

In the Senate of the United States,

May 25 (legislative day, May 15), 1995.

Resolved, That the resolution from the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 67) entitled “Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002”, do pass with the following

AMENDMENT:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

1 ***SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET***

2 ***FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.***

3 (a) *DECLARATION.*—*The Congress determines and de-*
4 *clares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on*
5 *the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appropriate*
6 *budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000,*
7 *2001, and 2002, as required by section 301 of the Congres-*
8 *sional Budget Act of 1974.*

9 (b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—*The table of contents for*
10 *this concurrent resolution is as follows:*

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Debt increase.

Sec. 103. Social Security.

Sec. 104. Major functional categories.

Sec. 105. Reconciliation.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

- Sec. 201. Discretionary spending limits.*
- Sec. 202. Extension of pay-as-you-go point of order.*
- Sec. 203. Tax reserve fund in the Senate.*
- Sec. 204. Budget surplus allowance.*
- Sec. 205. Scoring of emergency legislation.*
- Sec. 206. Sale of Government assets.*
- Sec. 207. Credit reform and guaranteed student loans.*
- Sec. 208. Extension of Budget Act 60-vote enforcement through 2002.*
- Sec. 209. Repeal of IRS allowance.*
- Sec. 210. Exercise of rulemaking powers.*

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS AND THE SENATE

- Sec. 301. Restructuring Government and program terminations.*
- Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate regarding returning programs to the States.*
- Sec. 303. Commercialization of Federal activities.*
- Sec. 304. Nonpartisan Advisory Commission on the CPI.*
- Sec. 305. Sense of the Congress on a uniform accounting system in the Federal Government and nonpartisan commission on accounting and budgeting.*
- Sec. 306. Sense of the Congress that 90 percent of the benefits of any tax cuts must go to the middle class.*
- Sec. 307. Bipartisan Commission on the Solvency of Medicare.*
- Sec. 308. Sense of the Senate on the distribution of agriculture savings.*
- Sec. 309. Sense of the Congress regarding protection of children's health.*
- Sec. 310. Sense of the Senate that lobbying expenses should remain nondeductible.*
- Sec. 311. Expatriate taxes.*
- Sec. 312. Sense of the Senate regarding losses of trust funds due to fraud and abuse in the medicare program.*
- Sec. 313. Sense of the Congress regarding full funding for Decade of the Brain research.*
- Sec. 314. Consideration of the Independent Budget for Veterans Affairs, Fiscal Year 1996.*
- Sec. 315. Sense of the Senate regarding the costs of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.*
- Sec. 316. Sense of the Senate regarding Presidential Election Campaign Fund.*
- Sec. 317. Sense of Congress regarding funds to defend against sexual harassment.*
- Sec. 318. Sense of the Senate regarding financial responsibility to schools affected by Federal activities.*
- Sec. 319. Sense of the Senate to eliminate the earnings penalty.*
- Sec. 320. Student loan cuts.*
- Sec. 321. Sense of the Senate regarding the nutritional health of children.*
- Sec. 322. Sense of the Senate on maintaining Federal funding for law enforcement.*
- Sec. 323. Need to enact long term health care reform.*
- Sec. 324. Sense of the Senate regarding mandatory major assumptions under function 270: Energy.*
- Sec. 325. Defense overhead.*
- Sec. 326. Sense of the Senate regarding the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation.*
- Sec. 327. Sense of the Senate regarding the priority that should be given to renewable energy and energy efficiency research, development, and demonstration activities.*
- Sec. 328. Foreign Sales Corporations income exclusion.*

1 ***TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS***

2 ***SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.***

3 *The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the*
 4 *fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:*

5 *(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—(A) For purposes of the en-*
 6 *forcement of this resolution—*

7 *(i) The recommended levels of Federal revenues*
 8 *are as follows:*

9 *Fiscal year 1996: \$1,043,275,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 1997: \$1,083,900,000,000.*

11 *Fiscal year 1998: \$1,135,450,000,000.*

12 *Fiscal year 1999: \$1,189,800,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2000: \$1,248,950,000,000.*

14 *Fiscal year 2001: \$1,315,750,000,000.*

15 *Fiscal year 2002: \$1,386,675,000,000.*

16 *(ii) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of*
 17 *Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:*

18 *Fiscal year 1996: \$275,000,000.*

19 *Fiscal year 1997: \$400,000,000.*

20 *Fiscal year 1998: \$450,000,000.*

21 *Fiscal year 1999: \$2,300,000,000.*

22 *Fiscal year 2000: \$2,750,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 2001: \$1,550,000,000.*

24 *Fiscal year 2002: \$1,675,000,000.*

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$103,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$109,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$114,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$120,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$126,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$133,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$140,400,000,000.

(B) *For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund)—*

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$938,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$973,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,019,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,067,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,120,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,180,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,244,600,000,000.

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

1 *Fiscal year 1996: — \$595,000,000.*

2 *Fiscal year 1997: — \$701,000,000.*

3 *Fiscal year 1998: — \$793,000,000.*

4 *Fiscal year 1999: \$902,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2000: \$1,201,000,000.*

6 *Fiscal year 2001: \$11,000,000.*

7 *Fiscal year 2002: — \$6,000,000.*

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

11 *Fiscal year 1996: \$1,269,375,000,000.*

12 *Fiscal year 1997: \$1,296,400,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 1998: \$1,344,650,000,000.*

14 *Fiscal year 1999: \$1,387,300,000,000.*

15 *Fiscal year 2000: \$1,446,350,000,000.*

16 *Fiscal year 2001: \$1,473,550,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 2002: \$1,519,775,000,000.*

18 *(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security*
 19 *Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hos-*
 20 *pital Insurance Trust Fund), the appropriate levels of total*
 21 *new budget authority are as follows:*

22 *Fiscal year 1996: \$1,171,200,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 1997: \$1,194,800,000,000.*

24 *Fiscal year 1998: \$1,237,000,000,000.*

25 *Fiscal year 1999: \$1,272,500,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 2000: \$1,324,400,000,000.*

2 *Fiscal year 2001: \$1,342,400,000,000.*

3 *Fiscal year 2002: \$1,377,900,000,000.*

4 (3) *BUDGET OUTLAYS.—(A) For purposes of the en-*
 5 *forcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total*
 6 *budget outlays are as follows:*

7 *Fiscal year 1996: \$1,275,675,000,000.*

8 *Fiscal year 1997: \$1,293,800,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 1998: \$1,321,250,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 1999: \$1,368,500,000,000.*

11 *Fiscal year 2000: \$1,423,850,000,000.*

12 *Fiscal year 2001: \$1,452,550,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2002: \$1,500,175,000,000.*

14 (B) *For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security*
 15 *Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hos-*
 16 *pital Insurance Trust Fund), the appropriate levels of total*
 17 *budget outlays are as follows:*

18 *Fiscal year 1996: \$1,179,200,000,000.*

19 *Fiscal year 1997: \$1,193,200,000,000.*

20 *Fiscal year 1998: \$1,214,600,000,000.*

21 *Fiscal year 1999: \$1,255,500,000,000.*

22 *Fiscal year 2000: \$1,302,900,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 2001: \$1,322,500,000,000.*

24 *Fiscal year 2002: \$1,359,500,000,000.*

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

3 *Fiscal year 1996: \$232,400,000,000.*

4 *Fiscal year 1997: \$209,900,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 1998: \$185,800,000,000.*

6 *Fiscal year 1999: \$178,700,000,000.*

7 *Fiscal year 2000: \$174,900,000,000.*

8 *Fiscal year 2001: \$136,800,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 2002: \$113,500,000,000.*

10 (B) *For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security*
 11 *Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hos-*
 12 *pital Insurance Trust Fund), the amounts of the deficits*
 13 *are as follows:*

14 *Fiscal year 1996: \$240,600,000,000.*

15 *Fiscal year 1997: \$219,400,000,000.*

16 *Fiscal year 1998: \$195,300,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 1999: \$187,800,000,000.*

18 *Fiscal year 2000: \$182,400,000,000.*

19 *Fiscal year 2001: \$141,900,000,000.*

20 *Fiscal year 2002: \$114,900,000,000.*

21 (5) *PUBLIC DEBT.*—*The appropriate levels of the pub-*
 22 *lic debt are as follows:*

23 *Fiscal year 1996: \$5,201,700,000,000.*

24 *Fiscal year 1997: \$5,481,000,000,000.*

25 *Fiscal year 1998: \$5,734,900,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 1999: \$5,980,000,000,000.*

2 *Fiscal year 2000: \$6,219,000,000,000.*

3 *Fiscal year 2001: \$6,421,800,000,000.*

4 *Fiscal year 2002: \$6,599,500,000,000.*

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

7 *Fiscal year 1996: \$37,600,000,000.*

8 *Fiscal year 1997: \$40,200,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 1998: \$42,300,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 1999: \$45,700,000,000.*

11 *Fiscal year 2000: \$45,800,000,000.*

12 *Fiscal year 2001: \$45,800,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2002: \$46,100,000,000.*

14 (7) *PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS.*—*The*
15 *appropriate levels of new primary loan guarantee commit-*
16 *ments are as follows:*

17 *Fiscal year 1996: \$193,400,000,000.*

18 *Fiscal year 1997: \$187,900,000,000.*

19 *Fiscal year 1998: \$185,300,000,000.*

20 *Fiscal year 1999: \$183,300,000,000.*

21 *Fiscal year 2000: \$184,700,000,000.*

22 *Fiscal year 2001: \$186,100,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 2002: \$187,600,000,000.*

1 **SEC. 102. DEBT INCREASE.**

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

4 *Fiscal year 1996: \$298,700,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 1997: \$279,300,000,000.*

6 *Fiscal year 1998: \$253,900,000,000.*

7 *Fiscal year 1999: \$245,100,000,000.*

8 *Fiscal year 2000: \$239,000,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 2001: \$202,800,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 2002: \$177,700,000,000.*

11 **SEC. 103. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

12 (a) *SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.*—*For purposes of*
 13 *Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Con-*
 14 *gressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of*
 15 *the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund*
 16 *and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as*
 17 *follows:*

18 *Fiscal year 1996: \$374,700,000,000.*

19 *Fiscal year 1997: \$392,000,000,000.*

20 *Fiscal year 1998: \$411,400,000,000.*

21 *Fiscal year 1999: \$430,900,000,000.*

22 *Fiscal year 2000: \$452,000,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 2001: \$475,200,000,000.*

24 *Fiscal year 2002: \$498,600,000,000.*

25 (b) *SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.*—*For purposes of*
 26 *Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Con-*

1 *gressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of*
 2 *the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund*
 3 *and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as*
 4 *follows:*

5 *Fiscal year 1996: \$299,400,000,000.*

6 *Fiscal year 1997: \$310,900,000,000.*

7 *Fiscal year 1998: \$324,600,000,000.*

8 *Fiscal year 1999: \$338,500,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 2000: \$353,100,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 2001: \$368,100,000,000.*

11 *Fiscal year 2002: \$383,800,000,000.*

12 **SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

13 *The Congress determines and declares that the appro-*
 14 *priate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new*
 15 *direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee*
 16 *commitments for fiscal years 1996 through 2002 for each*
 17 *major functional category are:*

18 *(1) National Defense (050):*

19 *Fiscal year 1996:*

20 *(A) New budget authority,*

21 *\$257,700,000,000.*

22 *(B) Outlays, \$261,100,000,000.*

23 *(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.*

24 *(D) New primary loan guarantee commit-*

25 *ments, \$1,700,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 1997:*

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$253,400,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$257,000,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$1,700,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 1998:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$259,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$254,500,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$1,700,000,000.

15 *Fiscal year 1999:*

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$266,200,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$259,600,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$1,700,000,000.

22 *Fiscal year 2000:*

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$276,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$267,800,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
3 ments, \$1,700,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$275,900,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$267,700,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$1,700,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$275,900,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$269,200,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
17 ments, \$1,700,000,000.

18 (2) International Affairs (150):

19 Fiscal year 1996:

20 (A) New budget authority, \$15,400,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations,
23 \$5,700,000,000.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$18,300,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 1997:*

2 (A) *New budget authority, \$14,300,000,000.*

3 (B) *Outlays, \$15,100,000,000.*

4 (C) *New direct loan obligations,*
5 *\$5,700,000,000.*

6 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
7 *ments, \$18,300,000,000.*

8 *Fiscal year 1998:*

9 (A) *New budget authority, \$13,500,000,000.*

10 (B) *Outlays, \$14,300,000,000.*

11 (C) *New direct loan obligations,*
12 *\$5,700,000,000.*

13 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
14 *ments, \$18,300,000,000.*

15 *Fiscal year 1999:*

16 (A) *New budget authority, \$12,600,000,000.*

17 (B) *Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.*

18 (C) *New direct loan obligations,*
19 *\$5,700,000,000.*

20 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
21 *ments, \$18,300,000,000.*

22 *Fiscal year 2000:*

23 (A) *New budget authority, \$14,100,000,000.*

24 (B) *Outlays, \$13,100,000,000.*

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$5,700,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$18,300,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority, \$14,300,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$13,400,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations,
9 \$5,700,000,000.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$18,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2002:

13 (A) New budget authority, \$14,200,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations,
16 \$5,700,000,000.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$18,300,000,000.

19 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

20 Fiscal year 1996:

21 (A) New budget authority, \$16,700,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$16,700,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$0.

1 *Fiscal year 1997:*

2 (A) *New budget authority, \$16,300,000,000.*

3 (B) *Outlays, \$16,600,000,000.*

4 (C) *New direct loan obligations, \$0.*

5 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
6 *ments, \$0.*

7 *Fiscal year 1998:*

8 (A) *New budget authority, \$16,100,000,000.*

9 (B) *Outlays, \$16,300,000,000.*

10 (C) *New direct loan obligations, \$0.*

11 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
12 *ments, \$0.*

13 *Fiscal year 1999:*

14 (A) *New budget authority, \$16,000,000,000.*

15 (B) *Outlays, \$16,000,000,000.*

16 (C) *New direct loan obligations, \$0.*

17 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
18 *ments, \$0.*

19 *Fiscal year 2000:*

20 (A) *New budget authority, \$15,800,000,000.*

21 (B) *Outlays, \$15,900,000,000.*

22 (C) *New direct loan obligations, \$0.*

23 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
24 *ments, \$0.*

25 *Fiscal year 2001:*

1 (A) New budget authority, \$15,800,000,000.

2 (B) Outlays, \$15,900,000,000.

3 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$0.

6 Fiscal year 2002:

7 (A) New budget authority, \$15,800,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$15,900,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$0.

12 (4) Energy (270):

13 Fiscal year 1996:

14 (A) New budget authority, \$2,900,000,000

15 (B) Outlays, \$2,700,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations,
17 \$1,200,000,000.

18 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
19 ments, \$0.

20 Fiscal year 1997:

21 (A) New budget authority, \$1,700,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$1,000,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations,
24 \$1,200,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$3,300,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$2,600,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations,
7 \$1,200,000,000.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 1999:

11 (A) New budget authority, \$4,200,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$3,100,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,
14 \$1,200,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$4,100,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$2,800,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations,
21 \$1,200,000,000.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

25 (A) New budget authority, \$4,000,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$2,900,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$1,200,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$0.

6 Fiscal year 2002:

7 (A) New budget authority, \$4,000,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$2,900,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,200,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$0.

13 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

14 Fiscal year 1996:

15 (A) New budget authority, \$19,500,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$20,400,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$100,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 1997:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$18,200,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$20,100,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations,
25 \$100,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$15,400,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations,
7 \$100,000,000.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 1999:

11 (A) New budget authority, \$16,600,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$18,300,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,
14 \$100,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$16,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$17,300,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations,
21 \$100,000,000.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

25 (A) New budget authority, \$14,900,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$15,800,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$100,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$0.

6 Fiscal year 2002:

7 (A) New budget authority, \$15,700,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$16,500,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$100,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$0.

13 (6) Agriculture (350):

14 Fiscal year 1996:

15 (A) New budget authority, \$13,100,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$11,500,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$5,700,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 1997:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$12,200,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$10,900,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations,
25 \$11,500,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$5,700,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$11,800,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$10,600,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations,
7 \$10,900,000,000.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$5,700,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 1999:

11 (A) New budget authority, \$11,700,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$10,400,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,
14 \$11,600,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$5,700,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$11,700,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$10,600,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations,
21 \$11,400,000,000.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$5,700,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

25 (A) New budget authority, \$10,500,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$9,400,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$11,100,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$5,700,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2002:

7 (A) New budget authority, \$10,100,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$9,100,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$10,900,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$5,700,000,000.

13 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

14 Fiscal year 1996:

15 (A) New budget authority, \$2,500,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, – \$7,000,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$1,400,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$123,100,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 1997:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$1,500,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, – \$5,400,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations,
25 \$1,400,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$123,100,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$600,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, – \$7,000,000,000

6 (C) New direct loan obligations,
7 \$1,400,000,000.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$123,100,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 1999:

11 (A) New budget authority, \$100,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, – \$5,100,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,
14 \$1,400,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$123,100,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$1,700,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, – \$2,500,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations,
21 \$1,400,000,000.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$123,100,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

25 (A) New budget authority, \$500,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, – \$3,300,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$1,400,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$123,100,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2002:

7 (A) New budget authority, \$200,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, – \$3,400,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,400,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$123,100,000,000.

13 (8) Transportation (400):

14 Fiscal year 1996:

15 (A) New budget authority, \$36,500,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$38,300,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$200,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 1997:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$38,800,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$32,800,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations,
25 \$200,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$39,400,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$31,800,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations,
7 \$200,000,000.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 1999:

11 (A) New budget authority, \$40,200,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$31,300,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,
14 \$200,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$41,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$31,100,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations,
21 \$200,000,000.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

25 (A) New budget authority, \$41,000,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$31,100,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$200,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$0.

6 Fiscal year 2002:

7 (A) New budget authority, \$40,800,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$31,100,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$200,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$0.

13 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):

14 Fiscal year 1996:

15 (A) New budget authority, \$5,800,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$9,800,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$2,700,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$1,200,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 1997:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$5,500,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$7,300,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations,
25 \$2,700,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$1,200,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$5,300,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$5,600,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations,
7 \$2,700,000,000.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$1,200,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 1999:

11 (A) New budget authority, \$5,300,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$5,200,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,
14 \$2,700,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$1,200,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$5,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$5,200,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations,
21 \$2,700,000,000.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$1,200,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

25 (A) New budget authority, \$4,600,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$5,100,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$2,700,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$1,200,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2002:

7 (A) New budget authority, \$4,500,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$5,100,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$2,700,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$1,200,000,000.

13 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social
14 Services (500):

15 Fiscal year 1996:

16 (A) New budget authority, \$48,975,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$52,575,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$13,600,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$16,300,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 1997:

23 (A) New budget authority, \$48,400,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$49,000,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$16,300,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$15,900,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1998:

6 (A) New budget authority, \$48,450,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$48,250,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations,
9 \$19,100,000,000.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$15,200,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 1999:

13 (A) New budget authority, \$48,800,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$48,200,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations,
16 \$21,800,000,000.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$14,300,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2000:

20 (A) New budget authority, \$49,350,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$48,850,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations,
23 \$21,900,000,000.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$15,000,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2001:*

2 (A) *New budget authority, \$48,850,000,000.*

3 (B) *Outlays, \$48,350,000,000.*

4 (C) *New direct loan obligations,*
5 *\$22,000,000,000.*

6 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
7 *ments, \$15,800,000,000.*

8 *Fiscal year 2002:*

9 (A) *New budget authority, \$49,075,000,000.*

10 (B) *Outlays, \$48,575,000,000.*

11 (C) *New direct loan obligations,*
12 *\$22,200,000,000.*

13 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
14 *ments, \$16,600,000,000.*

15 (11) *Health (550):*

16 *Fiscal year 1996:*

17 (A) *New budget authority,*
18 *\$121,100,000,000.*

19 (B) *Outlays, \$121,030,000,000.*

20 (C) *New direct loan obligations, \$0.*

21 (D) *New primary loan guarantee commit-*
22 *ments, \$300,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 1997:*

24 (A) *New budget authority,*
25 *\$127,600,000,000.*

1 (B) Outlays, \$127,420,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$300,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1998:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$133,100,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$133,200,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 1999:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$138,000,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$137,900,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$300,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2000:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$142,100,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$141,900,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$300,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2001:*

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 *\$146,200,000,000.*

4 (B) Outlays, *\$146,000,000,000.*

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, *\$0.*

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 *ments, \$300,000,000.*

8 *Fiscal year 2002:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 *\$150,600,000,000.*

11 (B) Outlays, *\$150,300,000,000.*

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, *\$0.*

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 *ments, \$300,000,000.*

15 *(12) Medicare (570):*

16 *Fiscal year 1996:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 *\$171,900,000,000.*

19 (B) Outlays, *\$169,500,000,000.*

20 (C) New direct loan obligations, *\$0.*

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
22 *ments, \$0.*

23 *Fiscal year 1997:*

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 *\$180,500,000,000.*

1 (B) Outlays, \$178,900,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1998:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$193,100,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$191,400,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$0.

12 Fiscal year 1999:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$207,400,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$204,800,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$0.

19 Fiscal year 2000:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$221,400,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$219,500,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$0.

1 *Fiscal year 2001:*

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$238,900,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$236,900,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$0.

8 *Fiscal year 2002:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$258,900,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$256,700,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 (13) *For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security*
16 *Act, Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust*
17 *Fund:*

18 *Fiscal year 1996:*

19 (A) New budget authority, \$61,200,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$60,500,000,000.

21 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$0.

24 *Fiscal year 1997:*

25 (A) New budget authority, \$66,500,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$65,900,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1998:

6 (A) New budget authority, \$73,700,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$73,000,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$0.

11 Fiscal year 1999:

12 (A) New budget authority, \$81,900,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$81,100,000,000.

14 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$90,300,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$89,400,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
22 ments, \$0.

23 Fiscal year 2001:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$100,400,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$99,500,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$112,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$111,300,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$0.

12 (14) Income Security (600):

13 Fiscal year 1996:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$226,300,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$225,900,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

18 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
19 ments, \$100,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 1997:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$233,700,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$235,600,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$100,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$253,000,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$246,100,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$100,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 1999:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$256,000,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$257,900,000,000.

14 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$100,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$272,600,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$272,600,000,000.

21 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$100,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$277,500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$277,400,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
6 ments, \$100,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2002:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$291,900,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$291,700,000,000.

11 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
13 ments, \$100,000,000.

14 (15) Social Security (650):

15 Fiscal year 1996:

16 (A) New budget authority, \$5,900,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 1997:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$8,100,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$10,500,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$8,800,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$11,300,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

7 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
8 ments, \$0.

9 Fiscal year 1999:

10 (A) New budget authority, \$9,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$12,100,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2000:

16 (A) New budget authority, \$10,500,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$12,900,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$11,100,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 2002:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$11,700,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$14,100,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

7 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
8 ments, \$0.

9 (16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

10 Fiscal year 1996:

11 (A) New budget authority, \$37,400,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$36,900,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,
14 \$1,200,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$26,700,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 1997:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$37,500,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$37,700,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations,
21 \$1,100,000,000.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$21,600,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 1998:

25 (A) New budget authority, \$37,600,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$38,000,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$1,000,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$19,700,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1999:

7 (A) New budget authority, \$37,900,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$38,200,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,000,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$18,600,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority, \$37,900,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,400,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations,
17 \$1,200,000,000.

18 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
19 ments, \$19,300,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2001:

21 (A) New budget authority, \$38,300,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$40,100,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations,
24 \$1,400,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$19,900,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2002:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$38,700,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$40,400,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations,
7 \$1,700,000,000.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$20,600,000,000.

10 (17) Administration of Justice (750):

11 Fiscal year 1996:

12 (A) New budget authority, \$20,000,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.

14 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 1997:

18 (A) New budget authority, \$20,700,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$21,200,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
22 ments, \$0.

23 Fiscal year 1998:

24 (A) New budget authority, \$21,400,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$22,400,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
3 ments, \$0.

4 *Fiscal year 1999:*

5 (A) New budget authority, \$22,300,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$23,100,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$0.

10 *Fiscal year 2000:*

11 (A) New budget authority, \$22,300,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$23,700,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

14 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
15 ments, \$0.

16 *Fiscal year 2001:*

17 (A) New budget authority, \$21,900,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$23,300,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 *Fiscal year 2002:*

23 (A) New budget authority, \$21,800,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$23,200,000,000.

25 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$0.

3 (18) General Government (800):

4 Fiscal year 1996:

5 (A) New budget authority, \$12,500,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$13,000,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 1997:

11 (A) New budget authority, \$12,400,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$12,400,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

14 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
15 ments, \$0.

16 Fiscal year 1998:

17 (A) New budget authority, \$12,200,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$12,300,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 1999:

23 (A) New budget authority, \$12,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$12,000,000,000.

25 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 2000:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$12,000,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

7 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
8 ments, \$0.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$11,700,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2002:

16 (A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$11,600,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$0.

21 (19) Net Interest (900):

22 Fiscal year 1996:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$297,900,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$297,900,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
3 ments, \$0.

4 Fiscal year 1997:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$308,900,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$308,900,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$0.

11 Fiscal year 1998:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$316,600,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$316,600,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
17 ments, \$0.

18 Fiscal year 1999:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$327,800,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$327,800,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
24 ments, \$0.

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$338,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$338,600,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
6 ments, \$0.

7 *Fiscal year 2001:*

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$345,500,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$345,500,000,000.

11 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
13 ments, \$0.

14 *Fiscal year 2002:*

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$353,300,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$353,300,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$0.

21 (20) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security
22 Act, Net Interest (900):

23 *Fiscal year 1996:*

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$308,800,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$308,800,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1997:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$319,800,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$319,800,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$0.

12 Fiscal year 1998:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$326,900,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$326,900,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$0.

19 Fiscal year 1999:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$337,100,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$337,100,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$0.

1 *Fiscal year 2000:*

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$346,300,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$346,300,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$0.

8 *Fiscal year 2001:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$351,200,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$351,200,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 *Fiscal year 2002:*

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$356,400,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$356,400,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 (21) *The corresponding levels of gross interest on the*
23 *public debt are as follows:*

24 *Fiscal year 1996: \$369,598,000,000.*

25 *Fiscal year 1997: \$380,164,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 1998: \$388,144,000,000.*

2 *Fiscal year 1999: \$400,182,000,000.*

3 *Fiscal year 2000: \$411,444,000,000.*

4 *Fiscal year 2001: \$421,668,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2002: \$430,760,000,000.*

6 *(22) Allowances (920):*

7 *Fiscal year 1996:*

8 *(A) New budget authority,*

9 *— \$7,600,000,000.*

10 *(B) Outlays, — \$6,070,000,000.*

11 *(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.*

12 *(D) New primary loan guarantee commit-*
 13 *ments, \$0.*

14 *Fiscal year 1997:*

15 *(A) New budget authority,*

16 *— \$7,500,000,000.*

17 *(B) Outlays, — \$7,580,000,000.*

18 *(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.*

19 *(D) New primary loan guarantee commit-*
 20 *ments, \$0.*

21 *Fiscal year 1998:*

22 *(A) New budget authority,*

23 *— \$6,300,000,000.*

24 *(B) Outlays, — \$6,600,000,000.*

25 *(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.*

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 1999:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 — \$5,800,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, — \$6,100,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2000:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 — \$4,700,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, — \$5,100,000,000.

14 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 — \$4,700,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, — \$5,100,000,000.

21 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 — \$4,700,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, — \$5,100,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
6 ments, \$0.

7 (23) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

8 Fiscal year 1996:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 — \$33,100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, — \$33,100,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 1997:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 — \$33,800,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, — \$33,800,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 — \$36,300,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, — \$36,300,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
3 ments, \$0.

4 Fiscal year 1999:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 — \$37,700,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, — \$37,700,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2000:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 — \$39,700,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, — \$39,700,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
17 ments, \$0.

18 Fiscal year 2001:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 — \$41,100,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, — \$41,100,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
24 ments, \$0.

25 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 — \$42,300,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, — \$42,300,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
6 ments, \$0.

7 (24) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security
8 Act, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

9 Fiscal year 1996:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 — \$30,600,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, — \$30,600,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

14 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
15 ments, \$0.

16 Fiscal year 1997:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 — \$31,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, — \$31,200,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
22 ments, \$0.

23 Fiscal year 1998:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 — \$33,600,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, – \$33,600,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 – \$34,900,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, – \$34,900,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2000:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 – \$36,700,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, – \$36,700,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$0.

19 Fiscal year 2001:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 – \$37,900,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, – \$37,900,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$0.

1 *Fiscal year 2002:*

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 — \$39,000,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, — \$39,000,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$0.

8 **SEC. 105. RECONCILIATION.**

9 (a) *SENATE COMMITTEES.*—Not later than July 14,
10 1995, the committees named in this subsection shall submit
11 their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of
12 the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Com-
13 mittee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconcili-
14 ation bill carrying out all such recommendations without
15 any substantive revision.

16 (1) *COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION,*
17 *AND FORESTRY.*—The Senate Committee on Agri-
18 culture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes
19 in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct
20 spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Bal-
21 anced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of
22 1985) to reduce outlays \$2,490,000,000 in fiscal year
23 1996, \$27,973,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
24 1996 through 2000, and \$45,804,000,000 for the pe-
25 riod of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

1 (2) *COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.*—*The Sen-*
2 *ate Committee on Armed Services shall report changes*
3 *in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct*
4 *spending to reduce outlays \$21,000,000 in fiscal year*
5 *1996, \$338,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996*
6 *through 2000, and \$649,000,000 for the period of fis-*
7 *cal years 1996 through 2002.*

8 (3) *COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND*
9 *URBAN AFFAIRS.*—*The Senate Committee on Banking,*
10 *Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in*
11 *laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit*
12 *\$373,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$5,742,000,000 for*
13 *the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and*
14 *\$6,690,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996*
15 *through 2002.*

16 (4) *COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND*
17 *TRANSPORTATION.*—*The Senate Committee on Com-*
18 *merce, Science, and Transportation shall report*
19 *changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the*
20 *deficit \$2,464,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,*
21 *\$21,937,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996*
22 *through 2000, and \$33,685,000,000 for the period of*
23 *fiscal years 1996 through 2002.*

24 (5) *COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RE-*
25 *SOURCES.*—*The Senate Committee on Energy and*

1 *Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within*
2 *its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce*
3 *outlays \$1,771,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,*
4 *\$4,775,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996*
5 *through 2000, and \$5,001,000,000 for the period of*
6 *fiscal years 1996 through 2002.*

7 (6) *COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC*
8 *WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment and*
9 *Public Works shall report changes in laws within its*
10 *jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce*
11 *outlays \$106,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,*
12 *\$1,290,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996*
13 *through 2000, and \$2,236,000,000 for the period of*
14 *fiscal years 1996 through 2002.*

15 (7) *COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Senate Com-*
16 *mittee on Finance shall report changes in laws within*
17 *its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce*
18 *outlays \$21,657,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,*
19 *\$278,760,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996*
20 *through 2000, and \$519,002,000,000 for the period of*
21 *fiscal years 1996 through 2002.*

22 (8) *COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The*
23 *Senate Committee on Foreign Relations shall report*
24 *changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide*
25 *direct spending to reduce outlays \$0 in fiscal year*

1 *1996, \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through*
2 *2000, and \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996*
3 *through 2002.*

4 (9) *COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—*
5 *The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall*
6 *report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that*
7 *provide direct spending to reduce outlays*
8 *\$118,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$3,023,000,000 for*
9 *the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and*
10 *\$6,871,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996*
11 *through 2002.*

12 (10) *COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Sen-*
13 *ate Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes*
14 *in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct*
15 *spending to reduce outlays \$119,000,000 in fiscal*
16 *year 1996, \$923,000,000 for the period of fiscal years*
17 *1996 through 2000, and \$1,483,000,000 for the period*
18 *of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.*

19 (11) *COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RE-*
20 *SOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and*
21 *Human Resources shall report changes in laws within*
22 *its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce*
23 *outlays \$266,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,*
24 *\$2,990,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996*

1 *through 2000, and \$4,395,000,000 for the period of*
 2 *fiscal years 1996 through 2002.*

3 (12) *COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRA-*
 4 *TION.—The Senate Committee on Rules and Adminis-*
 5 *tration shall report changes in laws within its juris-*
 6 *isdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays*
 7 *\$2,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$37,000,000 for the*
 8 *period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and*
 9 *\$72,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996*
 10 *through 2002.*

11 (13) *COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The*
 12 *Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report*
 13 *changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide*
 14 *direct spending to reduce outlays \$301,000,000 in fis-*
 15 *cal year 1996, \$5,760,000,000 for the period of fiscal*
 16 *years 1996 through 2000, and \$10,002,000,000 for the*
 17 *period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.*

18 ***TITLE II—BUDGETARY***
 19 ***RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING***

20 ***SEC. 201. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.***

21 (a) *DEFINITION.—As used in this section and for the*
 22 *purposes of allocations made pursuant to section 602(a) of*
 23 *the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the discretionary*
 24 *category, the term “discretionary spending limit” means—*

25 (1) *with respect to fiscal year 1996—*

1 (A) for the defense category
2 \$258,379,000,000 in new budget authority and
3 \$262,035,000,000 in outlays; and

4 (B) for the nondefense category
5 \$219,441,000,000 in new budget authority and
6 \$264,908,000,000 in outlays;

7 (2) with respect to fiscal year 1997—

8 (A) for the defense category
9 \$254,028,000,000 in new budget authority and
10 \$257,695,000,000 in outlays; and

11 (B) for the nondefense category
12 \$212,164,000,000 in new budget authority and
13 \$249,248,000,000 in outlays;

14 (3) with respect to fiscal year 1998—

15 (A) for the defense category
16 \$260,321,000,000 in new budget authority and
17 \$255,226,000,000 in outlays; and

18 (B) for the nondefense category
19 \$219,177,000,000 in new budget authority and
20 \$244,735,000,000 in outlays;

21 (4) with respect to fiscal year 1999—

22 (A) for the defense category
23 \$266,906,000,000 in new budget authority and
24 \$260,331,000,000 in outlays; and

1 (B) for the nondefense category
2 \$210,509,000,000 in new budget authority and
3 \$242,212,000,000 in outlays;

4 (5) with respect to fiscal year 2000—

5 (A) for the defense category
6 \$276,644,000,000 in new budget authority and
7 \$268,468,000,000 in outlays; and

8 (B) for the nondefense category
9 \$215,463,000,000 in new budget authority and
10 \$243,078,000,000 in outlays;

11 (6) with respect to fiscal year 2001—

12 (A) for the defense category
13 \$276,644,000,000 in new budget authority and
14 \$268,468,000,000 in outlays; and

15 (B) for the nondefense category
16 \$219,384,000,000 in new budget authority and
17 \$248,786,000,000 in outlays; and

18 (7) with respect to fiscal year 2002—

19 (A) for the defense category
20 \$276,644,000,000 in new budget authority and
21 \$270,000,000,000 in outlays; and

22 (B) for the nondefense category
23 \$218,784,000,000 in new budget authority and
24 \$248,160,000,000 in outlays;

1 *as adjusted for changes in concepts and definitions and*
 2 *emergency appropriations.*

3 *(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—*

4 *(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-*
 5 *graph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to*
 6 *consider—*

7 *(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget*
 8 *for fiscal year 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000,*
 9 *2001, or 2002 (or amendment, motion, or con-*
 10 *ference report on such a resolution) that provides*
 11 *discretionary spending in excess of the sum of*
 12 *the defense and nondefense discretionary spend-*
 13 *ing limits for such fiscal year; or*

14 *(B) any appropriations bill or resolution*
 15 *(or amendment, motion, or conference report on*
 16 *such appropriations bill or resolution) for fiscal*
 17 *year 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001,*
 18 *or 2002 that would exceed any of the discre-*
 19 *tionary spending limits in this section or*
 20 *suballocations of those limits made pursuant to*
 21 *section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of*
 22 *1974.*

23 *(2) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply if*
 24 *a declaration of war by the Congress is in effect or*
 25 *if a joint resolution pursuant to section 258 of the*

1 *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act*
 2 *of 1985 has been enacted.*

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

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

15 (e) *DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.*—*For pur-*
 16 *poses of this section, the levels of new budget authority, out-*
 17 *lays, new entitlement authority, and revenues for a fiscal*
 18 *year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by*
 19 *the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.*

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

21 (a) *PURPOSE.*—*The Senate declares that it is essential*
 22 *to—*

23 (1) *ensure continued compliance with the bal-*
 24 *anced budget plan set forth in this resolution; and*

1 (2) *continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement sys-*
2 *tem.*

3 **(b) POINT OF ORDER.—**

4 (1) *IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the*
5 *Senate to consider any direct-spending or receipts leg-*
6 *islation (as defined in paragraph (3)) that would in-*
7 *crease the deficit for any one of the three applicable*
8 *time periods (as defined in paragraph (2)) as meas-*
9 *ured pursuant to paragraph (4).*

10 (2) *APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes*
11 *of this subsection, the term “applicable time period”*
12 *means any one of the three following periods—*

13 (A) *the first fiscal year covered by the most*
14 *recently adopted concurrent resolution on the*
15 *budget;*

16 (B) *the period of the first 5 fiscal years cov-*
17 *ered by the most recently adopted concurrent res-*
18 *olution on the budget; or*

19 (C) *the period of the 5 fiscal years following*
20 *the first 5 years covered by the most recently*
21 *adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.*

22 (3) *DIRECT-SPENDING OR RECEIPTS LEGISLA-*
23 *TION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “di-*
24 *rect-spending or receipts legislation” shall—*

1 (A) *except as otherwise provided in this*
2 *subsection, include all direct-spending legislation*
3 *as that term is interpreted for purposes of the*
4 *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control*
5 *Act of 1985;*

6 (B) *include—*

7 (i) *any bill, joint resolution, amend-*
8 *ment, motion, or conference report to which*
9 *this subsection otherwise applies; and*

10 (ii) *the estimated amount of savings in*
11 *direct-spending programs applicable to that*
12 *fiscal year resulting from the prior year's*
13 *sequestration under the Balanced Budget*
14 *and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985,*
15 *if any (except for any amounts sequestered*
16 *as a result of a net deficit increase in the*
17 *fiscal year immediately preceding the prior*
18 *fiscal year); and*

19 (C) *exclude—*

20 (i) *any concurrent resolution on the*
21 *budget; and*

22 (ii) *full funding of, and continuation*
23 *of, the deposit insurance guarantee commit-*
24 *ment in effect on the date of enactment of*
25 *the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.*

1 (4) *BASELINE.*—*Estimates prepared pursuant to*
2 *this section shall—*

3 (A) *use the baseline used for the most recent*
4 *concurrent resolution on the budget, and for*
5 *years beyond those covered by that concurrent*
6 *resolution; and*

7 (B) *abide by the requirements of subsections*
8 *(a) through (d) of section 257 of the Balanced*
9 *Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of*
10 *1985, except that references to “outyears” in that*
11 *section shall be deemed to apply to any year*
12 *(other than the budget year) covered by any one*
13 *of the time periods defined in paragraph (2) of*
14 *this subsection.*

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

18 (d) *APPEALS.*—*Appeals in the Senate from the deci-*
19 *sions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section*
20 *shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between,*
21 *and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the*
22 *bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative*
23 *vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen*
24 *and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an*

1 *appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised*
 2 *under this section.*

3 (e) *DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.*—For pur-
 4 *poses of this section, the levels of new budget authority, out-*
 5 *lays, and receipts for a fiscal year shall be determined on*
 6 *the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget*
 7 *of the Senate.*

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

10 (g) *SUNSET.*—Subsections (a) through (e) of this sec-
 11 *tion shall expire September 30, 2002.*

12 ***SEC. 203. TAX RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.***

13 (a) *IN GENERAL.*—After passage of a conference report
 14 *on legislation complying with the reconciliation require-*
 15 *ments of section 105, revenue and spending aggregates shall*
 16 *be reduced and allocations shall be revised for legislation*
 17 *that reduces revenues within a committee's jurisdiction if*
 18 *such a committee or the committee of conference on such*
 19 *legislation reports such legislation, if, to the extent that the*
 20 *costs of such legislation are not included in this concurrent*
 21 *resolution on the budget, the enactment of such legislation*
 22 *will not increase the deficit in this resolution for—*

23 (1) *fiscal year 1996;*

24 (2) *the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000;*

25 *or*

1 (3) *the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.*

2 (b) *REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the reporting of*
3 *legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the*
4 *submission of a conference report on such legislation (if a*
5 *conference report is submitted), the Chairman of the Com-*
6 *mittee on the Budget of the Senate may file with the Senate*
7 *appropriately revised allocations under sections 302(a) and*
8 *602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised*
9 *functional levels and aggregates to carry out this subsection.*
10 *These revised allocations, functional levels, and aggregates*
11 *shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional*
12 *Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, functional levels, and*
13 *aggregates contained in this concurrent resolution on the*
14 *budget.*

15 (c) *REPORTING REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—The appro-*
16 *priate committee shall report appropriately revised alloca-*
17 *tions pursuant to sections 302(b) and 602(b) of the Congres-*
18 *sional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this section.*

19 **SEC. 204. BUDGET SURPLUS ALLOWANCE.**

20 (a) *ADJUSTMENTS.—For the purposes of points of*
21 *order under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment*
22 *Control Act of 1974 and this concurrent resolution on the*
23 *budget, the revenue aggregates shall be reduced and other*
24 *appropriate budgetary aggregates and levels shall be revised*
25 *to reflect the additional deficit reduction achieved as cal-*

1 *culated under subsection (c) for legislation that reduces rev-*
 2 *enues by providing family tax relief and incentives to stim-*
 3 *ulate savings, investment, job creation, and economic*
 4 *growth.*

5 **(b) REVISED AGGREGATES.**—*Upon the reporting of*
 6 *legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the*
 7 *submission of a conference report on such legislation (if a*
 8 *conference report is submitted), the Chairman of the Com-*
 9 *mittee on the Budget of the Senate shall submit to the Sen-*
 10 *ate appropriately revised budgetary aggregates and levels*
 11 *by an amount that does not exceed the additional deficit*
 12 *reduction calculated under subsection (d).*

13 **(c) CBO REVISED DEFICIT ESTIMATE.**—*After the en-*
 14 *actment of legislation that complies with the reconciliation*
 15 *directives of section 105, the Congressional Budget Office*
 16 *shall provide the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget*
 17 *of the Senate a revised estimate of the deficit for fiscal years*
 18 *1996 through 2005.*

19 **(d) ADDITIONAL DEFICIT REDUCTION.**—*For purposes*
 20 *of this section, the term “additional deficit reduction”*
 21 *means the amount by which the total deficit levels assumed*
 22 *in this resolution for a fiscal year exceed the revised deficit*
 23 *estimate provided pursuant to subsection (c) for such fiscal*
 24 *year for fiscal years 1996 through 2005.*

1 (e) *CBO CERTIFICATION AND CONTINGENCIES.*—*This*
2 *section shall not apply unless—*

3 (1) *legislation has been enacted complying with*
4 *the reconciliation directives of section 105;*

5 (2) *the Director of the Congressional Budget Of-*
6 *fice has provided the estimate required by subsection*
7 *(c); and*

8 (3) *the revisions made pursuant to this sub-*
9 *section do not cause a budget deficit for fiscal year*
10 *2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005.*

11 ***SEC. 205. SCORING OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.***

12 *Notwithstanding section 606(d)(2) of the Congressional*
13 *Budget Act of 1974 and beginning with fiscal year 1996,*
14 *the determinations under sections 302, 303, and 311 of such*
15 *Act shall take into account any new budget authority, new*
16 *entitlement authority, outlays, receipts, or deficit effects as*
17 *a consequence of the provisions of section 251(b)(2)(D) and*
18 *252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-*
19 *trol Act of 1985.*

20 ***SEC. 206. SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.***

21 (a) *SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.*—*It is the sense of the*
22 *Congress that—*

23 (1) *the prohibition on scoring asset sales has dis-*
24 *couraged the sale of assets that can be better managed*

1 *by the private sector and generate receipts to reduce*
2 *the Federal budget deficit;*

3 (2) *the President's fiscal year 1996 budget in-*
4 *cluded \$8,000,000,000 in receipts from asset sales and*
5 *proposed a change in the asset sale scoring rule to*
6 *allow the proceeds from these sales to be scored;*

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

9 (4) *the asset sale scoring prohibition should be*
10 *repealed and consideration should be given to replac-*
11 *ing it with a methodology that takes into account the*
12 *long-term budgetary impact of asset sales.*

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

18 (c) *DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the*
19 *term “sale of an asset” shall have the same meaning as*
20 *under section 250(c)(21) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-*
21 *gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.*

22 (d) *TREATMENT OF LOAN ASSETS.—For the purposes*
23 *of this section, the sale of loan assets or the prepayment*
24 *of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Federal Cred-*
25 *it Reform Act of 1990.*

1 **SEC. 207. CREDIT REFORM AND GUARANTEED STUDENT**
2 **LOANS.**

3 *For the purposes of allocations and points of order*
4 *under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and this resolu-*
5 *tion, the cost of a direct loan shall be the net present value,*
6 *at the time when the direct loan is disbursed, of the follow-*
7 *ing cash flows for the estimated life of the loan:*

8 *(1) Loan disbursements.*

9 *(2) Repayments of principal.*

10 *(3) Payments of interest and other payments by*
11 *or to the Government over the life of the loan after ad-*
12 *justing for estimated defaults, prepayments, fees, pen-*
13 *alties, and other recoveries.*

14 *(4) In the case of legislation increasing direct*
15 *loan commitments for a program in which loan com-*
16 *mitments will equal or exceed \$5,000,000,000 for the*
17 *coming fiscal year (or for any prior fiscal year), di-*
18 *rect expenses, including—*

19 *(A) activities related to credit extension,*
20 *loan origination, loan servicing, training, pro-*
21 *gram promotion, management of contractors,*
22 *and payments to contractors, other government*
23 *entities, and program participants;*

24 *(B) collection of delinquent loans; and*

25 *(C) writeoff and closeout of loans.*

1 **SEC. 208. EXTENSION OF BUDGET ACT 60-VOTE ENFORCE-**
 2 **MENT THROUGH 2002.**

3 *Notwithstanding section 275(b) of the Balanced Budg-*
 4 *et and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as amended*
 5 *by sections 13112(b) and 13208(b)(3) of the Budget En-*
 6 *forcement Act of 1990), the second sentence of section 904(c)*
 7 *of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (except insofar as*
 8 *it relates to section 313 of that Act) and the final sentence*
 9 *of section 904(d) of that Act (except insofar as it relates*
 10 *to section 313 of that Act) shall continue to have effect as*
 11 *rules of the Senate through (but no later than) September*
 12 *30, 2002.*

13 **SEC. 209. REPEAL OF IRS ALLOWANCE.**

14 *(a) Section 25 of House Concurrent Resolution 218*
 15 *(103d Congress, 2d Session) is repealed.*

16 *(b) It is the sense of the Senate that the revenue levels*
 17 *contained in the budget resolution should assume passage*
 18 *of the “Taxpayers Bill of Rights 2” and that the Senate*
 19 *should pass the Taxpayers Bill of Rights 2 this Congress.*

20 *(c) It is the sense of the Senate that funding for tax*
 21 *compliance efforts should be a top priority and that the as-*
 22 *sumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolu-*
 23 *tion include the administration’s full request for the Inter-*
 24 *nal Revenue Service.*

25 **SEC. 210. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

26 *The Senate adopts the provisions of this title—*

1 (1) *as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the*
 2 *Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part*
 3 *of the rules of the Senate, and such rules shall super-*
 4 *sede other rules only to the extent that they are incon-*
 5 *sistent therewith; and*

6 (2) *with full recognition of the constitutional*
 7 *right of the Senate to change those rules (so far as*
 8 *they relate to the Senate) at any time, in the same*
 9 *manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any*
 10 *other rule of the Senate.*

11 ***TITLE III—SENSE OF THE***
 12 ***CONGRESS AND THE SENATE***

13 ***SEC. 301. RESTRUCTURING GOVERNMENT AND PROGRAM***
 14 ***TERMINATIONS.***

15 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*The Senate finds that to balance the*
 16 *Federal budget in a rational and reasonable manner re-*
 17 *quires an assessment of national priorities and the appro-*
 18 *priate role of the Federal Government in meeting the chal-*
 19 *lenges facing the United States in the 21st century.*

20 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
 21 *ate that to balance the budget the Congress should—*

22 (1) *restructure Federal programs to meet identi-*
 23 *fied national priorities in the most effective and effi-*
 24 *cient manner so that program dollars get to the in-*
 25 *tended purpose or recipient;*

1 (2) terminate programs that have largely met
 2 their goals, that have outlived their original purpose,
 3 or that have been superseded by other programs;

4 (3) seek to end significant duplication among
 5 Federal programs, which results in excessive adminis-
 6 trative costs and ill serve the American people; and

7 (4) eliminate lower priority programs.

8 **SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING RETURNING**
 9 **PROGRAMS TO THE STATES.**

10 (a) *FINDINGS.*—The Senate finds that—

11 (1) section 8 of article I of the Constitution
 12 grants the Federal Government limited powers and
 13 the 10th amendment to the Constitution expressly
 14 provides that the powers not delegated to the Federal
 15 Government are reserved to the States and the people;

16 (2) in fiscal year 1993, the Federal Government
 17 provided funds to States and localities through 593
 18 categorical programs totaling \$206,000,000,000;

19 (3) in attempting to solve every problem of soci-
 20 ety, the Federal Government is overburdening the
 21 States and its citizens with cumbersome and intrusive
 22 laws, programs, regulations, and mandates; and

23 (4) in administering many Federal programs,
 24 the States are often better equipped to determine and

1 *respond to the particular needs of the people than the*
2 *Federal Government.*

3 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
4 *ate that—*

5 *(1) Federal programs should be reviewed to de-*
6 *termine whether they are an appropriate function of*
7 *the Federal Government and whether they are more*
8 *appropriately a responsibility of the States consistent*
9 *with the 10th amendment to the Constitution;*

10 *(2) Federal resources should be provided in a*
11 *manner which rewards work, promotes families, and*
12 *provides a helping hand during times of crisis;*

13 *(3) the Federal Government should seek a new*
14 *partnership with States that recognizes that “one size*
15 *fits all” solutions of the past are flawed;*

16 *(4) this new partnership should include block*
17 *grants that provide maximum flexibility to States*
18 *and localities in terms of the design and structure of*
19 *programs to ensure the maximum benefit at the least*
20 *cost to the American taxpayer;*

21 *(5) Federal funds must not be used to supplant*
22 *existing expenditures by individuals, localities, and*
23 *States;*

24 *(6) block grants should not be reduced to revenue*
25 *sharing;*

1 (7) *adequate safeguards should be in place to*
 2 *protect the Federal investment, such as auditing or*
 3 *maintenance of effort provisions; and*

4 (8) *the inclusion of Federal goals and principles*
 5 *in block grant programs may be appropriate, as well*
 6 *as essential data collection requirements for evalua-*
 7 *tion purposes.*

8 **SEC. 303. COMMERCIALIZATION OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.**

9 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

10 (1) *there are a number of functions being per-*
 11 *formed by the Federal Government that should not be*
 12 *performed by the Federal Government because they*
 13 *could be more conveniently and efficiently provided*
 14 *by the private sector;*

15 (2) *our Founding Fathers wrote a Constitution*
 16 *that created a Federal Government of limited powers*
 17 *and limited responsibility;*

18 (3) *the current Federal Government owns one-*
 19 *third of the land of this great Nation, oil fields, hos-*
 20 *pitals, railroads, Tokyo office buildings, electric com-*
 21 *panies, 4,900,000 housing units which are owned out-*
 22 *right by Housing and Urban Development or are eli-*
 23 *gible for Housing and Urban Development subsidy*
 24 *payments, and loan portfolios that are larger than*
 25 *most of the financial institutions in the country; and*

1 (4)(A) *the Federal Government's encroachment*
2 *into the private sector is significant, often duplica-*
3 *tive, inconsistent with free market principles, and*
4 *costly for taxpayers;*

5 (B) *when the Federal Government monopolizes a*
6 *service that could be provided by the private sector it*
7 *usually costs taxpayers 30 percent more; and*

8 (C) *one-fourth of the work done by Federal em-*
9 *ployees competes with the private sector.*

10 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
11 *ate that—*

12 (1) *Congress should better define privatization*
13 *and how it can contribute to “right sizing” the Fed-*
14 *eral Government and at the same time achieve better*
15 *service, more innovation, and significant deficit re-*
16 *duction;*

17 (2) *privatization can take at least four forms:*
18 *asset sales, contracting out, creating corporate enter-*
19 *prises under strict and clearly defined deadlines de-*
20 *signed to achieve full privatization, and eliminating*
21 *legislative barriers, generically called “private sector*
22 *lockouts”;*

23 (3) *provisions of law that prohibit or “lockout”*
24 *the private sector from competing for providing cer-*
25 *tain services should be examined and eliminated;*

1 (4) the private sector from Main Street, Wall
2 Street and Academia should be encouraged by the
3 President and the Congress to bring forward their
4 privatization best practices and proposals for privat-
5 ization;

6 (5) the Head of each Federal agency and depart-
7 ment and the Office of Management and Budget
8 should designate senior level staff persons to develop
9 and evaluate private sector privatization initiatives
10 that should be included in the President's budget;

11 (6)(A) the Office of Management and Budget
12 should set appropriate privatization goals for each
13 agency; and

14 (B) no expansions of programs under a depart-
15 ment's jurisdiction should be approved by the Office
16 of Management and Budget unless the agency has
17 achieved those privatization goals;

18 (7) section 257(e) of the Balanced Budget and
19 Emergency Deficit Control Act which prohibits credit-
20 ing savings from asset sales should be repealed or
21 modified; and

22 (8) Congress should evaluate privatization proc-
23 esses taking place in other countries to determine
24 what lessons could be learned so that United States

1 *could develop a comprehensive privatization policy by*
2 *the end of the next fiscal year.*

3 **SEC. 304. NONPARTISAN ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE**
4 **CPI.**

5 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—*

6 (1) *Congress intended to insulate certain govern-*
7 *ment beneficiaries and taxpayers from the effects of*
8 *inflation by indexing payments and tax brackets to*
9 *the Consumer Price Index (CPI);*

10 (2) *approximately 30 percent of total Federal*
11 *outlays and 45 percent of Federal revenues are in-*
12 *dexed to reflect changes in the CPI; and*

13 (3) *the overwhelming consensus among experts is*
14 *that the method used to construct the CPI and the*
15 *current calculation of the CPI both overstate the esti-*
16 *mate of the true cost of living.*

17 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
18 *ate that—*

19 (1) *a temporary advisory commission should be*
20 *established to make objective and nonpartisan rec-*
21 *ommendations concerning the appropriateness and*
22 *accuracy of the methodology and calculations that de-*
23 *termine the CPI;*

24 (2) *the Commission should be appointed on a*
25 *nonpartisan basis, and should be composed of experts*

1 *in the fields of economics, statistics, or other related*
2 *professions; and*

3 (3) *the Commission should report its rec-*
4 *ommendations to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and*
5 *to Congress at the earliest possible date.*

6 **SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON A UNIFORM AC-**
7 **COUNTING SYSTEM IN THE FEDERAL GOV-**
8 **ERNMENT AND NONPARTISAN COMMISSION**
9 **ON ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETING.**

10 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:*

11 (1) *Much effort has been devoted to strengthening*
12 *Federal internal accounting controls in the past. Al-*
13 *though progress has been made in recent years, there*
14 *still exists no uniform Federal accounting system for*
15 *Federal Government entities and institutions.*

16 (2) *As a result, Federal financial management*
17 *continues to be seriously deficient, and Federal finan-*
18 *cial management and fiscal practices have failed to*
19 *identify costs, failed to reflect the total liabilities of*
20 *congressional actions, and failed to accurately report*
21 *the financial condition of the Federal Government.*

22 (3) *Current Federal accounting practices do not*
23 *adequately report financial problems of the Federal*
24 *Government or the full cost of programs and activi-*
25 *ties. The continued use of these practices undermines*

1 *the Government's ability to provide credible and reli-*
2 *able financial data, contributes to waste and ineffi-*
3 *ciency, and will not assist in achieving a balanced*
4 *budget.*

5 *(4) Waste and inefficiency in Federal Govern-*
6 *ment undermine the confidence of the American peo-*
7 *ple in the Government and reduces the Federal Gov-*
8 *ernment's ability to address adequately vital public*
9 *needs.*

10 *(5) To rebuild the accountability and credibility*
11 *of the Federal Government and restore public con-*
12 *fidence in the Federal Government, a uniform Federal*
13 *accounting system, that fully meets the accounting*
14 *standards and reporting objectives for the Federal*
15 *Government, must be immediately established so that*
16 *all assets and liabilities, revenues and expenditures or*
17 *expenses, and the full cost of programs and activities*
18 *of the Federal Government can be consistently and ac-*
19 *curately recorded, monitored, and uniformly reported*
20 *throughout all government entities for budgeting and*
21 *control and management evaluation purposes.*

22 *(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the*
23 *Congress that the assumptions underlying the functional to-*
24 *tals in this resolution include the following assumptions:*

1 (1) *UNIFORM FEDERAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.*—

2 (A) *A uniform Federal accounting system should be*
3 *established to consistently compile financial data*
4 *across the Federal Government, and to make full dis-*
5 *closure of Federal financial data, including the full*
6 *cost of Federal programs and activities, to the citi-*
7 *zens, the Congress, the President, and agency manage-*
8 *ment.*

9 (B) *Beginning with fiscal year 1997, the Presi-*
10 *dent should require the heads of agencies to—*

11 (i) *implement and maintain a uniform*
12 *Federal accounting system; and*

13 (ii) *provide financial statements;*
14 *in accordance with generally accepted accounting*
15 *principles applied on a consistent basis and estab-*
16 *lished in accordance with proposed Federal account-*
17 *ing standards and interpretations recommended by*
18 *the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board*
19 *and other applicable law.*

20 (2) *NONPARTISAN ADVISORY COMMISSION ON AC-*
21 *COUNTING AND BUDGETING.*—(A) *A temporary advi-*
22 *sory commission should be established to make objec-*
23 *tive and nonpartisan recommendations for the appro-*
24 *priate treatment of capital expenditures under a uni-*

1 *form Federal accounting system that is consistent*
 2 *with generally accepted accounting principles.*

3 *(B) The Commission should be appointed on a*
 4 *nonpartisan basis, and should be composed of public*
 5 *and private experts in the fields of finance, economics,*
 6 *accounting, and other related professions.*

7 *(C) The Commission should report to the Presi-*
 8 *dent and the Congress by August 1, 1995, on its rec-*
 9 *ommendations, and should include in its report a de-*
 10 *tailed plan for implementing such recommendations.*

11 **SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT 90 PERCENT OF**
 12 **THE BENEFITS OF ANY TAX CUTS MUST GO**
 13 **TO THE MIDDLE CLASS.**

14 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—*

15 *(1) the incomes of middle-class families have*
 16 *stagnated since the early 1980's, with family incomes*
 17 *growing more slowly between 1979 and 1989 than in*
 18 *any other business cycle since World War II; and*

19 *(2) according to the Department of the Treasury,*
 20 *in 1996, approximately 90 percent of American fami-*
 21 *lies will have incomes less than \$100,000.*

22 *(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Con-*
 23 *gress that if the 1996 Concurrent Budget Resolution in-*
 24 *cludes any cut in taxes, approximately 90 percent of the*

1 *benefits of these tax cuts must go to working families with*
2 *incomes less than \$100,000.*

3 ***SEC. 307. BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON THE SOLVENCY OF***
4 ***MEDICARE.***

5 *(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—*

6 *(1) the Health Insurance for the Aged Act, which*
7 *created the medicare program, was enacted on July*
8 *30, 1965, and, therefore, the medicare program will*
9 *celebrate its 30-year anniversary on July 30, 1995;*

10 *(2) on April 3, 1995, the Trustees of medicare*
11 *submitted their 1995 Annual Report on the Status of*
12 *the Medicare Program to the Congress;*

13 *(3) the Trustees of medicare have concluded that*
14 *“the medicare program is clearly unsustainable in its*
15 *present form”;*

16 *(4) the Trustees of medicare have concluded that*
17 *“the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which pays in-*
18 *patient hospital expenses, will be able to pay benefits*
19 *for only about 7 years and is severely out of financial*
20 *balance in the long range”;*

21 *(5) the Public Trustees of medicare have con-*
22 *cluded that “the Supplementary Medical Insurance*
23 *Trust Fund shows a rate of growth of costs which is*
24 *clearly unsustainable”;*

1 (6) the Trustees of medicare have recommended
2 “legislation to reestablish the Quadrennial Advisory
3 Council that will help lead to effective solutions to the
4 problems of the program”;

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

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

15 (9) the Public Trustees of medicare have con-
16 cluded that “We had hoped for several years that com-
17 prehensive health reform would include meaningful
18 medicare reforms. However, with the results of the last
19 Congress, it is now clear that medicare reform needs
20 to be addressed urgently as a distinct legislative ini-
21 tiative”; and

22 (10) the Public Trustees of medicare “strongly
23 recommend that the crisis presented by the financial
24 condition of the medicare trust funds be urgently ad-
25 dressed on a comprehensive basis, including a review

1 of the programs's financing methods, benefit provi-
 2 sions, and delivery mechanisms.''.
 3

3 (b) *SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.*—It is the sense of the
 4 Congress that—

5 (1) a special bipartisan commission should be es-
 6 tablished immediately to make recommendations con-
 7 cerning the most appropriate response to the short-
 8 term solvency and long-term sustainability issues fac-
 9 ing medicare;

10 (2) the commission should report to Congress its
 11 recommendations on the appropriate response to the
 12 short-term solvency of medicare by July 10, 1995, in
 13 order that the committees of jurisdiction may consider
 14 those recommendations in fashioning an appropriate
 15 congressional response; and

16 (3) the commission should report its rec-
 17 ommendations to respond to the Public Trustees' call
 18 to make medicare's financial condition sustainable
 19 over the long term to Congress by February 1, 1996.

20 **SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF**
 21 **AGRICULTURE SAVINGS.**

22 It is the sense of the Senate that, in response to the
 23 reconciliation instructions in section 105 of this resolution,
 24 the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and For-

1 *estry should provide that no more than 20 percent of the*
 2 *savings be achieved in commodity programs.*

3 ***SEC. 309. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING PROTEC-***
 4 ***TION OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH.***

5 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—*

6 *(1) Today's children and the next generation are*
 7 *the prime beneficiaries of the benefits of attaining a*
 8 *balanced Federal budget. Without a balanced budget,*
 9 *today's children must bear the increasing burden of*
 10 *the Federal debt. Continued deficit spending would*
 11 *doom future generations to slower economic growth*
 12 *and lower living standards.*

13 *(2) The health of children is essential to the fu-*
 14 *ture economic and social well-being of the Nation.*

15 *(3) Medicaid covers one in four children and one*
 16 *in three births. Nearly 60 percent of children covered*
 17 *by medicaid are from working families.*

18 *(4) While children represent one-half of all peo-*
 19 *ple eligible for medicaid, they account for less than 25*
 20 *percent of medicaid expenditures.*

21 *(5) Medicaid provides a broad range of services*
 22 *essential for the health of a significant portion of the*
 23 *Nation's children with disabilities.*

24 *(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Con-*
 25 *gress that—*

1 (1) *the health care needs of low-income pregnant*
 2 *women and children should be a top priority;*

3 (2) *careful study must be made of the impact of*
 4 *medicaid reform proposals on children's health and*
 5 *on vital sources of care including children's hospitals*
 6 *and community and migrant health centers; and*

7 (3) *medicaid reform legislation which would*
 8 *allow greater State flexibility in the delivery of care*
 9 *and in the control of the rate of growth in costs of the*
 10 *program should also encourage States to place a pri-*
 11 *ority on coverage for pregnant women and children.*

12 **SEC. 310. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT LOBBYING EX-**
 13 **PENSES SHOULD REMAIN NONDEDUCTIBLE.**

14 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*The Senate finds that ordinary Amer-*
 15 *icans generally are not allowed to deduct the costs of com-*
 16 *municating with their elected representatives.*

17 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
 18 *ate that lobbying expenses should not be tax deductible.*

19 **SEC. 311. EXPATRIATE TAXES.**

20 *It is the sense of the Senate that—*

21 (1) *Congress should revise the Internal Revenue*
 22 *Code to ensure that very wealthy individuals are not*
 23 *able to reduce or avoid their United States income, es-*
 24 *tate, or gift tax liability by relinquishing their Unit-*
 25 *ed States citizenship; and*

1 (2) the increased revenues resulting from the re-
2 vision should be used to reduce the deficit.

3 **SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING LOSSES OF**
4 **TRUST FUNDS DUE TO FRAUD AND ABUSE IN**
5 **THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.**

6 (a) *FINDINGS.*—The Senate finds that—

7 (1) the General Accounting Office estimates that
8 as much as \$100,000,000,000 are wasted each year in
9 the health care system due to fraud and abuse;

10 (2) outlays for the medicare program under title
11 XVIII of the Social Security Act during fiscal year
12 1994 were \$161,100,000,000, and the General Ac-
13 counting Office estimates that up to 10 percent of
14 those outlays were wasted because of fraud and abuse;

15 (3) medicare beneficiaries incur higher out-of-
16 pocket costs and copayments due to inflated billings
17 resulting from fraudulent and abusive practices per-
18 petrated against the medicare program; and

19 (4) funds lost because of fraud and abuse are
20 contributing to the financial crises of the Federal
21 Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Sup-
22 plementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as identi-
23 fied by the Boards of Trustees of such trust funds in
24 their 1995 annual reports.

1 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
2 *ate that as the Committee on Finance of the Senate and,*
3 *if established, the Bipartisan Commission on the Solvency*
4 *of Medicare recommended under section 307, address the*
5 *long-term solvency of the medicare program under title*
6 *XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.),*
7 *high priority should be given to proposals which identify,*
8 *eliminate, and recover funds expended from the Federal*
9 *Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supple-*
10 *mentary Medical Insurance Trust Fund due to fraud and*
11 *abuse in such program. In addition, the Senate assumes*
12 *that funds recovered from enhanced anti-fraud and abuse*
13 *efforts be used to fund health care anti-fraud and abuse en-*
14 *forcement efforts, reimbursements to the Federal Hospital*
15 *Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary*
16 *Medical Insurance Trust Fund for losses due to fraud and*
17 *abuse, and deficit reduction.*

18 **SEC. 313. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING FULL**
19 **FUNDING FOR DECADE OF THE BRAIN RE-**
20 **SEARCH.**

21 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*The Congress finds that—*

22 (1) *long-term health care costs associated with*
23 *diseases and disorders of the brain have a substantial*
24 *impact on Federal expenditures for medicaid and*
25 *medicare, and on the earning potential of the Nation;*

1 (2) to highlight the impact of brain diseases and
 2 disorders on the economy and well being of the Nation
 3 the Congress has declared the 1990's the Decade of the
 4 Brain;

5 (3) meaningful research has been initiated as
 6 part of the Decade of the Brain;

7 (4) if fully funded this research could provide
 8 important new medical breakthroughs; and

9 (5) these breakthroughs could result in a signifi-
 10 cant reduction in costs to the Federal Government.

11 (b) *SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.*—It is the sense of the
 12 Congress that in furtherance of the goals of the Decade of
 13 the Brain the appropriate committees should seek to ensure
 14 that full funding is provided for research on brain diseases
 15 and disorders in each of the fiscal years to which this resolu-
 16 tion applies.

17 **SEC. 314. CONSIDERATION OF THE INDEPENDENT BUDGET**
 18 **FOR VETERANS AFFAIRS, FISCAL YEAR 1996.**

19 (a) *FINDINGS.*—Congress finds as follows:

20 (1) Whereas over 26,000,000 veterans are eligible
 21 for veterans health care;

22 (2) Whereas the Veterans Health Administration
 23 of the Department of Veterans Affairs operates the
 24 largest Federal medical care delivery system in the

1 *United States, providing for the medical care needs of*
2 *our Nation's veterans;*

3 (3) *Whereas the veterans' service organizations*
4 *have provided a plan, known as the Independent*
5 *Budget for Veterans Affairs, to reform the veterans'*
6 *health care delivery system to adapt it to the modern*
7 *health care environment and improve its ability to*
8 *meet the health care needs of veterans in a cost-effec-*
9 *tive manner;*

10 (4) *Whereas current budget proposals assume a*
11 *change in the definition of service-connected veterans;*

12 (5) *Whereas proposals contained within the*
13 *Independent Budget may provide improved service to*
14 *veterans;*

15 (6) *Whereas current budget proposals may not*
16 *have fully considered the measures proposed by the*
17 *veterans' service organizations in the Independent*
18 *Budget.*

19 (b) *SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress*
20 *that the reforms and proposals contained within the Inde-*
21 *pendent Budget for Veterans Affairs, Fiscal Year 1996*
22 *should be given careful consideration in an effort to ensure*
23 *the Nation's commitment to its veterans.*

1 **SEC. 315. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE COSTS**
2 **OF THE NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION**
3 **ACT OF 1993.**

4 *It is the sense of the Senate that within the assump-*
5 *tions under budget function 800 funds will be spent for re-*
6 *imbursement to the States for the costs of implementing the*
7 *National Voter Registration Act of 1993.*

8 **SEC. 316. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PRESI-**
9 **DENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND.**

10 *It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions un-*
11 *derlying function 800 include the following: That payments*
12 *to presidential campaigns from the Presidential Election*
13 *Campaign Fund, as authorized by the Federal Election*
14 *Campaign Act of 1974, should not be used to pay for or*
15 *augment damage awards or settlements arising from a civil*
16 *or criminal action, or the threat thereof, related to sexual*
17 *harassment.*

18 **SEC. 317. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FUNDS TO DE-**
19 **FEND AGAINST SEXUAL HARASSMENT.**

20 *It is the sense of Congress that no Member of Congress*
21 *or the Executive Branch may use campaign funds or pri-*
22 *vately donated funds to defend against sexual harassment*
23 *lawsuits.*

1 **SEC. 318. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FINANCIAL**
2 **RESPONSIBILITY TO SCHOOLS AFFECTED BY**
3 **FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.**

4 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*The Senate finds as follows:*

5 (1) *In order to fulfill its responsibility to com-*
6 *munities that were adversely affected by Federal ac-*
7 *tivities, the Congress established the Impact Aid pro-*
8 *gram in 1950.*

9 (2) *The Impact Aid program is intended to ease*
10 *the burden on local school districts for educating chil-*
11 *dren who live on Federal property. Since Federal*
12 *property is exempt from local property taxes, such*
13 *districts are denied the primary source of revenue*
14 *used to finance elementary and secondary education.*
15 *Most Impact Aid payments are made for students*
16 *whose parents are in the uniformed services, or for*
17 *students who reside on Indian lands or in federally*
18 *subsidized low-rent housing projects. Over 1,600 local*
19 *educational agencies enrolling over 17,000,000 chil-*
20 *dren are provided assistance under the Impact Aid*
21 *program.*

22 (3) *The Impact Aid program is one of the few*
23 *Federal education programs where funds are sent di-*
24 *rectly to the school district. Such funds go directly*
25 *into the general fund and may be used as the local*
26 *educational agency decides.*

1 (4) *The Impact Aid program covers less than*
2 *half of what it costs to educate each federally con-*
3 *ected student in some school districts, requiring local*
4 *school districts or States to provide the remainder.*

5 (5) *Added to the burden described in paragraph*
6 *(4) is the fact that some States do not rely upon an*
7 *income tax for State funding of education. In these*
8 *cases, the loss of property tax revenue makes State*
9 *and local education funding even more difficult to ob-*
10 *tain.*

11 (6) *Given the serious budget constraints facing*
12 *State and local governments it is critical that the*
13 *Federal Government continue to fulfill its responsibil-*
14 *ity to the federally impacted school districts in our*
15 *Nation's States.*

16 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
17 *ate that in the assumptions for the overall accounts it is*
18 *assumed that the Federal Government has a financial re-*
19 *sponsibility to schools in our Nation's communities which*
20 *are adversely affected by Federal activities and that funding*
21 *for such responsibilities should not be reduced or elimi-*
22 *nated.*

1 **SEC. 319. SENSE OF THE SENATE TO ELIMINATE THE EARN-**
2 **INGS PENALTY.**

3 *It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions un-*
4 *derlying the functional totals in this resolution include that*
5 *the increased revenues resulting from the revision of the ex-*
6 *patriate tax loophole should be used to eliminate the earn-*
7 *ings penalty imposed on low and middle income senior citi-*
8 *zens receiving social security.*

9 **SEC. 320. STUDENT LOAN CUTS.**

10 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

11 (1) *in the 20th century, educational increases in*
12 *the workforce accounted for 30 percent of the growth*
13 *in our Nation's wealth, and advances in knowledge*
14 *accounted for 55 percent of such growth;*

15 (2) *the Federal Government provides 75 percent*
16 *of all college financial aid;*

17 (3) *the Federal student loan program was cre-*
18 *ated to make college accessible and affordable for the*
19 *middle class;*

20 (4) *increased fees and interest costs discourage*
21 *college participation by making higher education*
22 *more expensive, and more of a risk, for students and*
23 *their families;*

24 (5) *full-time students already work an average of*
25 *25 hours per week, taking time away from their stud-*
26 *ies; and*

1 (6) *student indebtedness is already increasing*
 2 *rapidly, and any reduction of the in-school interest*
 3 *subsidy will increase the indebtedness burden on stu-*
 4 *dents and families.*

5 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
 6 *ate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals*
 7 *in this resolution assume the Labor and Human Resources*
 8 *Committee, in seeking to achieve mandatory savings, should*
 9 *do their best to not increase the cost of borrowing for stu-*
 10 *dents participating in the Robert T. Stafford Federal Stu-*
 11 *dent Loan Program.*

12 **SEC. 321. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NUTRI-**
 13 **TIONAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN.**

14 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*Congress finds that—*

15 (1) *Federal nutrition programs, such as the*
 16 *school lunch program, the school breakfast program,*
 17 *the special supplemental nutrition program for*
 18 *women, infants, and children (referred to in this sec-*
 19 *tion as “WIC”), the child and adult care food pro-*
 20 *gram, and others, are important to the health and*
 21 *well-being of children;*

22 (2) *participation in Federal nutrition programs*
 23 *is voluntary on the part of States, and the programs*
 24 *are administered and operated by every State;*

1 (3) a major factor that led to the creation of the
2 school lunch program was that a number of the re-
3 cruits for the United States armed forces in World
4 War II failed physical examinations due to problems
5 related to inadequate nutrition;

6 (4)(A) WIC has proven to be extremely valuable
7 in promoting the health of newborn babies and chil-
8 dren; and

9 (B) each dollar invested in the prenatal compo-
10 nent of WIC has been shown to save up to \$3.50 in
11 medicaid costs related to medical problems that arise
12 in the first 90 days after the birth of an infant;

13 (5) the requirement that infant formula be pur-
14 chased under a competitive bidding system under sec-
15 tion 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C.
16 1786) saved \$1,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and
17 enabled States to allow 1,600,000 women, infants,
18 and children to participate in WIC at no additional
19 cost to taxpayers; and

20 (6) a balanced Federal budget will provide eco-
21 nomic benefits to children alive today and to future
22 generations of Americans.

23 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-
24 ate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals
25 in this resolution include the assumptions that—

1 (1) schools should continue to serve lunches that
2 meet minimum nutritional requirements based on
3 tested nutritional research;

4 (2) the content of WIC food packages for infants,
5 children, and pregnant and postpartum women
6 should continue to be based on scientific evidence;

7 (3) the competitive bidding system for infant for-
8 mula under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of
9 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) should be maintained;

10 (4) foods of minimum nutritional value should
11 not be sold in competition with school lunches in the
12 school cafeterias during lunch hours;

13 (5) some reductions in nutrition program spend-
14 ing can be made without compromising the nutri-
15 tional well-being of program recipients;

16 (6) in complying with the reconciliation instruc-
17 tions in section 6 of this resolution, the Committee on
18 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate
19 should take this section into account; and

20 (7) Congress should continue to move toward
21 fully funding the WIC program.

22 **SEC. 322. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MAINTAINING FED-**
23 **ERAL FUNDING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.**

24 (a) *FINDINGS.*—The Senate finds that—

1 (1) *Federal, State, and local law enforcement of-*
2 *icers provide essential services that preserve and pro-*
3 *tect our freedoms and security;*

4 (2) *law enforcement officers deserve our appre-*
5 *ciation and support;*

6 (3) *law enforcement officers and agencies are*
7 *under increasing attacks, both to their physical safety*
8 *and to their reputations;*

9 (4) *on April 7, 1995, the Senate passed S.J. Res.*
10 *32 in which the Senate recognizes the debt of grati-*
11 *tude the Nation owes to the men and women who*
12 *daily serve the American people as law enforcement*
13 *officers and the integrity, honesty, dedication, and*
14 *sacrifice of our Federal, State, and local law enforce-*
15 *ment officers;*

16 (5) *the Nation's sense of domestic tranquility has*
17 *been shaken by explosions at the World Trade Center*
18 *in New York and the Murrah Federal Building in*
19 *Oklahoma City and by the fear of violent crime in*
20 *our cities, towns, and rural areas across the Nation;*

21 (6) *Federal, State, and local law enforcement ef-*
22 *forts need increased financial commitment from the*
23 *Federal Government and not the reduction of such*
24 *commitment to law enforcement if law enforcement of-*

1 *ficers are to carry out their efforts to combat violent*
 2 *crime; and*

3 *(7) on April 5, 1995, and May 18, 1995, the*
 4 *House of Representatives has nonetheless voted to re-*
 5 *duce \$5,000,000,000 from the Violent Crime Reduc-*
 6 *tion Trust Fund in order to provide for tax cuts in*
 7 *both H. R. 1215 and H. Con. Res. 67.*

8 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 9 *ate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals*
 10 *in this resolution assume that the Federal Government's*
 11 *commitment to fund Federal law enforcement programs and*
 12 *programs to assist State and local efforts should be main-*
 13 *tained and funding for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust*
 14 *Fund should not be reduced by \$5,000,000,000 as the bill*
 15 *and resolution passed by the House of Representatives*
 16 *would require.*

17 **SEC. 323. NEED TO ENACT LONG TERM HEALTH CARE RE-**
 18 **FORM.**

19 *It is the sense of the Senate that the One Hundred*
 20 *Fourth Congress should enact fundamental long-term health*
 21 *care reform that emphasizes cost-effective, consumer ori-*
 22 *ented, and consumer-directed home and community-based*
 23 *care that builds upon existing family supports and achieves*
 24 *deficit reduction by helping elderly and disabled individ-*
 25 *uals remain in their own homes and communities.*

1 **SEC. 324. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MANDATORY**
 2 **MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS UNDER FUNCTION 270:**
 3 **ENERGY.**

4 *It is the sense of the Senate that within the mandatory*
 5 *major assumptions under budget function 270, none of the*
 6 *power marketing administrations within the 48 contiguous*
 7 *States will be sold, and any savings that were assumed*
 8 *would be realized from the sale of those power marketing*
 9 *administrations will be realized through cost reductions in*
 10 *other programs within the Department of Energy.*

11 **SEC. 325. DEFENSE OVERHEAD.**

12 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

13 (1) *the major discretionary assumptions in this*
 14 *concurrent budget resolution include 15 percent re-*
 15 *duction in overhead for programs of nondefense agen-*
 16 *cies that remain funded in the budget and whose*
 17 *funding is not interconnected with receipts dedicated*
 18 *to a program;*

19 (2) *the Committee Report (104–82) on this con-*
 20 *current budget resolution states that “this assumption*
 21 *would not reduce funding for the programmatic ac-*
 22 *tivities of agencies.”.*

23 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 24 *ate that the Committees on Armed Services and Appropria-*
 25 *tions should make a reduction of at least three percent in*
 26 *overhead for fiscal year 1996 programs of defense agencies,*

1 *and should do so in a manner so as not to reduce funding*
2 *for the programmatic activities of these agencies.*

3 **SEC. 326. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ESSEN-**
4 **TIAL AIR SERVICE PROGRAM OF THE DEPART-**
5 **MENT OF TRANSPORTATION.**

6 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

7 *(1) the essential air service program of the De-*
8 *partment of Transportation under subchapter II of*
9 *chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code—*

10 *(A) provides essential airline access to iso-*
11 *lated rural communities across the United*
12 *States;*

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

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

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

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

22 *(2) the National Commission to Ensure a Strong*
23 *Competitive Airline Industry established under sec-*
24 *tion 204 of the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity,*
25 *Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation*

1 *Act of 1992 recommended maintaining the essential*
 2 *air service program with a sufficient level of funding*
 3 *to continue to provide air service to small commu-*
 4 *nities.*

5 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 6 *ate that the essential air service program of the Department*
 7 *of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of*
 8 *title 49, United States Code, should receive, to the maxi-*
 9 *mum extent possible, a sufficient level of funding to con-*
 10 *tinue to provide air service to small rural communities that*
 11 *qualify for assistance under the program.*

12 **SEC. 327. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE PRIOR-**
 13 **ITY THAT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO RENEWABLE**
 14 **ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY RE-**
 15 **SEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRA-**
 16 **TION ACTIVITIES.**

17 *(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—*

18 *(1) section 1202 of the Energy Policy Act of*
 19 *1992 (106 Stat. 2956), which passed the Senate 93 to*
 20 *3 and was signed into law by President Bush in*
 21 *1992, amended section 6 of the Renewable Energy*
 22 *and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness*
 23 *Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. 12005) to direct the Secretary*
 24 *of Energy to conduct a 5-year program to commer-*

1 cialize renewable energy and energy efficiency tech-
2 nologies;

3 (2) poll after poll shows that the American peo-
4 ple overwhelmingly believe that renewable energy and
5 energy efficiency technologies should be the highest
6 priority of Federal research, development, and dem-
7 onstration activities;

8 (3) renewable technologies (such as wind, photo-
9 voltaic, solar thermal, geothermal, and biomass tech-
10 nology) have made significant progress toward in-
11 creased reliability and decreased cost;

12 (4) energy efficient technologies in the building,
13 industrial, transportation, and utility sectors have
14 saved more than 3 trillion dollars for industries, con-
15 sumers, and the Federal Government over the past 20
16 years while creating jobs, improving the competitive-
17 ness of the economy, making housing more affordable,
18 and reducing the emissions of environmentally dam-
19 aging pollutants;

20 (5) the renewable energy and energy efficiency
21 technology programs feature private sector cost shares
22 that are among the highest of Federal energy research
23 and development programs;

24 (6) according to the Energy Information Admin-
25 istration, the United States currently imports more

1 *than 50 percent of its oil, representing*
2 *\$46,000,000,000, or approximately 40 percent, of the*
3 *\$116,000,000,000 total United States merchandise*
4 *deficit in 1993; and*

5 *(7) renewable energy and energy efficiency tech-*
6 *nologies represent potential inroads for American*
7 *companies into export markets for energy products*
8 *and services estimated at least \$225,000,000,000 over*
9 *the next 25 years.*

10 *(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate*
11 *that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in*
12 *this resolution include the assumption that renewable en-*
13 *ergy and energy efficiency technology research, development,*
14 *and demonstration activities should be given priority*
15 *among the Federal energy research programs.*

16 **SEC. 328. FOREIGN SALES CORPORATIONS INCOME EXCLU-**
17 **SION.**

18 *The assumption underlying the functional totals in-*
19 *clude that it is the sense of the Senate that cuts in student*
20 *loan benefits should be minimized, and that the current ex-*

- 1 *clusion of income of Foreign Sales Corporations should be*
- 2 *eliminated.*

Attest:

Secretary.

HCON 67 EAS—2

HCON 67 EAS—3

HCON 67 EAS—4

HCON 67 EAS—5

HCON 67 EAS—6

HCON 67 EAS—7

HCON 67 EAS—8

HCON 67 EAS—9

HCON 67 EAS—10

104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 67

AMENDMENT