,402	2,400	17,796
	O	2,996	2,577	2,756	3,791	2,579	2,186	16,885
400: Transportation								
	BA	13,840	12,536	12,460	11,658	11,250	10,936	72,680
	O	36,744	35,161	34,047	33,017	32,532	32,058	203,559
450: Community and Regional Development								
	BA	7,926	6,364	6,336	6,316	6,137	6,150	39,229
	O	10,345	9,158	8,299	7,316	6,865	6,479	48,462
500: Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services								
	BA	37,477	35,351	35,279	35,211	35,176	35,145	213,639
	O	38,506	35,664	35,217	35,094	35,011	34,969	214,461
550: Health								
	BA	23,169	21,875	21,774	21,718	21,659	21,559	131,754
	O	23,236	22,144	21,875	21,800	21,737	21,641	132,433
570: Medicare								
	BA	3,031	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	17,491
	O	3,031	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	17,491
600: Income Security								
	BA	27,816	35,119	31,690	38,104	33,946	40,824	207,499
	O	40,398	40,667	40,830	40,714	40,011	40,299	242,919
650: Social Security								
	BA	6	5	5	5	5	5	31
	O	3,194	2,742	2,708	2,688	2,688	2,688	16,708
700: Veterans								
	BA	18,425	18,223	17,621	17,527	17,534	18,309	107,639
	O	19,311	18,829	17,958	17,567	17,544	18,223	109,432
750: Administration of Justice								
	BA	20,661	21,875	22,816	22,850	19,926	19,935	128,063
	O	19,338	21,015	21,948	22,600	19,940	19,950	124,791
800: General Government								
	BA	11,561	10,841	10,652	10,530	10,537	10,798	64,919
	O	11,372	10,993	10,798	10,569	10,442	10,402	64,576
900: Net Interest								
	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
920: Allowances								
	BA	−214	−1,885	−2,051	−2,307	−2,519	−2,866	−11,842

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT—DISCRETIONARY SPENDING—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year— 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	6-year total
	O	−1,644	−1,180	−1,046	−1,377	−2,367	−2,830	−10,444
950: Undistributed Offsetting Receipts								
	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT—MANDATORY SPENDING

[In millions of dollars]

		Fiscal year— 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	6-year total
Total Spending:								
On-budget	BA	817,410	868,358	901,135	934,782	962,756	995,471	5,479,912
	O	772,399	827,713	858,387	891,242	916,200	948,681	5,214,622
Off-budget	BA	318,579	335,264	347,616	358,261	376,514	388,716	2,124,950
	O	311,138	324,587	334,239	348,791	365,011	378,874	2,062,640
Total	BA	1,135,989	1,203,622	1,248,751	1,293,043	1,339,270	1,384,187	7,604,862
	O	1,083,537	1,152,300	1,192,626	1,240,033	1,281,211	1,327,555	7,277,262
050: National Defense								
	BA	−779	−773	−703	−687	−711	−638	−4,291
	O	−822	−844	−759	−696	−719	−646	−4,486
150: International Affairs								
	BA	−3,928	−3,940	−3,882	−2,725	−2,600	−2,311	−19,386
	O	−4,348	−4,359	−4,073	−4,239	−3,831	−3,573	−24,423
250: Science, Space, and Technology								
	BA	40	41	43	44	45	46	259
	O	39	39	40	42	44	45	249
270: Energy								
	BA	−1,398	−1,116	−1,562	−1,632	−1,479	−1,769	−8,956
	O	−2,322	−2,177	−2,682	−2,785	−2,671	−3,023	−15,660
300: Natural Resources and Environment								
	BA	740	−615	637	−245	379	373	1,269
	O	619	−639	575	−383	287	253	712
350: Agriculture								
	BA	8,862	8,869	8,681	8,133	7,089	6,846	48,480
	O	7,027	6,891	6,729	6,226	5,281	5,016	37,170
370: Commerce and Housing Credit								
On-budget	BA	5,094	6,955	7,569	8,260	8,961	9,295	46,134
	O	−5,297	3,169	3,353	3,623	4,798	5,126	14,772
Off-budget	BA	1,119	4,724	3,627	402	3,394	0	13,266
	O	720	1,581	−1,666	−479	1,112	0	1,268
Total	BA	6,213	11,679	11,196	8,662	12,355	9,295	59,400
	O	−4,577	4,750	1,687	3,144	5,910	5,126	16,040
400: Transportation								
	BA	28,795	30,891	31,444	32,140	32,854	33,582	189,706
	O	2,567	2,145	1,839	1,661	1,589	1,566	11,367
450: Community and Regional Development								
	BA	292	287	275	340	329	217	1,740
	O	−24	−176	−188	−49	−46	−145	−628
500: Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services								
	BA	11,506	12,077	12,918	13,720	14,510	15,264	79,995
	O	11,458	12,094	12,544	13,225	13,942	14,660	77,923
550: Health								
	BA	110,059	118,468	124,329	130,687	137,189	142,821	763,553
	O	109,936	118,584	124,371	130,517	136,772	142,271	762,451
570: Medicare								
	BA	189,804	204,520	215,199	227,704	240,300	250,757	1,328,284
	O	188,120	202,795	212,927	225,955	238,566	248,356	1,316,719
600: Income Security								
	BA	202,417	206,647	215,152	227,015	230,922	242,626	1,324,779
	O	199,339	204,027	212,592	224,495	228,393	240,089	1,308,935
650: Social Security								
On-budget	BA	7,807	8,471	9,214	9,974	10,770	11,602	57,838
	O	7,807	8,471	9,214	9,974	10,770	11,602	57,838
Off-budget	BA	364,638	382,465	401,221	421,027	442,532	465,007	2,476,890
	O	357,596	374,931	393,137	412,438	433,311	455,165	2,426,578
Total	BA	372,445	390,936	410,435	431,001	453,302	476,609	2,534,728
	O	365,403	383,402	402,351	422,412	444,081	466,767	2,484,416
700: Veterans								
	BA	20,038	20,329	20,558	20,659	20,848	21,009	123,441
	O	20,250	20,484	20,686	22,319	19,721	21,379	124,839
750: Administration of Justice								
	BA	263	445	448	428	404	380	2,368
	O	202	382	383	366	341	317	1,991
800: General Government								
	BA	792	3,256	2,636	3,079	2,725	2,411	14,899
	O	814	3,282	2,663	3,106	2,743	2,429	15,037
900: Net Interest								
On-budget	BA	282,591	289,121	292,939	294,426	298,531	302,932	1,760,540
	O	282,591	289,121	292,939	294,426	298,531	302,932	1,760,540
Off-budget	BA	−40,555	−44,900	−49,690	−54,979	−60,722	−66,864	−317,710
	O	−40,555	−44,900	−49,690	−54,979	−60,722	−66,864	−317,710
Total	BA	242,036	244,221	243,249	239,447	237,809	236,068	1,442,830
	O	242,036	244,221	243,249	239,447	237,809	236,068	1,442,830
920: Allowances								
	BA	−251	−36	−33	−33	−33	−32	−418
	O	−223	−37	−39	−36	−34	−33	−402
950: Undistributed Offsetting Receipts								
On-budget	BA	−45,334	−35,539	−34,727	−36,505	−38,277	−39,940	−230,322
	O	−45,334	−35,539	−34,727	−36,505	−38,277	−39,940	−230,322
Off-budget	BA	−6,623	−7,025	−7,542	−8,189	−8,690	−9,427	−47,496
	O	−6,623	−7,025	−7,542	−8,189	−8,690	−9,427	−47,496
Total	BA	−51,947	−42,564	−42,269	−44,694	−46,967	−49,367	−277,818
	O	−51,947	−42,564	−42,269	−44,694	−46,967	−49,367	−277,818

CREDIT LEVELS

CREDIT LEVELS IN CONFERENCE AGREEMENT BY FUNCTION

[In billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year— 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	6-year total
Direct Loans	41.353	36.358	36.455	36.535	36.600	36.624	223.925
Loan Guarantees	267.284	269.467	268.601	268.489	270.244	270.948	1,615.033
050: National Defense							
Loan Guarantees	0.800	0.200	0.192	0.187	0.185	0.183	1.747
150: International Affairs							
Direct Loans	4.333	4.342	4.358	4.346	4.395	4.387	26.161
Loan Guarantees	18.110	18.262	18.311	18.311	18.409	18.409	109.812
270: Energy							
Direct Loans	1.033	1.039	1.045	1.036	1.000	1.031	6.184
300: Natural Resources and Environment							
Direct Loans	0.037	0.041	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.230
350: Agriculture							
Direct Loans	7.794	9.346	10.743	10.736	10.595	10.570	59.784
Loan Guarantees	5.870	6.637	6.586	6.652	6.641	6.709	39.905
370: Commerce and Housing Credit							
Direct Loans	1.856	1.787	1.763	1.759	1.745	1.740	10.650
Loan Guarantees	197.340	196.750	196.253	195.883	195.375	194.875	1,176.476
400: Transportation							
Direct Loans	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.090
450: Community and Regional Development							
Direct Loans	1.231	1.257	1.287	1.365	1.404	1.430	7.974
Loan Guarantees	2.133	2.133	1.171	1.171	2.202	2.202	11.012
500: Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services							
Direct Loans	16.219	16.219	16.219	16.219	16.219	16.219	97.314
Loan Guarantees	17.469	19.760	20.854	21.589	23.319	25.085	128.076
550: Health							
Loan Guarantees	0.187	0.094	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.281
700: Veterans							
Direct Loans	0.935	0.962	0.987	1.021	1.189	1.194	6.288
Loan Guarantees	26.362	25.925	25.426	24.883	24.298	23.668	150.562
950: Undistributed Offsetting Receipts							
Direct Loans	7.900	1.350	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.250

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Section 301(g)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act requires that the joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on a budget resolution set forth the common economic assumptions upon which the joint statement and conference report are based. The conference agreement is based entirely on the economic forecast and projections of the Congressional Budget Office, published in CBO's report to the budget committees, ''The Economic and Budget Outlook: Fiscal Years 1997–2006'' (May 1996). These economic assumptions assume a balanced budget by 2002 and are adjusted for anticipated revisions to the Consumer Price Index [CPI]. The assumptions are reflected in the table below.

House Resolution. The Bureau of Labor Statistic [BLS] has announced its plans to make two technical revisions to the CPI. First, the BLS rebenchmarking of the CPI is estimated by CBO to reduce the growth in the CPI by 0.2 percentage points a year. This comprehensive revision is to be completed by 1998. Second, the BLS also will incorporate improvements in the CPI to remove the ''formula bias'' by June, 1996. CBO estimates that this revision will reduce the growth in the CPI by 0.16 percentage point a year. These revisions are incorporated in the economic assumptions of the House resolution.

Senate Amendment. The assumptions of the Senate amendment are identical to those of the House resolution.

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement follows the House resolution and the Senate amendment.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

[Calendar years]

	1995 actual	Forecast 1996	Forecast 1997	Projected 1998	Projected 1999	Projected 2000	Projected 2001	Projected 2002
Nominal GDP (billions of dollars)	7,248	7,584	7,946	8,333	8,745	9,177	9,631	10,108
Percent change, year over year:								
Nominal GDP	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Real GDP	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Chained GDP price index	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Inflation, CPI–U	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Percent, annual:								
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
3-month Treasury Bill rate	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
10-year Treasury Note rate	6.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

FUNCTIONS AND REVENUES

FUNCTION 050: NATIONAL DEFENSE

House Resolution. The House resolution provides $267.2 billion in budget authority and $264.8 billion in outlays in 1997 for national defense. Over 6 years, the resolution provides $1,639.4 billion in budget authority and $1,606.5 billion in outlays. The resolution assumes policies consistent with those anticipated for the National Defense Authorization Act of 1996. It also assumes sales from the National Defense Stockpile of $79 million in 1997 and total sales of $649 million over 6 years.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment provides 1997 budget authority of $265.6 billion and outlays of $263.7 billion. For the 6-year period, the amendment calls for $1,625.0 billion in budget authority and $1,594.4 billion in outlays. Like the House resolution, the Senate amendment assumes policies consistent with those anticipated for the National Defense Authorization Act of 1996 and sales from the National Defense Stockpile of $79 million in 1997 and total sales of $649 million over 6 years.

Conference Agreement.—The conference agreement provides $265.6 billion in budget authority and $264.1 billion in outlays in 1997. Over 6 years, the resolution provides $1,632.7 billion in budget authority and $1,601.4 billion in outlays. The resolution assumes policies consistent with those anticipated for the National Defense Authorization Act of 1996. It also assumes sales from the National Defense Stockpile of $79 million in 1997 and total sales of $649 million over 6 years.

FUNCTION 150: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

House Resolution.—For international affairs, the House resolution calls for $13.7 billion in budget authority and $15.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 1997. Over 6 years, it recommends $68.8 billion in budget authority and $72.8 billion in outlays. The resolution assumes the President's requested cuts for the Department of State, peacekeeping operations, and Foreign Military Financing [FMF] loans. It anticipates that much of the United States Information Agency will be gradually privatized or eliminated. It also assumes that funding in the Agency for International Development will continue to be reduced, and that the replenishments for several multilateral development banks will soon be completed. The resolution calls for maintaining funding in 1997 for export finance and trade promotion programs. It recommends maintaining funding for Bosnia's reconstruction through 1998, but assumes that other Eastern European countries and the former Soviet Union will graduate from United States aid programs.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment calls for 1997 budget authority of $14.2 billion and outlays of $14.9 billion. It recommends $75.7 billion in budget authority and $75.4 billion in outlays over 6 years. The amendment assumes the President's requested cuts for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development, and various multilateral development banks. The Senate amendment, like the House resolution, recommends maintaining funding in 1997 for export finance and trade promotion programs. It also shares the House resolution's call for maintaining funding for Bosnia's reconstruction through 1998 while assuming that other Eastern European countries will graduate from United States aid programs.

Conference Agreement.—The conference agreement calls for $14.3 billion in budget authority and $15.2 billion in outlays in 1997. Over 6 years, it recommends $72.6 billion in budget authority and $74.4 billion in outlays. The agreement endorses the notion that the entire foreign affairs apparatus of the United States needs to be completely reassessed. The conference agreement assumes the President's reductions for the Department of State. It also recognizes that changes are required at the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development, and various multilateral development banks. It maintains funding in 1997 for export finance and trade promotion programs. It maintains funding for Bosnia's reconstruction through 1998, but assumes that other countries will graduate from United States aid programs.

FUNCTION 250: GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

House Resolution. The House resolution proposes 1997 budget authority of $16.5 billion and outlays of $16.7 billion. It calls for $97.0 billion in budget authority and $97.1 billion in outlays over 6 years. The resolution assumes a 3-percent annual increase for research and related activities in the National Science Foundation. It emphasizes NASA's core missions, but assumes savings from private operation of the space shuttle. It provides resources to complete the international space station. It also calls for a $6 billion Mission to Planet Earth [MTPE] program, and for prioritizing the Department of Energy's general science program.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment calls for $16.7 billion in budget authority and $16.8 billion in outlays for fiscal year 1997. Over 6 years, it recommends $94.9 billion in budget authority and $95.6 billion in outlays. The amendment assumes the same 3-percent annual increase as the House resolution for research and related activities in the National Science Foundation. It also assumes the President's reductions to other NSF accounts. It recommends maintaining the 1996 budget resolution's assumptions for NASA.

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement calls for $16.8 billion in budget authority and $16.9 billion in outlays in 1997. Over 6 years, it recommends $96.1 billion in budget authority and $96.5 billion in outlays. The agreement retains the priority status of basic research, assuming a 3-percent increase for research and related activities within the National Science Foundation. Relative to the Senate amendment, the conference agreement provides $0.9 billion in additional funds over 6 years.

FUNCTION 270: ENERGY

House Resolution. For Function 270, the House resolution recommends 1997 budget authority of $2.4 billion and outlays of $2.7 billion. Budget authority over 6 years would be $11.8 billion, with outlays of $7.9 billion. The resolution calls for terminating the Department of Energy [DOE]. It supports basic research, such as DOE's efforts to map the human genome and an expanded hydrogen energy research program. It calls for eliminating further funding for various DOE-subsidized energy research programs. It recommends eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy in the Department of Energy, and assumes the President's proposal to reduce strategic petroleum reserve [SPRO] operations and maintenance funding. It also assumes the President's recommendation for the Rural Electrification Administration [REA]. The resolution calls for authorizing DOE to lease excess SPRO storage capacity and extending through 2002 the requirement that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] collect 100 percent of its budget from fees assessed on the nuclear powerplants that it regulates.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment calls for $3.7 billion in fiscal year 1997 budget authority, and $3.1 billion in outlays. For the 6-year period, it recommends $16.8 billion in budget authority and $11.5 billion in outlays.

The amendment does not assume termination of the Department of Energy. But it joins in the House resolution's support for science and basic research, such as DOE's efforts to map the human genome. The amendment builds on the President's proposals to reduce funding for the development of energy technologies. It rejects the President's $33 million increase for the DOE headquarters budget, and assumes reductions in other DOE headquarters functions. The amendment also assumes the President's proposal to reduce strategic petroleum reserve [SPRO] operations and maintenance funding, and the President's recommendation for the REA. It calls for authorizing DOE to lease excess SPRO storage capacity and, as with the House resolution, extending through 2002 the requirement that the NRC collect 100 percent of its budget from fees assessed on the nuclear powerplants that it regulates.

Conference Agreement. The conference committee agrees to $3.7 billion in budget authority and $3.1 billion in outlays in 1997. Over 6 years, it recommends $15.8 billion in budget authority and $10.7 billion in outlays. The conferees agree to disagree on the future status of the Department of Energy; they recognize that ultimately the committees of jurisdiction will determine whether the Department is or is not terminated. The conference agreement supports basic science and research. It calls for reducing the Department of Energy's [DOE] efforts to commercialize energy technologies. It rejects the President's $33 million increase for the DOE headquarters' functions, and recommends reductions in DOE overhead. It adopts the President's proposal to reduce the strategic petroleum reserve [SPRO] operations and maintenance funding. It assumes the President's recommendation for the REA. The agreement resolves the differences for DOE's appropriated programs by providing $24.8 billion in budget authority and $26.4 billion in outlays over 6 years. Finally, the resolution recommends that DOE be allowed to lease excess SPRO storage capacity, and extends the requirement through 2002 for the NRC to collect 100 percent of its budget from fees assessed on the nuclear powerplants that it regulates.

FUNCTION 300: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

House Resolution. For fiscal year 1997, the House resolution provides $20.5 billion in budget authority and $21.3 billion in outlays. Over 6 years, the resolution recommends $115.4 billion in budget authority and $118.5 billion in outlays. The resolution calls for priority funding to address environmental concerns and to improve the quality of the Nation's parks. It recommends an increase for the Superfund and safe drinking water and wastewater programs of the Environmental Protection Agency, as well as increases each year to operate the National Park Service [NPS]. In addition, the resolution would permit resource managers to increase fees and retain a large portion of those fees for improvements in the parks. The resolution assumes the elimination of the Agricultural Conservation Program and the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program, which were subsumed in the new Environmental Quality Incentives Program of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act of 1996. It assumes the President's recommendation to terminate the international forestry program. It refocuses the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] on its core missions. It recommends reforms at the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, and reductions in overhead in the Department of the Interior. It calls for ending the government's involvement in the helium program and reforming other minerals-related activities, and it recommends refinancing of the debt of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment assumes 1997 budget authority of $20.3 billion, and outlays of $21.5 billion. It calls for $118.3 billion in budget authority over 6 years and $122.2 billion in outlays. The amendment shares the House resolution's emphasis on the environment and the national parks, calling for an increase for the Superfund and safe drinking water programs of the Environmental Protection Agency, and assuming full funding for the National Park Service [NPS]. It further parallels the House resolution in calling for the elimination of duplicative programs, such as the Agricultural Conservation Program and the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program, which were subsumed within the new Environmental Quality Incentives Program of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act of 1996. It also assumes the President's recommendation to terminate the international forestry program. Also like the House resolution, the amendment calls for ending the government's involvement in the helium program and refinancing the debt of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District. Finally, the Senate amendment recommends reducing royalties in new oil and gas leases in water depths of more than 200 meters in the Gulf Coast.

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement calls for $20.9 billion in budget authority and $21.7 billion in outlays in 1997. Over 6 years, it recommends $116.4 billion in budget authority and $119.6 billion in outlays. Consistent with the thrusts of both the House resolution and the Senate amendment, the Conference agreement provides increased funding for the Superfund and safe drinking water programs of the Environmental Protection Agency, and assumes an increase in funding each year to fund the operations of the National Park Service [NPS]. It also calls for eliminating several duplicate programs that were subsumed within the new Environmental Quality Incentives Program of the FAIR Act. It assumes the President's recommendation to terminate the international forestry program, and ends the government's involvement in the helium program. Finally, it recommends refinancing of the debt of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District.

FUNCTION 350: AGRICULTURE

House Resolution. The House resolution calls for 1997 budget authority of $11.8 billion, and outlays of $10.2 billion, in Function 350. Over 6 years, the resolution recommends $64.1 billion in budget authority and $53.3 billion in outlays. The resolution incorporates the 1996 farm bill—the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act—which transitions agriculture to a more market-oriented system. The resolution also assumes the administrative reductions included in the President's budget for the Farm Service Agency; reforms of the Foreign Agricultural Service; reductions in unnecessary bureaucracy in the Department of Agriculture; and reforms of the Farmers Home Administration. It also calls for permitting the private sector to finance additional research, and reducing overhead in the Department of Agriculture.

Senate Amendment. For fiscal year 1997, the Senate amendment recommends $12.8 billion in budget authority and $11.0 billion in outlays. It calls for $69.7 billion in budget authority and $58.6 billion in outlays over 6 years. As reflected in the House resolution, the Senate amendment also incorporates the 1996 FAIR Act, and assumes the administrative reductions included in the President's budget for the Farm Service Agency. It also assumes the President's user fee proposals for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration; and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Conference Agreement. The conferees agree to $12.8 billion in budget authority and $11 billion in outlays in 1997 for Function 350. Over 6 years, it recommends $67.5 billion in budget authority and $56.4 billion in outlays. The conference agreement incorporates the reforms included in the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act, which transitions agriculture to a more market-oriented system. It also assumes the administrative reductions included in the President's budget for the Farm Service Agency.

FUNCTION 370: COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

House Resolution. The House resolution recommends 1997 budget authority of $9.0 billion and outlays of −$1.6 billion. Over the 6-year budget period through 2002, it calls for $76.4 billion in budget authority and $32.6 billion in outlays. The resolution assumes elimination of the Department of Commerce, including elimination of the Advanced Technology Program [ATP], and reforms of remaining Department of Commerce functions. It calls for the restructuring of Federal Housing Administration [FHA] insured mortgages and accommodates a cost of $383 million in 1997 associated with this policy recommendation. The resolution also assumes the reform of the FHA assignment program included in the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 (H.R. 2491) and the recapitalization of the Savings Association Insurance Fund and the extension of Financing Corporation [FICO] bond obligations to all institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Finally, it provides for an additional $3.1 billion over the next 6 years to prepare for, conduct, and complete the decennial census scheduled to occur in 2000.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment provides budget authority of $9.2 billion in 1997 and outlays of −$1.7 billion. It calls for $77.3 billion in budget authority and $32.9 billion in outlays over 6 years. The amendment does not assume the elimination of the Department of Commerce. It assumes reducing funds for certain administrative accounts, and eliminating appropriations for certain expired activities. It recommends the reform of the FHA assignment program included in the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 (H.R. 2491). It also assumes the recapitalization of the Savings Association Insurance Fund and the extension of Financing Corporation [FICO] bond obligations to all institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Finally, like the House resolution, the amendment provides for an additional $3.1 billion over the next 6 years to prepare for, conduct, and complete the decennial census scheduled to occur in 2000.

Conference Agreement. For fiscal year 1997, the conferees assume $9.3 billion in budget authority and −$1.6 billion in outlays. Over 6 years, the conference agreement assumes $77.2 billion in total budget authority and $32.9 billion in total outlays. The conferees agree to disagree on the future status of the Department of Commerce; they recognize that ultimately the committees of jurisdiction will determine whether the Department is or is not terminated. They assume $3.1 billion over the next 6 years to fund the decennial census, and the extension of patent and trademark fees. Further, the conferees call for the reform of the Federal Housing Administration's assignment program. The conference agreement further assumes the recapitalization of the Savings Association Insurance Fund and the extension of FICO bond obligations to all institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. These provisions were originally included in the Balanced Budget Act of 1995.

FUNCTION 400: TRANSPORTATION

House Resolution. For 1997, the resolution calls for $41.7 billion in budget authority and $39.0 billion in outlays. It recommends $262.9 billion in budget authority and $216.6 billion in outlays over 6 years. The resolution assumes phasing out Amtrak and mass transit subsidies, and eliminating several outdated or unnecessary programs, including the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration's civil aeromedical and management training programs, Intelligent Transportation Systems, and the airline subsidy program. The resolution also recommends the extension of vessel tonnage fees; maintaining the current payment date for cost-of-living-adjustments [COLA's] for Coast Guard retirees; and the elimination of the fiscal year 1997 installment of Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act [ISTEA] demonstration projects.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment recommends 1997 budget authority of $42.6 billion and outlays of $39.3 billion. It provides $260.9 billion in budget authority over 6 years and $212.9 billion in outlays. The amendment assumes phasing out mass transit and Amtrak operating assistance and adopting other Department of Transportation streamlining initiatives. It also endorses the administration's recommendations for reducing Federal Aviation Administration facilities and equipment and Federal Transit Administration discretionary grant spending. It assumes the extension of vessel tonnage and emergency preparedness fees and the elimination of the fiscal year 1997 installment of ISTEA demonstration projects. The Senate amendment also contains report language commending the Coast Guard for its streamlining efforts.

Conference Agreement. For fiscal year 1997, the conferees assume $42.6 billion in budget authority and $39.3 billion in outlays. Over 6 years, the conferees assume $262.4 billion in total budget authority and $214.9 billion in total outlays. The conferees assume these levels will be achieved through various streamlining measures in the Department of Transportation, and the extension of vessel tonnage fees.

FUNCTION 450: COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

House Resolution. The House resolution recommends 1997 budget authority of $6.7 billion and outlays of $10.1 billion. Over 6 years, it assumes $38.8 billion in budget authority and $46.5 billion in outlays. The resolution calls for creating a new Native American block grant and a rural development block grant. It assumes streamlining efforts in the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Economic Development Administration. It also calls for focusing community development programs on areas with the greatest need.

Senate Amendment. For 1997, the Senate amendment recommends $9.9 billion in budget authority and $10.8 billion in outlays. It calls for $43.3 billion in budget authority over 6 years and $50.5 billion in outlays. The amendment assumes an increase in the operation of Indian programs for law enforcement, child protection, housing, and welfare assistance. It recommends reforms of community development programs, and adopts the President's proposal to reauthorize Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] assessments on Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensees.

Conference Agreement. For fiscal year 1997, the conferees assume $8.2 billion in budget authority and $10.3 billion in outlays. They assume $41.0 billion in total budget authority over 6 years, and $47.8 billion in total outlays. The conferees assume extension of FEMA emergency preparedness fees.

FUNCTION 500: EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

House Resolution. For fiscal year 1997, the House resolution provides budget authority of $47.0 billion and outlays of $49.5 billion. Over 6 years, budget authority would total $290.6 billion and outlays $291.7 billion. The resolution recommends that Education for the Disadvantaged (Title I) be funded at $7.2 billion and the Drug Free Schools Program at $440 million—the same levels provided in the Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, II (H.R. 3019). It calls for the elimination of Goals 2000. It also assumes passage of a job training consolidation bill giving State and local authorities control of job training funding. Finally, the resolution assumes savings of $4.6 billion in budget authority from eliminating direct lending and reducing subsidies to banks and guaranty agencies.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment calls for 1997 budget authority of $51.4 billion and outlays of $51.5 billion. It recommends 6-year budget authority of $306.0 billion and outlays of $302.7 billion. The amendment assumes savings of $3.4 billion in budget authority from capping direct lending volume at 20 percent and reducing subsidies to banks and guaranty agencies. It also assumes $38 billion in discretionary spending for fiscal year 1997, $1.7 billion above the 1996 funding level.

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement recommends $49.0 billion for budget authority and $50.0 billion for outlays in 1997, and 6-year totals of $293.6 billion in budget authority and $292.4 billion in outlays. The agreement assumes priority funding for Title 1, Special Education, Impact Aid, and Pell Grants. The agreement also assumes the passage of a job training consolidation bill.

The conference agreement assumes student loan outlay savings of $3.670 billion over 6 years. Conferees assume these savings will be achieved without raising costs or limiting access to student loans. Conferees assume that savings in the guaranteed loan program will be achieved in conjunction with a cap on direct lending volume.

FUNCTION 550: HEALTH

House Resolution. The House resolution recommends $129.9 billion in budget authority and $130.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 1997. Over the 6-year period through 2002, the resolution calls for $894.6 billion in budget authority and $894.7 billion in outlays. The resolution assumes comprehensive reform of Medicaid consistent with the framework of the National Governors' Association reform plan, slowing the growth of Federal Medicaid spending by $72 billion over 6 years. Total Federal Medicaid spending would grow from $96 billion in 1996 to $140 billion in 2002. The resolution also incorporates the House-passed Health Coverage Availability and Affordability Act of 1996. It recommends structural reform of the Food and Drug Administration, and maintenance of the 1996 increases in funding for the National Institutes of Health. It also accepts the administration's funding for Health Care Resources and Administration, and accommodates the health provisions of the new Native American block grant described in Function 450. The resolution rejects the administration's 25-percent cut in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It calls for terminating the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; consolidating health data collection and analysis in the Department of Health and Human Services; eliminating unnecessary funding in departmental management; consolidating bureaucracy in the Mine Safety and Occupational Safety and Health Administrations; and reducing departmental overhead.

Senate Amendment. For fiscal year 1997, the Senate amendment recommends $132.4 billion in budget authority and $132.4 billion in outlays. It calls for $894.0 billion in budget authority over 6 years, and $893.7 billion in outlays. Corresponding with the House resolution, the Senate amendment recommends comprehensive reform of Medicaid consistent with the framework of the National Governors' Association reform plan, slowing the growth of Federal Medicaid spending by $72 billion over 6 years. Total Federal Medicaid spending would grow from $96 billion in 1996 to $140 billion in 2002. The Senate amendment also assumes National Institutes of Health funding of $11.95 billion in budget authority through 2002. Finally, it recommends priority funding for Indian Health Services and local health center service sites.

Conference Agreement.—The conference agreement provides $133.2 billion in budget authority and $133.2 billion in outlays in 1997, and 6-year totals of $895.3 billion in budget authority and $894.9 billion in outlays. The conferees firmly endorse the recomendation of both the House resolution and the Senate amendment in calling for comprehensive reform of Medicaid, consistent with the framework of the National Governors' Association reform plan, slowing the growth of Federal Medicaid spending by $72 billion over 6 years. Total Federal Medicaid spending would grow from $96 billion in 1996 to $137 billion in 2002. The conference agreement also assumes priority funding for the National Institutes of Health at $11.95 billion in budget authority, and structural reform of the Food and Drug Administration.

FUNCTION 570: MEDICARE

House Resolution.—The comprehensive Medicare reform envisioned in the House resolution assumes net 1997 Medicare spending of $193.2 billion in budget authority and $191.5 billion in outlays. Net budget authority over 6 years would total $1,343.7 billion, and outlays would be $1,332.1 billion. The assumed Medicare reform would slow the growth of net Medicare spending by $158 billion over 6 years. Gross 6-year spending would be $1.479 trillion, rising from $196 billion in 1996 to $284 billion in 2002. The average growth rate in total program spending would be 6.4 percent per year, and average spending per beneficiary would rise from $5,200 in 1996 to $7,000 in 2002. The resolution calls for no increases in Medicare beneficiary copayments or deductibles, and assumes maintaining the Part B premium at 25 percent of program costs while reducing the taxpayer subsidy for high-income beneficiaries.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment also calls for comprehensive Medicare reform, assuming a plan that yields net 1997 Medicare budget authority of $193.2 billion, and outlays of $191.5 billion. Over 6 years, the assumed Senate reform results in net budget authority of $1,335.9 billion, and outlays of $1,324.3 billion. The assumed Medicare savings match those of the House resolution, slowing the growth of net Medicare spending by $158 billion over 6 years. Gross 6-year spending would be $1.459 trillion, growing from $196 billion in 1996 to $279 billion in 2002. The amendment provides for an average growth rate in total program spending of 6.1 percent per year, and the same per-beneficiary spending increase as the House. The amendment makes no explicit assumption about Part B premiums, but calls for Part B savings consistent with the President's budget, which assume retaining the premium at 25 percent of program costs.

Conference Agreement.—Adopting the call for comprehensive Medicare reform from the House resolution and the Senate amendment, the conferees propose $192.8 billion in net Medicare budget authority in 1997, and $191.2 billion in net outlays. Over 6 years, the conference totals would be $1,345.8 billion in net budget authority and $1,334.2 billion in net outlays. The reform assumed in the conference agreement yields gross Medicare spending of $209.1 billion in 1997 (an increase from $196.1 billion in 1996) and $282.1 billion in 2002. It assumes an average annual spending increase of 6.2 percent, with a 6-year gross spending total of $1.479 trillion. The conference agreement also assumes that spending per beneficiary will increase from $5,200 in 1996 to $7,000 in 2002. These spending levels assume no increases in beneficiary copayments or deductibles. They also assume maintaining the Part B premium at 25 percent of program costs, but reducing the taxpayer subsidy for high-income beneficiaries. Savings from the Part A program assumed in the conference agreement will extend the solvency of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for 10 years; savings from the Part B program will be consistent with Part B program savings assumed in the President's budget.

FUNCTION 600: INCOME SECURITY

House Resolution.—The House resolution calls for 1997 budget authority of $232.6 billion and outlays of $240.1 billion. Over 6 years, it recommends $1,524.6 billion in budget authority and $1,541.6 billion in outlays. The principal policy recommendation is for comprehensive welfare reform, consistent with the framework of the Conference Report on the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1995, slowing the growth of Federal welfare spending by $53 billion over 6 years. Total Federal welfare spending would grow from $85 billion in 1996 to $106 billion in 2002. The resolution also assumes the ''Stevens'' package of retirement reforms from the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 (H.R. 2491): maintaining the current cost-of-living adjustment [COLA] payment date for civilian retirees; increasing the agency contribution to retirement for Civil Service Retirement System [CSRS] employees by 1.5 percentage points; and increasing employees' contributions to retirement for the Federal Employees' Retirement System [FERS], CSRS, and Postal Service employees by 0.5 percentage points (effective October 1, 1996). Congressional pension reform also is assumed. In addition, the resolution calls for an open season for allowing CSRS employees to convert to FERS. It assumes making permanent the current ongoing roll management within the FECA Federal employees' workers compensation program and scheduling the payment of military retirees' cost-of-living adjustments [COLA's] at the same time as those of civilian Federal retirees. The resolution calls for equity in unemployment insurance for persons affected by international trade or who voluntarily leave the military. It assumes reform of the Earned Income Credit. It also assumes renewing section 8 housing contracts, but at market rents rather than current, oversubsidized rents; other reforms in assisted and public housing; and provisions limiting the increase of annual adjustment factor reimbursements to private project owners

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment calls for 1997 budget authority of $232.4 billion and outlays of $240.3 billion. It recommends 6-year budget authority of $1,532.3 billion and outlays of $1,552.6 billion. The amendment shares in the House resolution's call for comprehensive reform of welfare, consistent with the National Governors' Association proposals, slowing the growth of Federal welfare spending by $53 billion over 6 years. As with the House resolution, total Federal welfare spending under the Senate amendment's assumptions would grow from $85 billion in 1996 to $106 billion in 2002. The amendment also assumes the ''Stevens'' package of retirement reforms included in the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 (H.R. 2491), with agency contributions increased by 1.51 percentage points. Agency and employee contribution rate increases are tied to January 1 effective dates. No assumptions are made regarding changes in military retirement. Like the House resolution, the amendment calls for equity in unemployment insurance for persons affected by international trade or who voluntarily leave the military. It assumes reform of the Earned Income Credit. It also assumes the renewal of section 8 housing contracts—but at market rents, rather than current, oversubsidized rents, and provisions limiting the increase of annual adjustment factor reimbursements to private project owners.

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement assumes $230.2 billion in budget authority and $239.7 billion in outlays in 1997, and $1,532.3 billion in budget authority and $1,551.9 billion in outlays over 6 years.

The conference agreement assumes comprehensive welfare reform, slowing the growth of Federal welfare spending by $53 billion over 6 years. For mandatory welfare programs within Function 600, spending levels are assumed to be $81.7 billion in fiscal year 1997, $97.5 billion in fiscal year 2002, and a total of $529.5 billion over the 6-year period. A portion of the programs affected under the welfare reform proposal assumed in the resolution appear in Function 500. When those are taken into account, total spending on all programs affected by the welfare reform proposals in Functions 500 and 600 is assumed to be $576.2 billion during the period 1997 through 2002.

The conference agreement rejects the administration's proposed outyear cuts for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP], which reach a maximum reduction of nearly $200 million in fiscal year

2000. The resolution instead assumes LIHEAP funding will remain at the fiscal year 1996 level through 2002.

The conference agreement assumes reforms of the Earned Income Credit [EIC] to eliminate fraud and abuse within the program, to better target benefits to low-income working families with children, and to coordinate the credit with the $500 per child tax credit that also is assumed in this budget. The outlay portion of the EIC, which appears in Function 600, assumes spending of $19.2 billion in fiscal year 1997, rising to $23.6 billion in fiscal year 2002. Total spending on the EIC assumed in both Function 600 and revenues during the period 1997–2002 is assumed to be $156.3 billion.

The conferees also assume major proposals to strengthen the integrity of Federal retirement programs. These proposals include conforming pension benefits for Members of Congress and congressional staff to the pension benefits available to Federal employees within the executive branch, and maintaining the current COLA payment date for retired Federal workers as recommended by the President through 2002. Additionally, Federal agency contributions to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Trust Fund [CSRDF] will be increased by 1.51 percentage points for CSRS covered workers beginning October 1, 1996. CSRS, FERS, and Postal Service employee contributions will be increased by 0.25 percentage points on January 1, 1997, by 0.15 percentage points on January 1, 1998, and by 0.1 percentage points on January 1, 1999. Portions of those proposals also appear in Function 950 and Revenues.

The conferees assume the renewal of section 8 housing assistance contracts, but at market rents rather than the current above-market rents. The conferees further assume provisions limiting the increase of annual adjustment factor reimbursements to private project owners.

FUNCTION 650: SOCIAL SECURITY

House Resolution. The House resolution calls for $372.5 billion in 1997 budget authority and $368.1 billion in outlays. Over 6 years, it assumes $2,534.8 billion in budget authority and $2,500.7 billion in outlays. The resolution assumes no changes from current law. Current law includes recently enacted legislation that gradually raises the Social Security earnings limit as called for in the Contract With America Advancement Act of 1996 (H.R. 3136).

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment matches the House resolution with regard to Social Security. It calls for $372.5 billion in 1997 budget authority and $368.1 billion in outlays. Over 6 years, it assumes $2,534.8 billion in budget authority and $2,500.7 billion in outlays. The amendment assumes no changes from current law. Current law includes recently enacted legislation that gradually raises the Social Security earnings limit as called for in the Contract With America Advancement Act of 1996 (H.R. 3136).

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement follows the House resolution and the Senate amendment.

FUNCTION 700: VETERANS' BENEFITS AND SERVICES

House Resolution. The House resolution assumes $39.1 billion in budget authority and $39.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 1997. Over 6 years, the resolution calls for $230.7 billion in budget authority and $233.3 billion in outlays. The resolution provides for $10.2 billion more in budget authority over 6 years than the President's budget in areas such as medical care, medical research, and the VA cemetery system. For fiscal year 1997, it recommends approximately $100 million more for VA medical care than the President. It also calls for several new initiatives: Raising disabled veterans' auto allowance; improving compensation for surviving spouses; extending back benefit payment limits; providing a scholarship for college seniors; converting certain education benefits to the Montgomery GI Bill; making permanent the Alternative Teacher Certification Program; and funding the Pro Bono Program at the Court of Veterans Appeals.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment recommends 1997 budget authority of $39.0 billion, and outlays of $39.5 billion. It calls for $232.7 billion in budget authority over 6 years, and $235.5 billion in outlays. The amendment calls for $13 billion more in budget authority than the President's budget over the next 6 years for veterans' medical care, and assumes continued reform of medical care delivery. It recommends $5.1 billion in savings from extending sunset dates in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [OBRA] of 1993, repealing the *Gardner* and *Davenport* decisions, rounding down compensation COLA's to the nearest whole dollar, and making other small programmatic reforms.

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement assumes $38.5 billion in budget authority and $39.6 billion in outlays in 1997, and $231.1 billion in budget authority and $234.3 billion in outlays over 6 years. The agreement rejects the administration's proposed cuts for the veterans' medical care, prosthetic research, the National Cemetery System, and numerous other programs for veterans. Thus, the agreement calls for $10.6 billion more in budget authority over 6 years than the President's budget in these and related areas. The agreement assumes adoption of those savings in mandatory programs agreed to with the President during budget negotiations earlier this year. The agreement also assumes enactment of several new initiatives: Raising disabled veterans' auto allowance; improving compensation for surviving spouses; extending back benefit payment limits; providing a scholarship for college seniors; converting certain education benefits to the Montgomery GI Bill; making permanent the Alternative Teacher Certification Program; and funding the Pro Bono Program at the Court of Veterans Appeals.

FUNCTION 750: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

House Resolution. The House resolution calls for $22.1 billion in budget authority and $19.9 billion in outlays in 1997. It recommends $132.3 billion in budget authority over 6 years, and $127.7 billion in outlays. The resolution assumes $4.7 billion in 1997 budget authority for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. It provides for full funding of $699 million for reforms contained in the House's recently passed Immigration in the National Interest Act, and full funding of $229 million for the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. The resolution also recommends eliminating the political appointment process for U.S. Marshals.

Senate Amendment. For 1997, the Senate amendment recommends $21.7 billion in budget authority and $20.6 billion in outlays. It calls for $130.3 billion in budget authority and $127.2 billion in outlays through 2002. The amendment assumes full funding of $5 billion in 1997 budget authority for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, and calls for eliminating the political appointment process for U.S. Marshals.

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement assumes $20.9 billion in budget authority and $19.5 billion in outlays in 1997, and $130.4 billion in budget authority and $126.8 billion in outlays over 6 years. The conferees recommend $4.7 billion in 1997 budget authority for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund to demonstrate the continued Federal commitment to support Federal, State, and local law enforcement and crime prevention efforts. The conferees assume full funding for the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. In addition, the conference agreement supports the Immigration in the National Interest Act and calls for sufficient funding to implement the reform priorities set forth in the act.

FUNCTION 800: GENERAL GOVERNMENT

House Resolution.—For Function 800, the House resolution provides for 1997 budget authority of $11.4 billion and outlays of $11.7 billion. Over 6 years, the resolution recommends $75.8 billion in budget authority and $76.5 billion in outlays. The resolution calls for ending the government's monopoly on printing and implementing overall reform of the General Services Administration. It also assumes savings from amending the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to reduce unnecessary litigation during the disposal of surplus Federal property.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment recommends 1997 levels of $13.8 billion in budget authority and $13.7 billion in outlays. It calls for 6-year budget authority of $80.7 billion and outlays of $80.2 billion. The amendment assumes savings of $1.5 billion over 6 years on Federal courthouse construction.

Conference Agreement.—The conferees recommend $12.4 billion in budget authority and $12.2 billion in outlays in 1997, and $79.8 billion in budget authority and $79.6 billion in outlays over 6 years. It also assumes savings from amending the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to reduce unnecessary litigation during the disposal of surplus Federal property.

FUNCTION 900: NET INTEREST

House Resolution.—The House resolution assumes net interest levels in 1997 of $242.1 billion in budget authority and outlays. Over 6 years, net interest would be $1,441.0 billion in budget authority and outlays. The balanced budget plan called for in the resolution is projected to reduce net interest payments from $239.7 billion in 1996 to $235.6 billion in 2002.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment assumes $242.2 billion in 1997 budget authority and outlays for net interest. Over 6 years, a total of $1,444.6 billion in budget authority and outlays is assumed. The balanced budget plan called for in the amendment is projected to reduce net interest payments from $239.7 billion in 1996 to $236.6 billion in 2002.

Conference Agreement.—The conference agreement assumes $242.0 billion in 1997 budget authority and outlays for net interest, and $1,442.8 billion in budget authority and outlays over 6 years.

FUNCTION 920: ALLOWANCES

House Resolution.—For 1997, the House resolution assumes $2.7 billion in budget authority and −$1.0 billion in outlays. It calls for −$7.5 billion in budget authority over 6 years, and −$6.2 billion in outlays. The resolution assumes repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contract Act and a reduction in the number of political appointees in the executive branch. It calls for contracting out printing orders of less than $1,000. It also recommends funding for emergencies, contingent emergencies, and an anticipated 1997 supplemental appropriation for the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]. In addition, this function reflects a portion of the savings from allowing an open season for Federal CSRS employees to convert to FERS. [A debt collection provision identical to that in the Senate amendment in this function is reflected in Function 950 of the House resolution.]

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment calls for 1997 budget authority of −$1.6 billion and outlays of $0.8 billion. Over 6 years, the amendment assumes −$8.0 billion in budget authority and −$5.0 billion in outlays. The amendment assumes additional savings by expanding debt collection provisions in the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act (Public Law 104–134). It also assumes reform of the Davis-Bacon Act and repeal of the Service Contract Act.

Conference Agreement.—The conference agreement assumes −$465 million in budget authority and −$1.9 billion in outlays in 1997, and −$12.3 billion in budget authority and −$10.8 billion in outlays over 6 years. The conference agreement assumes the additional $235 million in savings from expanding debt collection provisions contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act (Public Law 104–134).

FUNCTION 950: UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

House Resolution.—For 1997, the House resolution assumes −$52.2 billion in budget authority and outlays. It assumes −$278.9 billion in budget authority and outlays over 6 years. The resolution assumes an additional $235 million above the Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, II level from amending debt collection provisions. It also reflects in this function the receipts portions of the Federal retirement provisions, including the increased agency contributions and a portion of the open season for CSRS employees to convert to FERS. It assumes savings from enactment of the expanded spectrum auction provisions included in the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 (H.R. 2491).

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment assumes budget authority and outlays of −$50.3 billion in 1997 and −$277.0 billion over 6 years. It assumes the increased employers' share payments in Federal retirement and enactment of the expanded spectrum auction provisions included in the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 (H.R. 2491). [Debt collection provision identical to those reflected in the House resolution in this function appear in Function 920 of the Senate amendment.]

Conference Agreement.—The conferees assume $52.0 billion in budget authority and $52.0 billion in outlays in 1997. Over 6 years, they assume $277.8 billion in budget authority and $277.8 billion in outlays. The agreement assumes the spectrum auction provision in the House resolution and the Senate amendment. In addition, a portion of the Federal retirement reforms discussed in Function 600 appear in Function 950. Agency contributions to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Trust Fund [CSRDF] are assumed to increase by 1.51 percentage points for all CSRS employees beginning October 1, 1996.

REVENUES

House Resolution.—The House resolution assumes $1,470.4 billion in revenues in 1997 and $9,877.2 billion over 6 years. It calls for tax relief of $123.7 billion over 6 years with adoption of a permanent $500-per-child middle-class family tax credit. The resolution also assumes a $5,000 tax credit for adoption expenses as contained in the Adoption Promotion and Stability Act of 1996 (H.R. 3286), and a repeal of the President's 4.3-cent increase in the gasoline tax. It allows for potential additional tax relief on a deficit-neutral basis by reducing business tax subsidies and extending expired tax provisions. In addition, the resolution calls for $9 billion in savings from the Earned Income Credit [see Function 600], and assumes revenues portions of the Federal retirement reforms, including the increased employee contribution to the retirement trust fund [see Function 600]. Finally, it calls for $1.315 billion from enactment of debt collection measures.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment assumes aggregate revenue levels of $1,471.2 billion in 1997 and $9,879.2 billion over 6 years. It calls for tax relief of $122 billion over 6 years with adoption of a permanent $500-per-child middle-class family tax credit. It establishes a reserve fund to provide for the following: additional tax relief to middle-class families and small businesses; relief from gasoline taxes; and incentives for saving and investment on a deficit-neutral basis. The amendment also assumes $5.5 billion in savings from the Earned Income Credit [see Function 600] and includes in the revenues function the increased employee contribution portion of the ''Stevens'' package of Federal retirement reforms discussed in Function 600.

Conference Agreement.—The conference agreement assumes $1,468.7 billion in revenues in 1997 and $9,880.7 billion over 6 years. It assumes $122.4 billion in tax relief with adoption of a $500-per-child middle-class family tax credit. The agreement assumes $1.315 billion in additional revenues resulting from enactment of debt collection measures. The revenue aggregates also reflect the revenue portion of reforming the Earned Income Credit and the contribution portion of the ''Stevens'' package of Federal retirement reforms.

RECONCILIATION

Under sections 301(b) and 310(a) of the Budget Act, the budget resolution may include reconciliation instructions directing the authorizing committees to make changes in mandatory spending and revenues. The purpose of reconciliation instructions, as set forth in section 310(a) of the Budget Act, is to effectuate the provisions and requirements of a concurrent resolution on the budget.

INTERVALS

House Resolution. The House resolution provides reconciliation instructions for the appropriate authorization committees to achieve specified aggregate targets for fiscal year 1997, fiscal year 2002, and the 6-year total for fiscal years 1997 through 2002. In addition the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and Government Reform and Oversight have deficit reduction targets for the same intervals.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment provides reconciliation instructions for its committees to achieve savings from a baseline for fiscal year 1997 and the 6-year total for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 (except for the tax relief bill, which is reconciled for fiscal year 2002, and the 6-year total of 1997 through 2002).

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement provides reconciliation instructions that will produce changes in mandatory spending for fiscal year 1997, fiscal year 2002, and the 6-year total for fiscal years 1997 through 2002. The agreement provides instructions that will produce changes in revenues for the 6-year total for fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

DEADLINES, SUBJECT MATTER, AND COMMITTEES RECONCILED

House Resolution. The House budget resolution establishes a process for considering three separate reconciliation bills. On three specified dates, the appropriate House authorizing committees are instructed to submit their reconciliation recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. The House Committee on the Budget will report, without substantive change, three separate reconciliation bills. Each of these bills will be fully privileged in the House as a reconciliation bill as defined in section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act.

The deadlines, subject matter, and list of instructed committees are summarized below:

— *May 24—Welfare and Medicaid Reform.* Committees reconciled: Agriculture, Commerce, Economic and Educational Opportunities, and Ways and Means.

— *June 14—Medicare Preservation.* Committees reconciled: Commerce and Ways and Means.

— *July 12—Tax Relief and Miscellaneous and Financial Services Direct Spending Reforms.* Committees reconciled: Banking and Financial Services, Commerce, Economic and Educational Opportunities, Government Reform and Oversight, International Relations, Judiciary, National Security, Resources, Science, Transportation and Infrastructure, Veterans' Affairs, and Ways and Means.

Although the House resolution does not include contingency provisions comparable to the Senate amendment, the House retains its prerogative to allow floor consideration of subsequent reconciliation bills if one or more of the reconciliation bills are vetoed.

Senate Amendment. Section 105 of the Senate amendment establishes a three-step interdependent reconciliation process. The first step of this process involves reform of the welfare and Medicaid programs, and the Agriculture and Finance Committees are instructed to report their recommended changes in law to the Senate Committee on the Budget by June 14, 1996. If this first reconciliation bill is enacted into law, then the following committees are instructed to report their recommended changes in law to the Senate Committee on the Budget by July 12, 1996: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Armed Services; Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Energy and Natural Resources; Environment and Public Works; Finance; Governmental Affairs; Judiciary; Labor and Human Resources; and Veterans' Affairs. Finally, if both the first and second bills are enacted into law, the Finance Committee is instructed to report to the Senate by September 18, 1996, changes in law regarding reductions in revenue.

Conference Agreement. The conference includes instructions for considering three separate reconciliation bills. The submission deadlines, subject matter, and reconciled committees for the House are as follows:

— *June 13, 1996—Welfare and Medicaid Reform and Tax Relief.* House committees reconciled: Agriculture, Commerce, Economic and Educational Opportunities, and Ways and Means.

— *July 18, 1996—Medicare Preservation.* House committees reconciled: Commerce and Ways and Means.

— *September 6, 1996—Tax and Miscellaneous Direct Spending Reforms.* House committees reconciled: Agriculture, Banking and Financial Services, Commerce, Economic and Educational Opportunities, Government Reform and Oversight, International Relations, Judiciary, National Security, Resources, Science, Transportation and Infrastructure, Veterans' Affairs, and Ways and Means. The amount reconciled in this third reconciliation bill will reflect the full amount of any tax changes reconciled pursuant to this budget resolution conference report. The amount reconciled in the third reconciliation bill shall be adjusted to reflect any amount of revenue reduction enacted pursuant to this budget resolution conference report.

The House conferees note that the multi-reconciliation process provides maximum flexibility to achieve the changes in spending and the tax relief assumed in this conference report. For example, any of the spending or revenue changes assumed in the first bill could—if not enacted—be achieved in the third bill. Moreover, the reconciled committees are permitted to exceed the savings assumed in each of the reconciliation bills. Nevertheless, the process still requires reconciled committees ultimately to meet their targets whether incrementally through the separate reconciliation bills or solely through the third bill.

The submission deadlines, assumed subject matter, and reconciled committees for the Senate are as follows:

— *June 21, 1996—First Reconciliation Instruction: Assumed Welfare and Medicaid Reform and Miscellaneous Tax Relief.* Senate committees reconciled: Agriculture and Finance.

— *July 24, 1996—Second Reconciliation Instruction: Assumed Medicare Reform.* Senate committee reconciled: Finance.

— *September 18, 1996—Third Reconciliation Instruction: Assumed Tax Relief and Miscellaneous Direct Spending Reforms.* Senate committees reconciled: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Armed Services; Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Energy and Natural Resources; Environment and Public Works; Finance; Governmental Affairs; Judiciary; Labor and Human Resources; and Veterans' Affairs.

The Senate conferees note that the Budget Act and the precedents of the Senate permit a concurrent resolution on the budget that includes reconciliation instructions which result in more than one reconciliation bill, and which includes a reconciliation instruction that standing alone could increase the deficit.

Section 310 of the Budget Act provides that reconciliation instructions may appropriately be included in a budget resolution. The Budget Act is silent as to the number of reconciliation bills which may result from any such instructions. Moreover, there is clear precedent for providing for more than one reconciliation bill. This is not the first time a budget resolution has done so.

The budget resolution for fiscal year 1994 (House Concurrent Resolution 64) which implemented President Clinton's first budget, provided for two reconciliation bills: an omnibus reconciliation bill and a debt limit bill. The omnibus bill considered as a result of that budget resolution contained many provisions which arguably did not contribute in any way to ''deficit reduction''—notably the substantial increase in spending in the Food Stamp Program and the Federal purchase of all childhood vaccines.

The budget resolution for fiscal year 1983 (Senate Concurrent Resolution 92) provided for an omnibus reconciliation bill and a tax reconciliation bill. The omnibus bill (Public Law 97–253) resulted from instructions that required Senate committees to report their recommended changes by July 20, 1982. A second set of instructions directed the Committee on Finance to report additional changes by July 12, 1982. These additional changes became the Senate's amendment to a nonreconciliation tax bill which originated in the House (the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act [TEFRA], Public Law 97–248). Notwithstanding the fact that TEFRA was not considered on the floor of the Senate as a reconciliation bill, this was clearly an example of a reconciliation instruction directed at producing a separate reconciliation bill.

Section 310(a)(2) provides that a budget resolution may specify the total amount by which revenues are to be changed. It is important to note that section 310 dictates neither the magnitude nor direction of such changes. Thus nothing in the Budget Act prohibits reconciliation instructions from reducing revenues. The precedents confirm this authority. This is not the first time a budget resolution has contained among its reconciliation instructions an instruction for an increase in the deficit. Again in House Concurrent Resolution 64, the budget resolution for fiscal year 1994, the House Agriculture Committee was reconciled for outlay increases for fiscal years 1994 through 1998. This instruction permitted the House Agriculture Committee to successfully bring through the conference on the reconciliation bill language which substantially expanded spending in the Food Stamp Program. More recently, in last year's budget resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 67), the Finance Committee was reconciled for revenue reduction.

The first use of reconciliation was for legislation that reduced revenues. In 1975 the applicable budget resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 466) provided an instruction to both Ways and Means and Finance to report legislation decreasing revenues.

Notwithstanding the fact that the authors of the 1974 Budget Act were neutral as to the policy objectives of reconciliation, since 1975 reconciliation and reconciliation legislation has been used to reduce the deficit. The Senate conferees note that while this resolution includes a reconciliation instruction to reduce revenues, the sum of the instructions would not only reduce the deficit but would result in a balanced budget by 2002.

The Senate conferees also note that the three-bill approach to reconciliation contained in this resolution provides for a more thorough and orderly consideration of the issues involved. It provides for extensive consideration on the Senate floor of the proposal for balancing the budget by the year 2002 as embodied by this budget resolution. Rather than having just 20 hours of debate on a single bill and 10 hours of debate on a conference report, this three-step process would permit 60 hours of debate on the bills and 30 hours of debate on the conference reports. In addition, in separating the proposal to balance the budget into manageable issues, Senators are permitted to address their specific concerns to the issues contained in each bill, rather than forcing Senators to vote on an ''all-or-nothing proposition.'' Furthermore, the Senate conferees note that section 313 of the Budget Act, known as the ''Byrd Rule,'' provides great protection to the minority against extraneous matter being placed in any reconciliation bill and is reinforced by a 60-vote margin required to waive its restrictions.

Separate tables for the House and Senate summarize the levels or amounts reconciled to each of the appropriate committees are provided below:

RECONCILIATION BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

WELFARE AND MEDICAID REFORM AND TAX RELIEF

Recommendations Due June 13, 1996

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	1997	2002	1997–2002
Agriculture Committee: Direct spending	35,609	36,625	216,316
Commerce Committee: Direct spending	326,354	473,718	2,395,231
Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee: Direct spending	15,808	19,670	105,331
Ways and Means Committee:			
Direct spending	381,199	563,607	2,810,569
Revenue change	NA	NA	−122,400

MEDICARE PRESERVATION

Recommendations Due July 18, 1996

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	1997	2002	1997–2002
Commerce Committee: Direct spending	319,554	420,915	2,237,231
Ways and Means Committee: Direct spending	374,399	510,804	2,652,569

TAX AND MISCELLANEOUS DIRECT SPENDING REFORMS

Recommendations Due September 6, 1996

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	1997	2002	1997–2002
Agriculture: Direct spending	35,599	36,614	216,251
Banking and Financial Services:			
Direct spending	−12,645	−5,775	−41,639
Deficit reduction [1]	0	115	305
Commerce: Direct spending	318,054	415,290	2,216,885
Economic and Educational Opportunities: Direct spending	15,025	18,963	101,660
Government Reform and Oversight:			
Direct spending	65,164	82,594	442,230
Deficit reduction [1]	201	590	2,837
International Relations: Direct spending	13,025	10,311	67,953
Judiciary: Direct spending	2,784	4,586	26,482
National Security: Direct spending	39,787	49,774	271,815
Resources: Direct spending	2,115	2,048	11,652
Science: Direct spending	40	46	242
Transportation and Infrastructure: Direct spending	18,315	18,001	107,328
Veterans' Affairs: Direct spending	21,375	22,217	130,468
Ways and Means:			
Direct spending	372,342	508,107	2,638,057
Revenue change	NA	NA	[2] −113,838

[1] Deficit reduction targets are in addition to and not reflected in the Committee's total direct spending level.

[2] The amount reconciled in the third reconciliation bill shall be adjusted to reflect any amount of revenue reduction enacted pursuant to this budget resolution conference report.

RECONCILIATION BY SENATE COMMITTEE

FIRST RECONCILIATION

Recommendations Due June 21, 1996

[In billions of dollars]

Committee	1997	2002	1997–2002
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry: Direct spending	−1.974	−5.967	−26,169
Finance:			
Direct spending	−0.260	−36.578	−98.321
Revenues	NA	NA	−122.400

SECOND RECONCILIATION

Recommendations Due July 24, 1996

[In billions of dollars]

Committee	1997	2002	1997–2002
Finance: Direct spending	−6.800	−52.803	−158.000

THIRD RECONCILIATION

Recommendations Due September 18, 1996

[In billions of dollars]

Committee	1997	2002	1997–2002
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry: Direct spending	−0.010	−0.011	−0.065
Armed Services: Direct spending	−0.079	−0.166	−0.649
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs: Deficit reduction	3.628	0.462	3.605
Commerce, Science and Transportation: Direct spending	NA	−5.649	−19.396
Energy and Natural Resources: Direct spending	−0.090	−0.072	−1.512
Environment and Public Works: Direct spending	−0.087	−0.392	−2.184
Finance: Deficit reduction	3.639	4.121	23.184
Governmental Affairs: Deficit reduction	1.101	1.492	8.801
Judiciary: Direct spending	NA	−0.119	−0.476
Labor and Human Resources: Direct spending	−0.783	−0.707	−3.671
Veterans' Affairs: Direct spending	−0.126	−1.418	−5.271

ELECTIVE OMNIBUS BILL

House Resolution. Section 4(a)(1)(4) of the House resolution provides the chairman with the discretion to designate an additional submission deadline for an omnibus reconciliation bill. The authority to include such a procedure is set forth in section 301(b)(4) of the Budget Act, which provides that the budget resolution may ''set forth such other matters, and require such other procedures, relating to the budget, as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.'' This omnibus bill would be fully privileged as a reconciliation bill as defined in section 310 of the Budget Act.

Although the House resolution provides for the possibility of an omnibus reconciliation bill, each authorizing committee is still required to meet its reconciliation targets as if each of the reconciliation bills had been moved separately. Committees may submit recommendations previously vetoed and revise their submissions so long as they meet each of their separate targets.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment does not contain a comparable provision.

Conference Agreement. The House recedes to the Senate amendment.

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Under the Budget Act, the aggregate spending and revenue levels set forth in the concurrent budget resolution and the allocations in the accompanying report are enforced through points of order that may be raised on the House and Senate floor during the consideration of such legislation. Since the Constitution reserves to the Congress the power to revise its own rules, and the Budget Act specifies that the concurrent budget resolution may include ''such other matters, and require such other procedures, relating to the budget, as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act,'' the House and Senate budget resolutions include changes in congressional budgetary procedures.

ASSET SALES

House Resolution. Under section 5 of the House budget resolution, both the proceeds and costs from asset sales are included in committee allocations, counted in determining of compliance with reconciliation instructions pursuant to section 310 of the Budget Act, and in meeting other Budget Act requirements that are enforceable in the House by points of order.

Senate Amendment. The Senate amendment includes language providing that only those asset sales that contribute to long-term deficit reduction shall be counted for various Budget Act purposes. For the purposes of this section, the long-term budgetary effects are to be calculated by estimating the impact of an asset sale on a net present value basis. If the asset sale would result in an increase in the deficit based on this net present value analysis, then the proceeds from the asset sale will not be scored for the purposes of budget resolutions and the Budget Act.

Conference Agreement. Section 302 of the conference report extends to the Senate the budgetary treatment of assets set forth in the House resolution. In addition, the conference report includes related sense of Congress language on the sale of government assets. The Senate amendment provides a legitimate rule for the scoring of asset sales based on a net present value analysis. The Senate amendment, however, raises a number of issues with respect to the construction and administration of such an analysis and rule. These issues include the appropriate discount rate, the duration, and the incorporation of tax proceeds that would result from private ownership of an asset in such an analysis. The conferees note that the Congressional Budget Office is conducting a study of asset sales and believe it is appropriate to forgo establishing such a rule until this study and further consultations with the Congressional Budget Office and others have been completed.

The conferees are concerned about the long-term budgetary impact of asset sales and do not support asset sales that would cost the Federal Government money in the long run. The conferees believe that the Congress should consider adoption of a new scoring rule that would take into account the long-term budgetary impact of asset sales.

RESERVE FUND FOR TAX RELIEF

House Resolution. The House budget resolution does not include a reserve fund for tax relief legislation because reserve funds are unnecessary in the House. Section 602(e) of the Budget Act specifically exempts tax and other legislation not assumed in the baseline but offset in the same or other House-passed legislation (assuming such offsets are in addition to amounts required by the appropriate budget resolution) from sections 302(f) and 303(a) of the Budget Act.

Senate Amendment. Section 202 of the Senate amendment provides for a reserve fund for the consideration of deficit-neutral legislation that reduces revenues. The reserve fund provides the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget with the authority to modify the binding ceiling on budget authority and outlays as well as the floor on revenue for such legislation.

Under subsection (b), the budget aggregates, function totals, and allocations under section 602 of the Budget Act may be adjusted by the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget to accommodate deficit-neutral tax legislation. The chairman has the authority to trigger the reserve fund if the revenue legislation does not increase the deficit for fiscal year 1997, the period of fiscal years 1997–2001 and the period of fiscal years 2002–2006.

Conference Agreement. The House recedes to the Senate amendment.

RESERVE FUND FOR SUPERFUND

House Resolution. The House budget resolution does not include reserve fund language for the Superfund Program. The House resolution assumes $2 billion annually in discretionary budget authority for the Superfund Program.

Senate Amendment. Section 203 of the Senate amendment establishes a reserve fund for legislation extending Superfund taxes and making various reforms in the Superfund Program. Under the Senate amendment, the chairman is authorized to revise the appropriate functional levels, the appropriate budget aggregates, and discretionary spending limits to provide additional resources for an appropriation measure that funds the Superfund Program. The adjustments are limited to the net revenue increase resulting from enactment of legislation that extends Superfund taxes and $898 million in budget authority (along with the corresponding outlays).

Conference Agreement. Section 304 of the conference report modifies the Senate amendment to apply the Superfund reserve fund in the House and the Senate and to clarify that any reform of the Superfund Program must provide for the actual cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

If Superfund reserve adjustments are made, the conference agreement includes language that, in the House, authorizes the Budget Committee chairman to reverse the adjustments made pursuant to this reserve fund. In the Senate, this language is unnecessary. In the past, when a budget resolution has contained a reserve fund, the practice in the Senate has been to adjust budget resolution levels only for the legislation that qualifies for the reserve fund. This ensures that the budget resolution's modified levels are not available for other legislation that does not meet the requirements of the particular reserve fund.

STUDENT LOANS

House Resolution. Section 6 of the House resolution is identical to section 207 of House Concurrent Resolution 67, the fiscal year 1996 budget resolution, and provides that the administrative costs for new direct student loans are to be scored on a net present value basis for all purposes under the Budget Act, just as they currently are for guaranteed student loans. The purpose of this provision is to conform the budgetary treatment of direct student loans to that of guaranteed student loans.

This change corrects a disparity that has arisen under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 for the scoring of student loans. Under Credit Reform, the administrative costs for direct student loans are measured on a cash basis, with the budget reflecting only that year's cost of administering the loan. For guaranteed student loans, most administrative costs are measured on a net present value basis for the entire length of the loan.

As a consequence of this disparity in the budgetary treatment of these two types of loans, direct student lending appears less expensive than guaranteed student lending. Both the Congressional Research Service and the Congressional Budget Office acknowledge the bias that this treatment of administrative expenses has created.

Senate Amendment. Although the Senate amendment has no comparable provision, identical language that was included in section 207 of the conference report accompanying House Concurrent Resolution 67 is still applicable in the Senate.

Conference Agreement. Section 303 of the conference report reflects the House provision.

The conferees acknowledge that the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] has correctly interpreted section 207 of the fiscal year 1996 budget resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 67) with the understanding that Congress did not intend to change the manner in which guaranteed student loans are scored, but only to conform the budgetary treatment of direct student loans to that of guaranteed student loans. Therefore, the conferees conclude that CBO has correctly determined that any administrative expenses for guaranteed student loans which were included in the subsidy estimate shall continue to be accorded the same budgetary treatment by CBO. Any equivalent administrative expenses for direct loans shall be considered in the same manner. In addition, the conferees intend that any expenses for guaranteed student loans which were scored on a cash basis using the method of calculation from fiscal year 1994 shall continue to be accorded the same budgetary treatment by CBO. Equivalent administrative expenses for direct loans shall be considered in the same manner.

DEFENSE/NONDEFENSE LIMITS

House Resolution. The House resolution does not establish separate limits for defense and nondefense discretionary spending.

Senate Amendment. Section 201(a) of the Senate amendment sets forth separate limits on defense and nondefense discretionary spending for fiscal years 1997 and 1998. Subsection (b)(1)(A) creates a point of order in the Senate against consideration of any budget resolution that exceeds the aggregate cap on the sum of defense and nondefense discretionary spending for fiscal years 1997 and 1998. Subsection (b)(1)(B) creates a point of order in the Senate against consideration of any budget resolution that exceeds the aggregate cap on discretionary spending for fiscal years 1999 through 2002. Subsection (b)(1)(C) provides a point of order against an appropriations bill that would exceed any of the discretionary spending limits for a fiscal year or would exceed the suballocations set forth in section 602(b) of the Budget Act. The point of order may be waived or suspended by three-fifths vote of the Senate.

Conference Agreement. In section 301 of the conference report, the House recedes to the Senate amendment with the discretionary spending limits at the following levels:

	Defense		Nondefense		Total	
	Budget authority-	Outlays	Budget authority-	Outlays	Budget authority-	Outlays
1997	266,362	264,968	226,305	270,571	492,667	535,539
1998	268,971	263,862	219,646	258,429	488,617	522,291
1999	271,500	267,048	213,718	252,981	485,218	520,029
2000	274,024	270,657	218,515	248,847	492,539	519,504
2001	276,672	269,744	214,445	246,479	491,117	516,223
2002	279,459	269,608	221,133	244,611	500,592	514,219

EMERGENCIES

House Resolution. The House resolution does not include language on the budgetary treatment of emergencies, although a related sense-of-Congress provision included in section 8 includes the elimination of the emergency designation as one of the alternatives to the existing budgetary treatment of emergencies.

Senate Amendment. Section 204 of the Senate amendment provides the budgetary costs of all emergencies will be counted for purposes of complying with committee allocations and the aggregate spending levels set forth in the budget resolution.

Under section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, Congress and the President may exempt from statutory spending limits amounts provided in emergency legislation. Section 606 of the Budget Act provides that legislation so designated is also exempt from points of order under sections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Budget Act.

Section 204 supersedes section 606 of the Budget Act. Accordingly, budget authority and outlays designated as emergency legislation would be subject to points of order raised under sections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Budget Act.

Conference Agreement. The conference agreement does not contain the Senate provision.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

House Resolution. The House resolution does not include language regarding the exercise of rulemaking authority.

Senate Amendment. Section 205 of the Senate amendment states that the provisions of this title are adopted pursuant to the rulemaking power of the House and the Senate, and are to be considered as part of the rules of each House. The Senate amendment also states that either House has the right to change these rules at any time in the same manner as any other rule of that House.

Conference Agreement. In section 306 of the conference report, the House recedes to the Senate amendment, with an amendment that states that the provisions regarding the exercise of rulemaking power also apply to the House.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN PREVENTION ALLOWANCE

The conference agreement permits an adjustment in the nondefense discretionary outlay level, and other appropriate levels, for fiscal year 1997 to avoid a government shutdown.

MISCELLANEOUS BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

The Senate conferees note that in last year's budget resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 67) the pay-as-you-go [PAYGO] point of order for the Senate was extended through the end of fiscal year 2002. Consequently it was determined that it is not necessary to include the language in the text of this year's resolution. In order to emphasize the overall goal of balancing the budget set out in this resolution and that the pay-as-you-go discipline is still in effect, the text of section 202 from House Concurrent Resolution 67 is provided herein:

''SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER.

''(a) PURPOSE.—The Senate declares that it is essential to—

''(1) ensure continued compliance with the balanced budget plan set forth in this resolution; and

''(2) continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement system.

''(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any direct spending or revenue legislation that would increase the deficit for any one of the three applicable time periods as measured in paragraphs (5) and (6).

''(2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes of this subsection the term ''applicable time period'' means any one of the three following periods:

''(A) The first year covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

''(B) The period of the first five fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

''(C) The period of the five fiscal years following the first five fiscal years covered in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

''(3) DIRECT-SPENDING LEGISLATION.—For purposes of this subsection and except as provided in paragraph (4), the term ''direct-spending legislation'' means any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending as that term is defined by and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

''(4) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of this subsection, the terms ''direct-spending legislation'' and ''revenue legislation'' do not include—

''(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget; or

''(B) any provision of legislation that affects the full funding of, and continuation of, the deposit insurance guarantee commitment in effect on the date of enactment of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

''(5) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant to this section shall—

''(A) use the baseline used for the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget; and

''(B) be calculated under the requirements of subsections (b) through (d) of section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for fiscal years beyond those covered by that concurrent resolution on the budget.

''(6) PRIOR SURPLUS.—If direct spending or revenue legislation increases the deficit when taken individually, then it must also increase the deficit when taken together with all direct spending and revenue legislation enacted since the beginning of the calendar year not accounted for in the baseline under paragraph (5)(A), except that the direct spending or revenue effects resulting from legislation enacted pursuant to the reconciliation instructions included in that concurrent resolution on the budget shall not be available.

''(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

''(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

''(e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

''(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 23 of House Concurrent Resolution 218 (103d Congress) is repealed.

''(g) SUNSET.—Subsections (a) through (e) of this section shall expire September 30, 2002.''

LANGUAGE RELATED TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE SURPLUS

Because the goal of this resolution is to achieve a balanced budget in 2002 in a manner that generates economic dividends, the Budget Committees discourage other reconciled committees from attempting to meet their reconciliation instructions with changes that only appear to reduce the deficit (through timing changes or other artifices) rather than changes with real economic effects. For example, the 1993 budget reconciliation bill included a provision directing the Federal Reserve to transfer $213 million from its surplus capital account to the Treasury over 1997 and 1998. Because the Federal Reserve is not included in the unified budget, the slated transfer was counted as savings for reconciliation purposes even though there was then and is now general agreement that the transfer is a timing gimmick, acts like an intragovernmental transfer, and leaves the private sector and the rest of the economy unaffected. The Congressional Budget Office concurs with the Budget Committees that such a transfer has no real economic impact on the deficit.

These same reasons inform more recent proposals to attach the Federal Reserve's surplus capital account for other than attempted deficit reduction. In late March, a congressionally released draft report by the General Accounting Office [GAO] suggested that the Federal Reserve might not need to retain this surplus and should instead transfer it to the Treasury because, based on history, the Federal Reserve is not likely to experience any losses. Shortly thereafter, various congressional proposals emerged to direct the Federal Reserve to make its surplus capital available to increase discretionary appropriations or to make payments to holders of ''private'' [FICO] bonds issued in the late 1980's to cover Federal deposit insurance costs of failed savings and loans. The sponsors of these proposals advance them presumably because these uses of the Federal Reserve's surplus appear to be free and would not have to count on the budget.

But just as transferring the surplus account to the Treasury would not decrease the deficit, using the account to pay for anything would not really be free. One simply would be taking money that the Federal Reserve invests in Treasury securities (which thereby reduces the amount of Federal borrowing needed from the general private sector), and instead transferring the money to a certain part of the private sector. That transaction would increase the amount of borrowing that the Federal Government would have to undertake from the general private sector just like a transaction in which money was paid directly out of the Treasury for Federal purposes. Another possible result is that if the Federal Reserve were going to deliver on GAO's recommendation and transfer some (if not all) of the surplus account to the Treasury, designating that money for some Federal purpose before that transfer could occur would be equivalent to paying money directly out of the Treasury for that purpose. Therefore, the conferees (using the authority provided to the Budget Committees for estimating outlays and revenues by section 310(d)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act) direct the Congressional Budget Office on the following points: do not score savings for any new legislation that might affect the Federal Reserve's transfer of the surplus capital account to the Treasury, but do score as a cost any legislation that directs spending out of the Federal Reserve capital account.

SENSE OF CONGRESS

The budget resolution routinely includes sense of House, Senate, and Congress provisions.

House Resolution.—The House resolution includes the following sense-of-House provision:

—Sense of the House of Representatives on debt repayment

The House resolution includes the following sense-of-Congress provisions:

—Sense of Congress on baselines
—Sense of Congress on emergencies
—Sense of Congress on loan sales
—Sense of Congress on changes in Medicaid
—Sense of Congress on domestic violence and Federal assistance
—Sense of Congress on impact of legislation on children
—Sense of Congress on commitment to a balanced budget by fiscal year 2002

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment includes the following sense-of-Congress provisions:

—Sense of Congress on the sale of government assets
—Sense of Congress that tax reductions should benefit working families
—Sense of Congress on a bipartisan commission on the solvency of Medicare
—Sense of Congress on Medicare transfers
—Sense of Congress regarding changes in the Medicare Program
—Sense of Congress regarding additional changes under the Medicare Program
—Sense of Congress regarding nursing home standards
—Sense of Congress concerning nursing home care
—Sense of Congress regarding requirements that welfare recipients be drug-free
—Sense of Congress on reimbursement of the United States for operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort
—Sense of Congress that the 1993 income tax increase on Social Security Benefits should be repealed

The Senate amendment includes the following sense-of-the-Senate provisions:

—Sense of the Senate on considering a change in the minimum wage in the Senate
—Sense of the Senate on long-term projections in budget estimates
—Sense of the Senate on repeal of the gas tax
—Sense of the Senate on Medicare trustees report
—Sense of the Senate on funding to assist youth at risk
—Sense of the Senate regarding the use of budgetary savings
—Sense of the Senate regarding the transfer of excess government computers to public schools
—Sense of the Senate on Federal retreats
—Sense of the Senate regarding the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation
—Sense of the Senate regarding equal retirement savings for homemakers
—Sense of the Senate regarding the National Institute of Drug Abuse
—Sense of the Senate regarding the extension of the employer education assistance exclusion under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
—Sense of the Senate regarding the Economic Development Administration placing high priority on maintaining field-based economic development representatives
—Sense of the Senate regarding revenue assumptions
—Sense of the Senate regarding domestic violence
—Sense of the Senate regarding student loans
—Sense of the Senate regarding reduction of the national debt
—Sense of the Senate regarding hungry or homeless children
—Sense of the Senate on LIHEAP
—Sense of the Senate on Davis-Bacon I
—Sense of the Senate on Davis-Bacon II
—Sense of the Senate on an accurate index for inflation
—Sense of the Senate on solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund
—Sense of the Senate regarding the Administration's practice regarding the prosecution of drug smugglers
—Sense of the Senate regarding corporate subsidies and sale of government assets
—Sense of the Senate on the Presidential Election Campaign Fund
—Sense of the Senate regarding welfare reform
—A resolution regarding the Senate's support for Federal, State, and local law enforcement
—Sense of the Senate regarding the funding of Amtrak
—Sense of the Senate—truth in budgeting

Conference Agreement.—The conferees agreed to the following sense-of-Congress provisions:

—Sense of Congress on baselines
—Sense of Congress on loan sales
—Sense of Congress on changes in Medicaid
—Sense of Congress on impact of legislation on children
—Sense of Congress on debt repayment
—Sense of Congress on commitment to a balanced budget by fiscal year 2002
—Sense of Congress that tax reductions should benefit working families
—Sense of Congress on a bipartisan commission on the solvency of Medicare
—Sense of Congress on Medicare transfers
—Sense of Congress regarding changes in the Medicare Program
—Sense of Congress regarding revenue assumptions
—Sense of Congress regarding domestic violence
—Sense of Congress regarding student loans
—Sense of Congress regarding additional changes under the Medicare Program
—Sense of Congress regarding requirements that welfare recipients be drug-free
—Sense of Congress on an accurate index for inflation
—Sense of Congress that the 1993 income tax increase on Social Security benefits should be repealed
—Sense of Congress regarding the administration's practice regarding the prosecution of drug smugglers
—Sense of Congress on corporate subsidies
—Sense of Congress regarding welfare reform
—Sense of Congress on FCC spectrum auctions

The conferees agreed to the following sense-of-the-House provision:

—Sense of the House on emergencies

The conferees agreed to the following sense-of-the-Senate provisions:

—Sense of the Senate on funding to assist youth at risk
—Sense of the Senate on long-term trends in budget estimates
—Sense of the Senate on repeal of the gas tax
—Sense of the Senate regarding the use of budgetary savings
—Sense of the Senate regarding the transfer of excess government computers to public schools
—Sense of the Senate on Federal retreats
—Sense of the Senate regarding the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation
—Sense of the Senate regarding equal retirement savings for homemakers
—Sense of the Senate regarding the National Institute of Drug Abuse
—Sense of the Senate regarding the extension of the employer education assistance exclusion under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
—Sense of the Senate regarding the Economic Development Administration placing high priority on maintaining field-based economic development representatives
—Sense of the Senate on LIHEAP
—Sense of the Senate on Davis-Bacon
—Sense of the Senate on reimbursement of the United States for operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort
—Sense of the Senate on solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund
—Sense of the Senate on the Presidential Election Campaign Fund
—Sense of the Senate regarding the funding of Amtrak

ALLOCATIONS

As required in sections 302 and 602 of the Budget Act, the joint statement of the managers includes an allocation, based upon the conference report, of the levels of total budget authority, total budget outlays, and—in the House only—total entitlement authority, among each of the appropriate House and Senate committees.

As required under sections 302 and 602, the allocations are divided between mandatory or otherwise uncontrollable amounts and discretionary or otherwise controllable amounts.

The allocations for each House consist of a set of two tables for the House and Senate. The first set of tables shows the allocation for the budget year, fiscal year 1997. For the House, the amount allocated to each committee is broken down by budget function. The second set of tables shows the amounts allocated for the totals of the budget year and the four succeeding planning years.

These allocations serve as the basis for congressional enforcement of the budget resolution through points of order under the Budget Act.

The allocations are as follows:

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SEC. 602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—FISCAL YEAR: 1997

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Entitlement authority
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
050 National defense ...	196	196	0
150 International affairs	170	170	0
300 Natural resources and environment	1,997	2,008	0
350 Agriculture	3,124	1,732	0
370 Commerce and housing credit	32	−318	0
400 Transportation	605	602	0
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	10,741	10,796	0
550 Health	109,098	109,029	0
570 Medicare	58,309	58,309	0
600 Income security	85,391	85,305	0
650 Social Security	21	21	0
700 Veterans benefits and services	19,508	19,552	0
750 Administration of Justice	414	411	0
800 General government	8,666	8,666	0
900 Net interest	10	10	0
Subtotal	298,282	296,489	0
Discretionary appropriations action (assumed legislation):			
050 National defense ...	266,362	264,968	0
150 International affairs	18,236	19,549	0
250 General, science, space, and technology	16,748	16,826	0
270 Energy	5,126	5,402	0
300 Natural resources and environment	20,139	21,088	0
350 Agriculture	3,949	3,958	0
370 Commerce and housing credit	3,092	2,990	0
400 Transportation	13,840	36,744	0
450 Community and regional development	7,926	10,345	0
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	37,477	38,506	0
550 Health	23,169	23,236	0
570 Medicare	3,031	3,031	0
600 Income security	27,816	40,398	0
650 Social Security	6	3,194	0
700 Veterans benefits and services	18,425	19,311	0
750 Administration of justice	20,681	19,338	0
800 General government	11,561	11,372	0
920 Allowances	−214	−1,644	0
Subtotal	497,350	538,612	0
Discretionary action by other committees (assumed entitlement legislation):			
370 Commerce and housing credit	−32	−32	0
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	−105	−33	0
550 Health	370	370	0
600 Income security	−2,433	−2,406	0
700 Veterans benefits and services	308	309	0
Subtotal	−1,892	−1,792	0
Committee total	793,740	833,309	0
AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
150 International affairs	−476	−476	0
270 Energy	0	−972	0
300 Natural resources and environment	683	648	0
350 Agriculture	7,383	5,440	7,177
400 Transportation	30	30	0
450 Community and regional development	253	204	0
600 Income security	67	17	1,173

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SEC. 602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—FISCAL YEAR: 1997—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Entitlement authority
800 General government	270	270	0
900 Net interest	0	0	10
Subtotal	8,210	5,161	8,360
Committee total	8,210	5,161	8,360
NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
050 National defense ...	11,513	11,470	0
300 Natural resources and environment	3	3	0
400 Transportation	0	−19	0
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	4	3	0
600 Income security	29,940	29,855	0
700 Veterans benefits and services	180	180	180
Subtotal	41,640	41,492	180
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
050 National defense ...	−79	−79	0
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts	−1,500	−1,500	0
Subtotal	−1,579	−1,579	0
Committee total	40,061	39,913	180
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
150 International affairs	−588	−2,438	0
370 Commerce and housing credit	405	−6,084	0
450 Community and regional development	6	−58	0
600 Income security	50	−15	0
900 Net interest	3,256	3,256	0
Subtotal	3,129	−5,339	0
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
370 Commerce and housing credit	−128	−3,528	0
450 Community and regional development	0	−72	0
600 Income security	0	−100	0
Subtotal	−128	−3,700	0
Committee total	3,001	−9,039	0
ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	3,104	2,487	4,050
600 Income security	174	162	9,930
Subtotal	3,278	2,649	13,980
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	−867	−783	0
600 Income security	−4	−4	−152
920 Allowances	−41	−13	0
Subtotal	−912	−800	−152
Committee total	2,366	1,849	13,828
COMMERCE COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
370 Commerce and Housing Credit	4,700	4,700	4,700
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	1	1	0
500 Health	675	675	105,397
800 General government	9	9	0
Subtotal	5,385	5,385	110,097
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
550 Health	0	0	370
Subtotal	0	0	370
Committee total	5,385	5,385	110,467

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SEC. 602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—FISCAL YEAR: 1997—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Entitlement authority
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
150 International affairs	10,900	12,330	0
400 Transportation	7	7	0
600 Income security	523	523	511
800 General government	6	6	0
Subtotal	11,436	12,866	511
Committee total	11,436	12,866	511
GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
550 Health	0	−54	3,914
600 Income security	41,907	40,887	40,887
750 Administration of justice	40	40	40
800 General government	13,042	13,040	0
900 Net interest	28	28	0
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts	−20	−20	0
Subtotal	54,997	53,921	44,841
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
600 Income security	−289	−289	−289
800 General government	−3	−3	0
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts	−210	−210	0
	−576	−576	0
Subtotal	−1,078	−1,078	−289
Committee total	53,919	52,843	44,552
OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	28	22	0
800 General government	67	3	95
Subtotal	95	25	95
Committee total	95	25	95
RESOURCES COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
270 Energy	8	114	0
300 Natural resources and environment	908	807	0
370 Commerce and housing credit	75	51	0
450 Community and regional development	388	358	0
550 Health	4	4	0
800 General government	742	766	179
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts	−1,355	−1,355	0
Subtotal	770	745	179
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
300 Natural resources and environment	−94	−93	−12
800 General government	3	3	0
Subtotal	−91	−90	−12
Committee total	679	655	167
Current level (enacted law):			
370 Commerce and housing credit	195	195	0
600 Income security	59	21	9
750 Administration of justice	1,556	1,538	238
800 General government	619	619	0
Subtotal	2,429	2,373	247
Committee total	2,429	2,373	247
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
270 Energy	280	222	0
300 Natural resources and environment	245	248	0
400 Transportation	27,102	2,142	602
450 Community and regional development	5	75	0
600 Income security	15,043	15,020	0
800 General government	−1	−1	0
Subtotal	42,674	17,706	602

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SEC. 602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—FISCAL YEAR: 1997—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Entitlement authority
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
400 Transportation	2,280	−150	0
450 Community and regional development	−12	−12	0
600 Income security	12	12	0
Subtotal	2,280	−150	0
Committee total	43,845	17,631	602
SCIENCE COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
250 General science, space, and technology	40	39	0
500 Education, training, employment and social services	1	1	0
Subtotal	41	40	0
Committee total	41	40	0
SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
370 Commerce and housing credit	3	−125	0
450 Community and regional development	0	−171	0
Subtotal	3	−296	0
Committee total	3	−296	0
VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
700 Veterans benefits and services	1,437	1,604	20,869
Subtotal	1,437	1,604	20,869
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
700 Veterans benefits and services	−90	−90	224
Subtotal	−90	−90	224
Committee total	1,347	1,514	21,093
WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	0	0	8,044
570 Medicare	217,200	215,516	215,516
600 Income security	46,173	45,136	37,091
650 Social Security	7,786	7,786	0
750 Administration of Justice	420	380	0
800 General government	473	472	0
900 Net interest	352,452	352,452	352,452
Subtotal	624,504	621,742	613,103
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	−1,335	−970	−33
570 Medicare	−6,800	−6,800	0
600 Income security	−773	−1,362	−2,024
800 General government	−65	0	0
Subtotals	−8,973	−9,132	−2,057
Committee totals	615,531	612,610	611,046
UNASSIGNED			
Current level (enacted law):			
050 National defense	0	0	0
150 International affairs	0	0	0
250 General science, space, and technology	0	0	0
270 Energy	−12,409	−12,409	0
300 Natural resources and environment	−13,934	−13,934	0
350 Agriculture	−1,686	−1,686	0
370 Commerce and housing credit	−3,002	−3,002	0
400 Transportation	−1,645	−145	0
450 Community and regional development	−156	−156	0
500 Education, training, employment, and social services	−1,229	−195	0
550 Health	−348	−348	0
570 Medicare	−66	−66	0
600 Income security	−88	−88	0
650 Social Security	−78,905	−78,905	0
700 Veterans benefits and services	−13,423	−13,423	0
750 Administration of justice	−1,305	−1,305	0
800 General government	−2,167	−2,167	0
900 Net interest	−23,036	−23,036	0
920 Allowances	−73,155	−73,155	−60,765
950 Undistributed offsetting receipts	−41,883	−41,883	0
Subtotal	−268,438	−265,903	−60,765
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
920 Allowances	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
Committee total	−267,328	−265,828	−60,765
Total—current level	830,982	790,735	752,299
Total—discretionary action	483,778	520,276	−1,916
Grand total	1,314,760	1,311,011	750,383

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302(a)/602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997–2001
Appropriation Committee:						
Current level:						
Budget authority	298,282	297,973	320,594	348,874	370,294	1,636,017
Outlays	296,489	291,204	312,952	342,279	361,183	1,604,107
Discretionary action, general purpose:						
Defense:						
Budget authority	266,362	268,971	271,500	274,024	276,672	1,357,529
Outlays	264,968	263,862	267,048	270,657	269,744	1,336,279
Nondefense:						
Budget authority	226,305	219,646	213,718	218,515	214,445	1,092,629
Outlays	270,571	258,429	252,981	248,847	246,479	1,277,307
Subtotal:						
Budget authority	492,667	488,617	485,218	492,539	491,117	2,450,158
Outlays	535,539	522,291	520,029	519,504	516,223	2,613,586
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund:						
Budget authority	4,683	5,100	6,050	6,050	0	21,883
Outlays	3,073	4,664	5,456	5,747	0	18,940
Total discretionary action:						
Budget authority	497,350	493,717	491,268	298,589	491,117	2,472,041
Outlays	538,612	526,955	525,485	525,251	516,223	2,632,526
Discretionary action by other committees:						
Budget authority	−1,892	26,681	22,665	17,861	11,766	77,081
Outlays	−1,792	25,403	22,276	17,713	11,705	75,305
Committee total:						
Budget authority	793,740	818,371	834,527	865,324	873,177	4,185,139
Outlays	833,309	843,562	860,713	885,243	889,111	4,311,938
Agriculture Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	8,210	8,359	8,104	7,460	6,402	38,535
Outlays	5,161	5,395	5,109	4,556	3,519	23,740
New entitlement authority	0	1,192	1,236	1,267	1,301	4,996
National Security Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	41,640	43,186	44,769	46,343	48,017	223,955
Outlays	41,492	43,001	44,595	46,221	47,899	223,208
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	−1,579	271	257	243	144	−664
Outlays	−1,579	271	257	243	144	−864
Committee total:						
Budget authority	40,061	43,457	45,026	46,586	48,161	223,291
Outlays	39,913	43,272	44,852	46,464	48,043	222,544
New entitlement authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking and Financial Services Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	3,129	4,401	4,147	4,682	4,486	20,845
Outlays	−5,339	−1,679	−2,425	−2,804	−2,179	−14,426
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	−128	−127	−138	−157	−161	−711
Outlays	−3,700	38	−148	−130	−64	−4,004
Committee total:						
Budget authority	3,001	4,274	4,009	4,525	4,325	20,134
Outlays	−9,039	−1,641	−2,573	−2,934	−2,243	−18,430
Economic Opportunity Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	3,278	2,968	3,631	3,889	4,221	17,987

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302(a)/602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—Continued

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997–2001
Outlays	2,649	2,649	3,008	3,351	3,648	15,305
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	−912	−425	−716	−689	−723	−3,465
Outlays	−800	−366	−594	−682	−711	−3,153
Committee total:						
Budget authority	2,366	2,543	2,915	3,200	3,498	14,522
Outlays	1,849	2,283	2,414	2,669	2,937	12,152
New entitlement authority	−152	1,275	2,031	2,236	2,279	7,669
Commerce Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	5,385	5,893	6,684	7,380	8,080	33,422
Outlays	5,385	5,895	6,701	7,398	8,098	33,477
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	0	−1,401	−2,909	−4,713	−5,517	−14,540
Outlays	0	−1,401	−2,909	−4,713	−5,517	−14,540
Committee total:						
Budget authority	5,385	4,492	3,775	2,667	2,563	18,882
Outlays	5,385	4,494	3,792	2,685	2,581	18,937
New entitlement authority	370	−1,740	−7,090	−13,010	−20,240	−41,710
International Relations Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	11,436	10,321	9,393	9,953	9,877	50,980
Outlays	12,866	11,880	11,033	10,638	10,390	56,807
Government Reform and Oversight Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	54,997	57,320	59,793	62,342	65,094	299,546
Outlays	53,921	56,383	58,742	61,132	63,670	293,848
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	−1,078	−889	−882	−876	−880	−4,605
Outlays	−1,078	−889	−882	−876	−880	−4,605
Committee total:						
Budget authority	53,919	56,431	58,911	61,466	64,214	294,941
Outlays	52,843	55,494	57,860	60,256	62,790	289,243
New entitlement authority	−289	−335	−339	−344	−361	−1,668
Oversight Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	95	97	98	99	97	486
Outlays	25	25	54	264	34	402
Public Lands and Resources Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	770	2,021	2,066	2,169	2,393	9,419
Outlays	745	1,931	2,014	2,113	2,322	9,125
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	−91	−785	−37	−395	−93	−1,401
Outlays	−90	−798	−47	−440	−85	−1,460
Committee total:						
Budget authority	679	1,236	2,029	1,774	2,300	8,018
Outlays	655	1,133	1,967	1,673	2,237	7,665
New entitlement authority	−12	−9	−13	−11	−14	−59
Judiciary Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	2,429	4,297	4,389	4,441	4,506	20,062
Outlays	2,373	4,236	4,326	4,377	4,441	19,753
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	0	0	−119	−119	−119	−357
Outlays	0	0	−119	−119	−119	−357
Committee total:						
Budget authority	2,429	4,297	4,270	4,322	4,387	19,705
Outlays	2,373	4,236	4,207	4,258	4,322	19,396
Transportation and Infrastructure Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	42,674	15,895	15,935	16,106	16,340	106,950
Outlays	17,706	17,464	16,922	16,670	16,675	85,437
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	2,280	30,138	30,188	31,352	32,031	125,989
Outlays	0	19	−287	354	435	521
Committee total:						
Budget authority	44,954	46,033	46,123	47,458	48,371	232,939
Outlays	17,706	17,483	16,635	17,024	17,110	85,958
New entitlement authority	0	1	1	0	0	2
Science Committee:						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	41	42	44	45	46	218
Outlays	40	40	41	43	45	209
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	0	−13	0	0	0	−13
Outlays	0	−13	0	0	0	−13
Committee total:						
Budget authority	41	29	44	45	46	205
Outlays	40	27	41	43	45	196
Small Business Committee:						
Current level [enacted law]:						
Budget authority	3	2	2	2	0	9
Outlays	−296	−402	−232	−181	−153	−1,264
Veterans' Affairs Committee:						
Current level [enacted law]:						
Budget authority	1,437	1,365	1,280	1,205	1,141	6,428
Outlays	1,604	1,573	1,466	1,458	1,462	7,563
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	−90	0	−265	−276	−288	−919
Outlays	−90	0	−265	−276	−288	−919
Committee total:						
Budget authority	1,347	1,365	1,015	929	853	5,509
Outlays	1,514	1,573	1,201	1,182	1,174	6,644
New entitlement authority	224	615	542	827	1,267	3,475
Ways and Means Committee:						
Current level [enacted law]:						
Budget authority	624,504	653,468	680,614	705,720	735,576	3,399,882
Outlays	621,742	650,771	677,460	703,202	733,171	3,386,346
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	−8,973	−16,992	−27,095	−35,548	−45,603	−134,211
Outlays	−9,132	−16,935	−27,083	−35,793	−45,675	−134,618
Committee total:						
Budget authority	615,531	636,476	653,519	670,172	689,973	3,265,671
Outlays	612,610	633,836	650,377	667,409	687,496	3,251,728
New entitlement authority	−2,057	−2,250	−2,024	−2,273	−2,139	−10,743
Unassigned to Committee:						
Current level [enacted law]:						
Budget authority	−268,437	−275,709	−281,358	−292,611	−304,370	−1,422,485
Outlays	−265,903	−267,983	−273,579	−284,756	−296,969	−1,389,190

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302(a)/602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—Continued

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997–2001
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committee total:						
Budget authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total current level:						
Budget authority	830,982	831,899	880,185	928,099	972,200	4,443,365
Outlays	790,735	822,657	868,408	916,106	957,355	4,355,261
Total discretionary action:						
Budget authority	483,778	530,176	512,218	505,272	481,674	2,513,118
Outlays	520,276	532,010	515,463	500,387	475,069	2,543,205
Grand totals:						
Budget authority	1,314,760	1,362,075	1,392,403	1,433,371	1,453,874	6,956,483
Outlays	1,311,011	1,354,667	1,383,871	1,416,493	1,432,424	6,898,466
Total new entitlement authority	−1,916	−1,252	−5,657	−11,308	−17,907	−38,040

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT BUDGET YEAR TOTAL: 1997

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations	795,878	835,346	0	0
Appropriations (Violent Crime Trust Fund)	0	0	0	0
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	6,017	2,990	10,068	8,492
Armed Services	40,058	39,929	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	5,881	−9,017	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	7,429	4,799	605	602
Energy and Natural Resources	143	222	52	54
Environment and Public Works	23,969	3,201	0	0
Finance	627,429	624,564	130,818	130,886
Foreign Relations	11,429	12,859	0	0
Governmental Affairs	54,093	53,017	0	0
Judiciary	2,429	2,373	239	238
Labor and Human Resources	5,534	5,009	1,412	1,412
Rules and Administration	95	25	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	1,309	1,456	19,688	19,731
Select Indian Affairs	392	362	0	0
Small Business	3	−296	0	0
Not allocated to committees	−267,328	−265,828	0	0
Total	1,314,7600	1,311,011	162,882	161,415

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT 5-YEAR TOTAL: 1997–2001

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	4,252,729	4,379,329	0	0
Armed Services	0	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	17,361	2,652	81,443	48,025
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	223,276	222,626	0	0
Energy and Natural Resources	35,375	−18,628	0	0
Environment and Public Works	31,876	18,051	3,352	3,334
Finance	5,219	5,067	252	276
Foreign Relations	128,545	10,883	0	0
Governmental Affairs	3,282,774	3,288,828	776,267	776,549
Judiciary	50,945	56,772	0	0
Labor and Human Resources	294,435	288,737	0	0
Rules and Administration	19,705	19,396	1,257	1,254
Veterans' Affairs	30,605	28,251	7,499	7,499
Select Indian Affairs	486	402	0	0
Small Business	2,552	3,908	103,415	103,285
	1,965	1,832	0	0
	9	−1,264	0	0
	−1,421,376	−1,388,376	0	0
	6,956,483	6,898,466	973,485	940,222

From the Committee on the Budget, for consideration of the House concurrent resolution and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN KASICH,
DAVE HOBSON,
BOB WALKER,
JIM KOLBE,
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,
WALLY HERGER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

PETE V. DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
DON NICKLES,
PHIL GRAMM,
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,
SLADE GORTON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

REPORT ON H.R. 3603, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1997

Mr. SKEEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104–613) on the bill (H.R. 3603) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All points of order are reserved on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PALLONE.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.