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104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 13

[Report No. 104-82]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the
United States Government for the fiscal years
1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

May 15, 1995

Placed on the calendar

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1ST SESSION**S. CON. RES. 13****[Report No. 104-82]**

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15, 1995

Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following original concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring),*

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

4 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.**

5 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and
6 declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution
7 on the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appro-

1 piate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999,
2 2000, 2001, and 2002, as required by section 301 of the
3 Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

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

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

- Sec. 2. Recommended levels and amounts.
- Sec. 3. Debt increase.
- Sec. 4. Social Security.
- Sec. 5. Major functional categories.
- Sec. 6. 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.
- 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.

1 **TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

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

3 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the
4 fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and
5 2002:

6 (1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—(A) For purposes of the
7 enforcement of this resolution—

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

10 Fiscal year 1996: \$1,042,400,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 1997: \$1,082,800,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,134,200,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,188,400,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,247,400,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,314,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,385,000,000,000.

17 (ii) The amounts by which the aggregate levels
18 of Federal revenues should be changed are as fol-
19 lows:

20 Fiscal year 1996: – \$600,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 1997: – \$700,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 1998: – \$800,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 1999: \$900,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,200,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2001: \$0.

1 Fiscal year 2002: \$0.

2 (iii) The amounts for Federal Insurance Con-
3 tributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within
4 the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as
5 follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13 (B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Secu-
14 rity Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the
15 Hospital Insurance Trust Fund)—

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

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

19 Fiscal year 1997: \$937,800,000,000.

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

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

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

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

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

1 (ii) The amounts by which the aggregate levels
2 of Federal revenues should be changed are as fol-
3 lows:

4 Fiscal year 1996: – \$595,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1997: – \$701,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1998: – \$793,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 1999: \$902,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,201,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001: \$11,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002: – \$6,000,000.

11 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—(A) For purposes of
12 comparison with the maximum deficit amount under sec-
13 tions 601(a)(1) and 606 of the Congressional Budget Act
14 of 1974 and for purposes of the enforcement of this reso-
15 lution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority
16 are as follows:

17 Fiscal year 1996: \$1,268,500,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 1997: \$1,295,300,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,343,400,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,385,900,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,444,800,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,472,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,518,100,000,000.

24 (B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Secu-
25 rity Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the

1 Hospital Insurance Trust Fund), the appropriate levels of
2 total new budget authority are as follows:

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

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

5 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,237,000,000,000.

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

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

8 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,324,400,000,000.

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

10 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—(A) For purposes of com-
11 parison with the maximum deficit amount under sections
12 601(a)(1) and 606 of the Congressional Budget Act of
13 1974 and for purposes of the enforcement of this resolu-
14 tion, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as
15 follows:

16 Fiscal year 1996: \$1,274,800,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 1997: \$1,292,700,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,320,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,367,100,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,422,300,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,451,000,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,498,500,000,000.

23 (B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Secu-
24 rity Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the

1 Hospital Insurance Trust Fund), the appropriate levels of
 2 total budget outlays are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 (4) DEFICITS.—(A) For purposes of comparison with
 11 the maximum deficit amount under sections 601(a)(1) and
 12 606 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and for pur-
 13 poses of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts
 14 of the deficits are as follows:

15 Fiscal year 1996: \$232,400,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 1997: \$209,900,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 1998: \$185,800,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 1999: \$178,700,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2000: \$174,900,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2001: \$136,800,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2002: \$113,500,000,000.

22 (B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Secu-
 23 rity Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the
 24 Hospital Insurance Trust Fund), the amounts of the defi-
 25 cits are as follows:

1 Fiscal year 1996: \$240,600,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 1997: \$219,400,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1998: \$195,300,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 1999: \$187,800,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000: \$182,400,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2001: \$141,900,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2002: \$114,900,000,000.

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

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

11 Fiscal year 1997: \$5,481,000,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 1999: \$5,980,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2000: \$6,219,000,000,000.

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

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

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

19 Fiscal year 1996: \$37,600,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 1997: \$40,200,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 1998: \$42,300,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 1999: \$45,700,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2000: \$45,800,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001: \$45,800,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002: \$46,100,000,000.

1 (7) PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS.—

2 The appropriate levels of new primary loan guarantee
3 commitments are as follows:

4 Fiscal year 1996: \$193,400,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1997: \$187,900,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1998: \$185,300,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 1999: \$183,300,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2000: \$184,700,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001: \$186,100,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002: \$187,600,000,000.

11 **SEC. 3. DEBT INCREASE.**

12 The amounts of the increase in the public debt sub-
13 ject to limitation are as follows:

14 Fiscal year 1996: \$298,700,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 1997: \$279,300,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 1998: \$253,900,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 1999: \$245,100,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2000: \$239,000,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2001: \$202,800,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2002: \$177,700,000,000.

21 **SEC. 4. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

22 (a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of
23 Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the
24 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of reve-
25 nues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

1 Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
2 Fund are as follows:

3 Fiscal year 1996: \$347,700,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 1997: \$392,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1998: \$411,400,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1999: \$430,900,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2000: \$452,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2001: \$475,200,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002: \$498,600,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 1996: \$299,400,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 1997: \$310,900,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 1998: \$324,600,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 1999: \$338,500,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2000: \$353,100,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2001: \$368,100,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002: \$383,800,000,000.

23 **SEC. 5. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

24 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
25 propriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays,

1 new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guaran-
2 tee commitments for fiscal years 1996 through 2000 for
3 each major functional category are:

4 (1) National Defense (050):

5 Fiscal year 1996:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$257,700,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$261,100,000,000.

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

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

12 Fiscal year 1997:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$253,400,000,000.

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

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

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

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$259,600,000,000.

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

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

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

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$266,200,000,000.

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

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

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-

7 ments, \$1,700,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2000:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$276,000,000,000.

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

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

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-

14 ments, \$1,700,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2001:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 \$275,900,000,000.

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

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

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-

21 ments, \$1,700,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$275,900,000,000.

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

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

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

4 (2) International Affairs (150):

5 Fiscal year 1996:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$15,400,000,000.

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

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$5,700,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 1997:

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

16 (B) Outlays, \$15,100,000,000.

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

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

21 Fiscal year 1998:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$13,500,000,000.

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

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 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$12,600,000,000.

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

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$5,700,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$14,100,000,000.

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

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$14,300,000,000.

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

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 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$14,200,000,000.

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

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$5,700,000,000.

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

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

14 Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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,
23 \$16,300,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$16,600,000,000.

25 (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,
5 \$16,100,000,000.

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

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

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

10 Fiscal year 1999:

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

13 (B) Outlays, \$16,000,000,000.

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,
19 \$15,800,000,000.

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

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

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

24 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$15,800,000,000.

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

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

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

7 Fiscal year 2002:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$15,800,000,000.

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

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

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

14 (4) Energy (270):

15 Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$1,200,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 1997:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$1,700,000,000.

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

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

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

5 Fiscal year 1998:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$3,300,000,000.

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

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

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

13 Fiscal year 1999:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$4,200,000,000.

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

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$1,200,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$4,100,000,000.

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

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

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

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$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 Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$1,200,000,000.

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

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

22 Fiscal year 1996:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$19,500,000,000.

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

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

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

5 Fiscal year 1997:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$18,300,000,000.

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

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

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

13 Fiscal year 1998:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$15,600,000,000.

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

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

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

21 Fiscal year 1999:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$16,800,000,000.

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

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

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

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$16,400,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$17,400,000,000.

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

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

13 Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$15,800,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$16,600,000,000.

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

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

5 (6) Agriculture (350):

6 Fiscal year 1996:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$13,100,000,000.

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

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

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

14 Fiscal year 1997:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$12,200,000,000.

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

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$11,500,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$11,800,000,000.

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

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$10,900,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$11,700,000,000.

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

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$11,600,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$11,700,000,000.

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

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$11,400,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$10,500,000,000.

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

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

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

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$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,
16 \$2,500,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, – \$7,000,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$1,400,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 1997:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$1,500,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, – \$5,400,000,000.

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

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

5 Fiscal year 1998:

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

7 (B) Outlays, – \$7,000,000,000

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

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

12 Fiscal year 1999:

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

14 (B) Outlays, – \$5,100,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations,
16 \$1,400,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 2000:

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

22 (B) Outlays, – \$2,500,000,000.

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

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

3 Fiscal year 2001:

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

5 (B) Outlays, – \$3,300,000,000.

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 2002:

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

12 (B) Outlays, – \$3,400,000,000.

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 (8) Transportation (400):

18 Fiscal year 1996:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$36,500,000,000.

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

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

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

1 Fiscal year 1997:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$38,800,000,000.

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

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

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

9 Fiscal year 1998:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$39,400,000,000.

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

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

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

17 Fiscal year 1999:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$40,200,000,000.

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

21 (C) New direct loan obligations,
22 \$200,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$41,200,000,000.

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

4 (C) New direct loan obligations,
5 \$200,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2001:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$41,000,000,000.

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

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

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

16 Fiscal year 2002:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$40,800,000,000.

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 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):

25 Fiscal year 1996:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$5,800,000,000.

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

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

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

8 Fiscal year 1997:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$5,400,000,000.

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

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

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

16 Fiscal year 1998:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$5,100,000,000.

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

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 1999:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$5,100,000,000.

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

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

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

8 Fiscal year 2000:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$5,000,000,000.

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

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

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

16 Fiscal year 2001:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$4,500,000,000.

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

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 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$4,400,000,000.

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

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

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

8 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social
9 Services (500):

10 Fiscal year 1996:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$48,100,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$51,700,000,000.

14 (C) New direct loan obligations,
15 \$13,600,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 1997:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$47,300,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$47,900,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations,
23 \$16,300,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 1998:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$47,200,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$47,000,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations,

6 \$19,100,000,000.

7 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-

8 ments, \$15,200,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 1999:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$47,400,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$46,800,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,

14 \$21,800,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-

16 ments, \$14,300,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$47,800,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$47,300,000,000.

21 (C) New direct loan obligations,

22 \$21,900,000,000.

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-

24 ments, \$15,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$47,300,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,800,000,000.

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,
10 \$47,400,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$46,900,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations,
13 \$22,200,000,000.

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

16 (11) Health (550):

17 Fiscal year 1996:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$120,100,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$120,600,000,000.

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

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

24 Fiscal year 1997:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$126,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$126,500,000,000.

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

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

7 Fiscal year 1998:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$132,100,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$132,200,000,000.

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

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

14 Fiscal year 1999:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$137,000,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$136,900,000,000.

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$141,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$140,900,000,000.

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

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

3 Fiscal year 2001:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$145,200,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$145,000,000,000.

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$149,600,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$149,300,000,000.

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

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

17 (12) Medicare (570):

18 Fiscal year 1996:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$171,900,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$169,500,000,000.

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

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

25 Fiscal year 1997:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$180,500,000,000.

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

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,
9 \$193,100,000,000.

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

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

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

14 Fiscal year 1999:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$207,400,000,000.

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

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$221,400,000,000.

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

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

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

3 Fiscal year 2001:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$238,900,000,000.

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

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$258,900,000,000.

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

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

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

17 (13) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Secu-
18 rity Act, Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust
19 Fund:

20 Fiscal year 1996:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$61,200,000,000.

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

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

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

3 Fiscal year 1997:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$66,500,000,000.

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

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

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

10 Fiscal year 1998:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$73,700,000,000.

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

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

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

17 Fiscal year 1999:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$81,900,000,000.

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

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

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

24 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$90,300,000,000.

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

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 \$100,400,000,000.

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

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 \$112,300,000,000.

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

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

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

21 (14) Income Security (600):

22 Fiscal year 1996:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$226,300,000,000.

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

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

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

4 Fiscal year 1997:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$233,700,000,000.

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

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

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

11 Fiscal year 1998:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$253,000,000,000.

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

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

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

18 Fiscal year 1999:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$256,000,000,000.

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

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

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

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$272,600,000,000.

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

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

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

7 Fiscal year 2001:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$277,500,000,000.

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

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

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

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$291,900,000,000.

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

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

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

21 (15) Social Security (650):

22 Fiscal year 1996:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$5,900,000,000.

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

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 \$8,100,000,000.

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

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 \$8,800,000,000.

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

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 \$9,600,000,000.

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

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 \$10,500,000,000.

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

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 \$11,100,000,000.

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

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 \$11,700,000,000.

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

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

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

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

22 Fiscal year 1996:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$37,400,000,000.

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

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

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

5 Fiscal year 1997:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$37,500,000,000.

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

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,100,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 1998:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$37,600,000,000.

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

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

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

21 Fiscal year 1999:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$37,900,000,000.

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

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

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

5 Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

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

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

13 Fiscal year 2001:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$38,300,000,000.

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

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$38,700,000,000.

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

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

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

5 (17) Administration of Justice (750):

6 Fiscal year 1996:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$20,000,000,000.

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

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

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

13 Fiscal year 1997:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$20,700,000,000.

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

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

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

20 Fiscal year 1998:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$21,400,000,000.

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

24 (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 \$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,
12 \$22,300,000,000.

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

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 \$21,900,000,000.

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

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 \$21,800,000,000.

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

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

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

7 (18) General Government (800):

8 Fiscal year 1996:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$12,500,000,000.

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

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 \$12,400,000,000.

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

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 \$12,200,000,000.

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

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 \$12,100,000,000.

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

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 \$12,000,000,000.

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

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 \$11,600,000,000.

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

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 \$11,600,000,000.

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

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

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

7 (19) Net Interest (900):

8 Fiscal year 1996:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$297,900,000,000.

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

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 \$308,900,000,000.

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

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 \$316,600,000,000.

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

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 \$327,800,000,000.

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

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 \$338,600,000,000.

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

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 \$345,500,000,000.

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

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 \$353,300,000,000.

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

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

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

7 (20) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Secu-
8 rity Act, Net Interest (900):

9 Fiscal year 1996:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$308,800,000,000.

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

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 \$319,800,000,000.

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

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 \$326,900,000,000.

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

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 \$337,100,000,000.

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

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 \$346,300,000,000.

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

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 \$351,200,000,000.

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

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 \$356,400,000,000.

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

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

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

8 (21) The corresponding levels of gross interest on the
9 public debt are as follows:

10 Fiscal year 1996: \$369,598,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 1997: \$380,164,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 1998: \$388,144,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 1999: \$400,182,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2000: \$411,444,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2001: \$421,668,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2002: \$430,760,000,000.

17 (22) Allowances (920):

18 Fiscal year 1996:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 – \$8,600,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, – \$6,500,000,000.

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

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

25 Fiscal year 1997:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 – \$8,500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$8,500,000,000.

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,
9 – \$7,300,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, – \$7,600,000,000.

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

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

14 Fiscal year 1999:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 – \$6,800,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, – \$7,100,000,000.

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 – \$5,700,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, – \$6,100,000,000.

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

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

3 Fiscal year 2001:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 – \$5,700,000,000.

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 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 – \$5,700,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, – \$6,100,000,000.

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

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

17 (23) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

18 Fiscal year 1996:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 – \$33,100,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, – \$33,100,000,000.

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

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

25 Fiscal year 1997:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 – \$33,800,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$33,800,000,000.

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,
9 – \$36,300,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, – \$36,300,000,000.

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

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

14 Fiscal year 1999:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 – \$37,700,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, – \$37,700,000,000.

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

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

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 – \$39,700,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, – \$39,700,000,000.

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

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

3 Fiscal year 2001:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 – \$41,100,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, – \$41,100,000,000.

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 – \$42,300,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, – \$42,300,000,000.

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

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

17 (24) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Secu-
18 rity Act, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

19 Fiscal year 1996:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 – \$30,600,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, – \$30,600,000,000.

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,

3 – \$31,200,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, – \$31,200,000,000.

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

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

8 Fiscal year 1998:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 – \$33,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$33,600,000,000.

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

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

15 Fiscal year 1999:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 – \$34,900,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, – \$34,900,000,000.

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

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

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 – \$36,700,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, – \$36,700,000,000.

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

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

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 – \$37,900,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$37,900,000,000.

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

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

11 Fiscal year 2002:

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

14 (B) Outlays, – \$39,000,000,000.

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

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

18 **SEC. 6. RECONCILIATION.**

19 (a) SENATE COMMITTEES.—Not later than July 14,
20 1995, the committees named in this subsection shall sub-
21 mit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budg-
22 et of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations,
23 the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate
24 a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations
25 without any substantive revision.

1 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION,
2 AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agri-
3 culture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes
4 in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct
5 spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Bal-
6 anced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of
7 1985) to reduce outlays \$2,490,000,000 in fiscal
8 year 1996, \$27,973,000,000 for the period of fiscal
9 years 1996 through 2000, and \$45,804,000,000 for
10 the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

11 (2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The
12 Senate Committee on Armed Services shall report
13 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide
14 direct spending to reduce outlays \$21,000,000 in fis-
15 cal year 1996, \$338,000,000 for the period of fiscal
16 years 1996 through 2000, and \$649,000,000 for the
17 period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

18 (3) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND
19 URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Bank-
20 ing, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report
21 changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the
22 deficit \$373,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,
23 \$5,742,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996
24 through 2000, and \$6,690,000,000 for the period of
25 fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

1 (4) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
2 TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Com-
3 merce, Science, and Transportation shall report
4 changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the
5 deficit \$2,464,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,
6 \$21,937,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996
7 through 2000, and \$33,685,000,000 for the period
8 of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

9 (5) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RE-
10 SOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and
11 Natural Resources shall report changes in laws with-
12 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to re-
13 duce outlays \$1,771,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,
14 \$4,775,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996
15 through 2000, and \$5,001,000,000 for the period of
16 fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

17 (6) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC
18 WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment
19 and Public Works shall report changes in laws with-
20 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to re-
21 duce outlays \$106,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,
22 \$1,290,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996
23 through 2000, and \$2,236,000,000 for the period of
24 fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

1 (7) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Senate
2 Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws
3 within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to
4 reduce outlays \$21,657,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,
5 \$278,760,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996
6 through 2000, and \$519,002,000,000 for the period
7 of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

8 (8) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The
9 Senate Committee on Foreign Relations shall report
10 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide
11 direct spending to reduce outlays \$0 in fiscal year
12 1996, \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through
13 2000, and \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996
14 through 2002.

15 (9) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AF-
16 FAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Governmental
17 Affairs shall report changes in laws within its juris-
18 diction that provide direct spending to reduce out-
19 lays \$118,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,
20 \$3,023,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996
21 through 2000, and \$6,871,000,000 for the period of
22 fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

23 (10) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The
24 Senate Committee on the Judiciary shall report
25 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide

1 direct spending to reduce outlays \$119,000,000 in
2 fiscal year 1996, \$923,000,000 for the period of fis-
3 cal years 1996 through 2000, and \$1,483,000,000
4 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

5 (11) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RE-
6 SOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and
7 Human Resources shall report changes in laws with-
8 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to re-
9 duce outlays \$1,141,000,000 in fiscal year 1996,
10 \$9,165,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996
11 through 2000, and \$13,795,000,000 for the period
12 of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

13 (12) COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRA-
14 TION.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
15 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
16 that provide direct spending to reduce outlays
17 \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$280,000,000 for
18 the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and
19 \$319,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996
20 through 2002.

21 (13) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—
22 The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall re-
23 port changes in laws within its jurisdiction that pro-
24 vide direct spending to reduce outlays \$301,000,000
25 in fiscal year 1996, \$5,760,000,000 for the period of

1 fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and
2 \$10,002,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996
3 through 2002.

4 **TITLE II—BUDGETARY**
5 **RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING**

6 **SEC. 201. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**

7 (a) DEFINITION.—As used in this section and for the
8 purposes of allocations made pursuant to section 602(a)
9 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the discre-
10 tionary category, the term “discretionary spending limit”
11 means—

12 (1) with respect to fiscal year 1996—

13 (A) for the defense category
14 \$258,379,000,000 in new budget authority and
15 \$262,035,000,000 in outlays; and

16 (B) for the nondefense category
17 \$219,441,000,000 in new budget authority and
18 \$264,908,000,000 in outlays;

19 (2) with respect to fiscal year 1997—

20 (A) for the defense category
21 \$254,028,000,000 in new budget authority and
22 \$257,695,000,000 in outlays; and

23 (B) for the nondefense category
24 \$212,164,000,000 in new budget authority and
25 \$249,248,000,000 in outlays;

1 (3) with respect to fiscal year 1998—

2 (A) for the defense category
3 \$260,321,000,000 in new budget authority and
4 \$255,226,000,000 in outlays; and

5 (B) for the nondefense category
6 \$219,247,000,000 in new budget authority and
7 \$244,735,000,000 in outlays;

8 (4) with respect to fiscal year 1999—

9 (A) for the defense category
10 \$266,906,000,000 in new budget authority and
11 \$260,331,000,000 in outlays; and

12 (B) for the nondefense category
13 \$210,579,000,000 in new budget authority and
14 \$242,240,000,000 in outlays;

15 (5) with respect to fiscal year 2000—

16 (A) for the defense category
17 \$276,644,000,000 in new budget authority and
18 \$268,468,000,000 in outlays; and

19 (B) for the nondefense category
20 \$215,533,000,000 in new budget authority and
21 \$243,293,000,000 in outlays;

22 (6) with respect to fiscal year 2001—

23 (A) for the defense category
24 \$276,644,000,000 in new budget authority and
25 \$268,468,000,000 in outlays; and

1 (B) for the nondefense category
2 \$219,454,000,000 in new budget authority and
3 \$248,790,000,000 in outlays; and
4 (7) with respect to fiscal year 2002—

5 (A) for the defense category
6 \$276,644,000,000 in new budget authority and
7 \$270,000,000,000 in outlays; and

8 (B) for the nondefense category
9 \$218,854,000,000 in new budget authority and
10 \$248,160,000,000 in outlays;

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

13 (b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
15 graph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to
16 consider—

17 (A) any concurrent resolution on the budg-
18 et for fiscal year 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999,
19 2000, 2001, or 2002 (or amendment, motion,
20 or conference report on such a resolution) that
21 provides discretionary spending in excess of the
22 sum of the defense and nondefense discre-
23 tionary spending limits for such fiscal year; or

24 (B) any appropriations bill or resolution
25 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on

1 such appropriations bill or resolution) for fiscal
2 year 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000,
3 2001, or 2002 that would exceed any of the dis-
4 cretionary spending limits in this section or
5 suballocations of those limits made pursuant to
6 section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act
7 of 1974.

8 (2) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply if
9 a declaration of war by the Congress is in effect or
10 if a joint resolution pursuant to section 258 of the
11 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
12 Act of 1985 has been enacted.

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

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

1 (e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For pur-
2 poses of this section, the levels of new budget authority,
3 outlays, new entitlement authority, and revenues for a fis-
4 cal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates
5 made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

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

7 (a) PURPOSE.—The Senate declares that it is essen-
8 tial to—

9 (1) ensure continued compliance with the bal-
10 anced budget plan set forth in this resolution; and

11 (2) continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement sys-
12 tem.

13 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in
15 the Senate to consider any direct-spending or re-
16 ceipts legislation (as defined in paragraph (3)) that
17 would increase the deficit for any one of the three
18 applicable time periods (as defined in paragraph (2))
19 as measured pursuant to paragraph (4).

20 (2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes
21 of this subsection, the term “applicable time period”
22 means any one of the three following periods—

23 (A) the first fiscal year covered by the
24 most recently adopted concurrent resolution on
25 the budget;

1 (B) the period of the first 5 fiscal years
2 covered by the most recently adopted concur-
3 rent resolution on the budget; or

4 (C) the period of the 5 fiscal years follow-
5 ing the first 5 years covered by the most re-
6 cently adopted concurrent resolution on the
7 budget.

8 (3) DIRECT-SPENDING OR RECEIPTS LEGISLA-
9 TION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term
10 “direct-spending or receipts legislation” shall—

11 (A) except as otherwise provided in this
12 subsection, include all direct-spending legisla-
13 tion as that term is interpreted for purposes of
14 the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit
15 Control Act of 1985;

16 (B) include—

17 (i) any bill, joint resolution, amend-
18 ment, motion, or conference report to
19 which this subsection otherwise applies;
20 and

21 (ii) the estimated amount of savings
22 in direct-spending programs applicable to
23 that fiscal year resulting from the prior
24 year’s sequestration under the Balanced
25 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act

1 of 1985, if any (except for any amounts
2 sequestered as a result of a net deficit in-
3 crease in the fiscal year immediately pre-
4 ceding the prior fiscal year); and

5 (C) exclude—

6 (i) any concurrent resolution on the
7 budget; and

8 (ii) full funding of, and continuation
9 of, the deposit insurance guarantee com-
10 mitment in effect on the date of enactment
11 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

12 (4) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant
13 to this section shall—

14 (A) use the baseline used for the most re-
15 cent concurrent resolution on the budget, and
16 for years beyond those covered by that concur-
17 rent resolution; and

18 (B) abide by the requirements of sub-
19 sections (a) through (d) of section 257 of the
20 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-
21 trol Act of 1985, except that references to “out-
22 years” in that section shall be deemed to apply
23 to any year (other than the budget year) cov-
24 ered by any one of the time periods defined in
25 paragraph (2) of this subsection.

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

4 (d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the deci-
5 sions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section
6 shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between,
7 and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the
8 bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative
9 vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly
10 chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sus-
11 tain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of
12 order raised under this section.

13 (e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For pur-
14 poses of this section, the levels of new budget authority,
15 outlays, and receipts for a fiscal year shall be determined
16 on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the
17 Budget of the Senate.

18 (f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 23 of
19 House Concurrent Resolution 218 (103d Congress) is re-
20 pealed.

21 (g) SUNSET.—Subsections (a) through (e) of this sec-
22 tion shall expire September 30, 2002.

23 **SEC. 203. TAX RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—After passage of a conference re-
25 port on legislation complying with the reconciliation re-

1 requirements of section 6, revenue and spending aggregates
2 may be reduced and allocations may be revised for legisla-
3 tion that reduces revenues within a committee's jurisdic-
4 tion if such a committee or the committee of conference
5 on such legislation reports such legislation, if, to the ex-
6 tent that the costs of such legislation are not included in
7 this concurrent resolution on the budget, the enactment
8 of such legislation will not increase the deficit in this reso-
9 lution for—

10 (1) fiscal year 1996;

11 (2) the period of fiscal years 1996 through
12 2000; or

13 (3) the period of fiscal years 2001 through
14 2005.

15 (b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the reporting of
16 legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the
17 submission of a conference report on such legislation (if
18 a conference report is submitted), the Chairman of the
19 Committee on the Budget of the Senate may file with the
20 Senate appropriately revised allocations under sections
21 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of
22 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry
23 out this subsection. These revised allocations, functional
24 levels, and aggregates shall be considered for the purposes
25 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations,

1 functional levels, and aggregates contained in this concur-
2 rent resolution on the budget.

3 (c) REPORTING REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—The ap-
4 propriate committee shall report appropriately revised al-
5 locations pursuant to sections 302(b) and 602(b) of the
6 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this sec-
7 tion.

8 **SEC. 204. BUDGET SURPLUS ALLOWANCE.**

9 (a) ADJUSTMENTS.—For the purposes of points of
10 order under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment
11 Control Act of 1974 and this concurrent resolution on the
12 budget, the revenue aggregates may be reduced and other
13 appropriate budgetary aggregates and levels may be re-
14 vised to reflect the additional deficit reduction achieved
15 as calculated under subsection (c) for legislation that re-
16 duces revenues.

17 (b) REVISED AGGREGATES.—Upon the reporting of
18 legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the
19 submission of a conference report on such legislation (if
20 a conference report is submitted), the Chairman of the
21 Committee on Budget of the Senate may submit to the
22 Senate appropriately revised budgetary aggregates and
23 levels by an amount that does not exceed the additional
24 deficit reduction calculated under subsection (d).

1 (c) CBO REVISED DEFICIT ESTIMATE.—After the
2 enactment of legislation that complies with the reconcili-
3 ation directives of section 6, the Congressional Budget Of-
4 fice shall provide the Chairman of the Committee on the
5 Budget of the Senate a revised estimate of the deficit for
6 fiscal years 1996 through 2005.

7 (d) ADDITIONAL DEFICIT REDUCTION.—For pur-
8 poses of this section, the term “additional deficit reduc-
9 tion” means the amount by which the total deficit levels
10 assumed in this resolution for a fiscal year exceed the re-
11 vised deficit estimate provided pursuant to subsection (c)
12 for such fiscal year for fiscal years 1996 through 2005.

13 (e) CBO CERTIFICATION AND CONTINGENCIES.—
14 This section shall not apply unless—

15 (1) legislation has been enacted complying with
16 the reconciliation directives of section 6;

17 (2) the Director of the Congressional Budget
18 Office has provided the estimate required by sub-
19 section (c); and

20 (3) the revisions made pursuant to this sub-
21 section do not cause a budget deficit for fiscal year
22 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005.

23 **SEC. 205. SCORING OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.**

24 Notwithstanding section 606(d)(2) of the Congres-
25 sional Budget Act of 1974 and beginning with fiscal year

1 1996, the determinations under sections 302, 303, and
2 311 of such Act shall take into account any new budget
3 authority, new entitlement authority, outlays, receipts, or
4 deficit effects as a consequence of the provisions of section
5 251(b)(2)(D) and 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and
6 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

7 **SEC. 206. SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.**

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

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

14 (2) the President's fiscal year 1996 budget in-
15 cluded \$8,000,000,000 in receipts from asset sales
16 and proposed a change in the asset sale scoring rule
17 to allow the proceeds from these sales to be scored;

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

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

24 (b) BUDGETARY TREATMENT.—For purposes of any
25 concurrent resolution on the budget and the Congressional

1 Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the
2 amounts realized from sales of assets shall be scored with
3 respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or reve-
4 nues.

5 (c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the
6 term “sale of an asset” shall have the same meaning as
7 under section 250(c)(21) of the Balanced Budget and
8 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

9 (d) TREATMENT OF LOAN ASSETS.—For the pur-
10 poses of this section, the sale of loan assets or the prepay-
11 ment of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Fed-
12 eral Credit Reform Act of 1990.

13 **SEC. 207. CREDIT REFORM AND GUARANTEED STUDENT**
14 **LOANS.**

15 For the purposes of allocations and points of order
16 under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and this res-
17 olution, the cost of a direct loan shall be the net present
18 value, at the time when the direct loan is disbursed, of
19 the following cash flows for the estimated life of the loan:

20 (1) Loan disbursements.

21 (2) Repayments of principal.

22 (3) Payments of interest and other payments by
23 or to the Government over the life of the loan after
24 adjusting for estimated defaults, prepayments, fees,
25 penalties, and other recoveries.

1 (4) In the case of legislation increasing direct
2 loan commitments for a program in which loan com-
3 mitments will equal or exceed \$5,000,000,000 for
4 the coming fiscal year (or for any prior fiscal year),
5 direct expenses, including—

6 (A) activities related to credit extension,
7 loan origination, loan servicing, training, pro-
8 gram promotion, management of contractors,
9 and payments to contractors, other government
10 entities, and program participants;

11 (B) collection of delinquent loans; and

12 (C) writeoff and closeout of loans.

13 **SEC. 208. EXTENSION OF BUDGET ACT 60-VOTE ENFORCE-**
14 **MENT THROUGH 2002.**

15 Notwithstanding section 275(b) of the Balanced
16 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as
17 amended by sections 13112(b) and 13208(b)(3) of the
18 Budget Enforcement Act of 1990), the second sentence
19 of section 904(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
20 (except insofar as it relates to section 313 of that Act)
21 and the final sentence of section 904(d) of that Act (ex-
22 cept insofar as it relates to section 313 of that Act) shall
23 continue to have effect as rules of the Senate through (but
24 no later than) September 30, 2002.

1 **SEC. 209. REPEAL OF IRS ALLOWANCE.**

2 Section 25 of House Concurrent Resolution 218
3 (103d Congress, 2d Session) is repealed.

4 **SEC. 210. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

5 The Senate adopts the provisions of this title—

6 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
7 the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as
8 part of the rules of the Senate, and such rules shall
9 supersede other rules only to the extent that they
10 are inconsistent therewith; and

11 (2) with full recognition of the constitutional
12 right of the Senate to change those rules (so far as
13 they relate to the Senate) at any time, in the same
14 manner, and to the same extent as in the case of
15 any other rule of the Senate.

16 **TITLE III—SENSE OF THE**
17 **CONGRESS AND THE SENATE**

18 **SEC. 301. RESTRUCTURING GOVERNMENT AND PROGRAM**
19 **TERMINATIONS.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that to balance the
21 Federal budget in a rational and reasonable manner re-
22 quires an assessment of national priorities and the appro-
23 priate role of the Federal Government in meeting the chal-
24 lenges facing the United States in the 21st century.

25 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
26 Senate that to balance the budget the Congress should—

1 (1) restructure Federal programs to meet iden-
2 tified national priorities in the most effective and ef-
3 ficient manner so that program dollars get to the in-
4 tended purpose or recipient;

5 (2) terminate programs that have largely met
6 their goals, that have outlived their original purpose,
7 or that have been superseded by other programs;

8 (3) seek to end significant duplication among
9 Federal programs, which results in excessive admin-
10 istrative costs and ill serve the American people; and

11 (4) eliminate lower priority programs.

12 **SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING RETURNING**
13 **PROGRAMS TO THE STATES.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

15 (1) section 8 of article I of the Constitution
16 grants the Federal Government limited powers and
17 the 10th amendment to the Constitution expressly
18 provides that the powers not delegated to the Fed-
19 eral Government are reserved to the States and the
20 people;

21 (2) in fiscal year 1993, the Federal Government
22 provided funds to States and localities through 593
23 categorical programs totaling \$206,000,000,000;

24 (3) in attempting to solve every problem of soci-
25 ety, the Federal Government is overburdening the

1 States and its citizens with cumbersome and intru-
2 sive laws, programs, regulations, and mandates; and

3 (4) in administering many Federal programs,
4 the States are often better equipped to determine
5 and respond to the particular needs of the people
6 than the Federal Government.

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

9 (1) Federal programs should be reviewed to de-
10 termine whether they are an appropriate function of
11 the Federal Government and whether they are more
12 appropriately a responsibility of the States consist-
13 ent with the 10th amendment to the Constitution;

14 (2) Federal resources should be provided in a
15 manner which rewards work, promotes families, and
16 provides a helping hand during times of crisis;

17 (3) the Federal Government should seek a new
18 partnership with States that recognizes that “one
19 size fits all” solutions of the past are flawed;

20 (4) this new partnership should include block
21 grants that provide maximum flexibility to States
22 and localities in terms of the design and structure
23 of programs to ensure the maximum benefit at the
24 least cost to the American taxpayer;

1 (5) Federal funds must not be used to supplant
2 existing expenditures by individuals, localities, and
3 States;

4 (6) block grants should not be reduced to reve-
5 nue sharing;

6 (7) adequate safeguards should be in place to
7 protect the Federal investment, such as auditing or
8 maintenance of effort provisions; and

9 (8) the inclusion of Federal goals and principles
10 in block grant programs may be appropriate, as well
11 as essential data collection requirements for evalua-
12 tion purposes.

13 **SEC. 303. COMMERCIALIZATION OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

15 (1) there are a number of functions being per-
16 formed by the Federal Government that should not
17 be performed by the Federal Government because
18 they could be more conveniently and efficiently pro-
19 vided by the private sector;

20 (2) our Founding Fathers wrote a Constitution
21 that created a Federal Government of limited powers
22 and limited responsibility;

23 (3) the current Federal Government owns one-
24 third of the land of this great Nation, oil fields, hos-
25 pitals, railroads, Tokyo office buildings, electric com-

1 panies, 4,900,000 housing units which are owned
2 outright by Housing and Urban Development or are
3 eligible for Housing and Urban Development subsidy
4 payments, and loan portfolios that are larger than
5 most of the financial institutions in the country; and

6 (4)(A) the Federal Government's encroachment
7 into the private sector is significant, often duplica-
8 tive, inconsistent with free market principles, and
9 costly for taxpayers;

10 (B) when the Federal Government monopolizes
11 a service that could be provided by the private sec-
12 tor it usually costs taxpayers 30 percent more; and

13 (C) one-fourth of the work done by Federal em-
14 ployees competes with the private sector.

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

17 (1) Congress should better define privatization
18 and how it can contribute to “right sizing” the Fed-
19 eral Government and at the same time achieve better
20 service, more innovation, and significant deficit re-
21 duction;

22 (2) privatization can take at least four forms:
23 asset sales, contracting out, creating corporate en-
24 terprises under strict and clearly defined deadlines
25 designed to achieve full privatization, and eliminat-

1 ing legislative barriers, generically called “private
2 sector lockouts”;

3 (3) provisions of law that prohibit or “lockout”
4 the private sector from competing for providing cer-
5 tain services should be examined and eliminated;

6 (4) the private sector from Main Street, Wall
7 Street and Academia should be encouraged by the
8 President and the Congress to bring forward their
9 privatization best practices and proposals for privat-
10 ization;

11 (5) the Head of each Federal agency and de-
12 partment and the Office of Management and Budget
13 should designate senior level staff persons to develop
14 and evaluate private sector privatization initiatives
15 that should be included in the President’s budget;

16 (6)(A) the Office of Management and Budget
17 should set appropriate privatization goals for each
18 agency; and

19 (B) no expansions of programs under a depart-
20 ment’s jurisdiction should be approved by the Office
21 of Management and Budget unless the agency has
22 achieved those privatization goals;

23 (7) section 257(e) of the Balanced Budget and
24 Emergency Deficit Control Act which prohibits cred-

1 iting savings from asset sales should be repealed or
2 modified; and

3 (8) Congress should evaluate privatization proc-
4 esses taking place in other countries to determine
5 what lessons could be learned so that United States
6 could develop a comprehensive privatization policy by
7 the end of the next fiscal year.

8 **SEC. 304. NONPARTISAN ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE**
9 **CPI.**

10 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

11 (1) Congress intended to insulate certain gov-
12 ernment beneficiaries and taxpayers from the effects
13 of inflation by indexing payments and tax brackets
14 to the Consumer Price Index (CPI);

15 (2) approximately 30 percent of total Federal
16 outlays and 45 percent of Federal revenues are in-
17 dexed to reflect changes in the CPI; and

18 (3) the overwhelming consensus among experts
19 is that the method used to construct the CPI and
20 the current calculation of the CPI both overstate the
21 estimate of the true cost of living.

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

24 (1) a temporary advisory commission should be
25 established to make objective and nonpartisan rec-

1 ommendations concerning the appropriateness and
2 accuracy of the methodology and calculations that
3 determine the CPI;

4 (2) the Commission should be appointed on a
5 nonpartisan basis, and should be composed of ex-
6 perts in the fields of economics, statistics, or other
7 related professions; and

8 (3) the Commission should report its rec-
9 ommendations to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and
10 to Congress at the earliest possible date.

11 **SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON A UNIFORM AC-**
12 **COUNTING SYSTEM IN THE FEDERAL GOV-**
13 **ERNMENT.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

15 (1) Much effort has been devoted to strengthen-
16 ing Federal internal accounting controls in the past.
17 Although progress has been made in recent years,
18 there still exists no uniform Federal accounting sys-
19 tem for Federal Government entities and institu-
20 tions.

21 (2) As a result, Federal financial management
22 continues to be seriously deficient, and Federal fi-
23 nancial management and fiscal practices have failed
24 to identify costs, failed to reflect the total liabilities
25 of congressional actions, and failed to accurately re-

1 port the financial condition of the Federal Govern-
2 ment.

3 (3) Current Federal accounting practices do not
4 adequately report financial problems of the Federal
5 Government or the full cost of programs and activi-
6 ties. The continued use of these practices under-
7 mines the Government's ability to provide credible
8 and reliable financial data, encourages already wide-
9 spread waste and inefficiency, and will not assist in
10 achieving a balanced budget.

11 (4) Waste and inefficiency in Federal Govern-
12 ment undermine the confidence of the American peo-
13 ple in the Government and reduces the Federal Gov-
14 ernment's ability to address adequately vital public
15 needs.

16 (5) To rebuild the accountability and credibility
17 of the Federal Government, and restore public con-
18 fidence in the Federal Government, a uniform Fed-
19 eral accounting system, that fully meets the account-
20 ing standards and reporting objectives for the Fed-
21 eral Government, must be immediately established so
22 that all assets and liabilities, revenues and expendi-
23 tures or expenses, and the full cost of programs and
24 activities of the Federal Government can be consist-
25 ently and accurately recorded, monitored, and uni-

1 formly reported throughout all government entities
2 for control and management evaluation purposes.

3 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
4 Congress that—

5 (1) a uniform Federal accounting system should
6 be established to consistently compile financial data
7 across the Federal Government, and to make full
8 disclosure of Federal financial data, including the
9 full cost of Federal programs and activities, to the
10 citizens, the Congress, the President, and agency
11 management; and

12 (2) beginning with fiscal year 1997, the Presi-
13 dent should require the heads of agencies to—

14 (A) implement and maintain a uniform
15 Federal accounting system; and

16 (B) provide financial statements;
17 in accordance with generally accepted accounting
18 principles applied on a consistent basis and estab-
19 lished in accordance with proposed Federal account-
20 ing standards and interpretations recommended by
21 the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
22 and other applicable law.

1 **SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT 90 PERCENT OF**
2 **THE BENEFITS OF ANY TAX CUTS MUST GO**
3 **TO THE MIDDLE CLASS.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

5 (1) the incomes of middle-class families have
6 stagnated since the early 1980's, with family in-
7 comes growing more slowly between 1979 and 1989
8 than in any other business cycle since World War II;
9 and

10 (2) according to the Department of the Treas-
11 ury, in 1996, approximately 90 percent of American
12 families will have incomes less than \$100,000.

13 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
14 Congress that if the 1996 Concurrent Budget Resolution
15 includes any cut in taxes, approximately 90 percent of the
16 benefits of these tax cuts must go to working families with
17 incomes less than \$100,000.

18 **SEC. 307. BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON THE SOLVENCY OF**
19 **MEDICARE.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

21 (1) the Health Insurance for the Aged Act,
22 which created the medicare program, was enacted on
23 July 30, 1965, and, therefore, the medicare program
24 will celebrate its 30-year anniversary on July 30,
25 1995;

1 (2) on April 3, 1995, the Trustees of medicare
2 submitted their 1995 Annual Report on the Status
3 of the medicare program to the Congress;

4 (3) the Trustees of medicare have concluded
5 that “the medicare program is clearly unsustainable
6 in its present form”;

7 (4) the Trustees of medicare have concluded
8 that “the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which
9 pays inpatient hospital expenses, will be able to pay
10 benefits for only about 7 years and is severely out
11 of financial balance in the long range”;

12 (5) the Public Trustees of medicare have con-
13 cluded that “the Supplementary Medical Insurance
14 Trust Fund shows a rate of growth of costs which
15 is clearly unsustainable”;

16 (6) the Trustees of medicare have recommended
17 “legislation to reestablish the Quadrennial Advisory
18 Council that will help lead to effective solutions to
19 the problems of the program”;

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

1 (8) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement
2 and Tax Reform recommended, by a vote of 30 to
3 1, that spending and revenues available for medicare
4 must be brought into long-term balance;

5 (9) the Public Trustees of medicare have con-
6 cluded that “We had hoped for several years that
7 comprehensive health reform would include meaning-
8 ful medicare reforms. However, with the results of
9 the last Congress, it is now clear that medicare re-
10 form needs to be addressed urgently as a distinct
11 legislative initiative”; and

12 (10) the Public Trustees of medicare “strongly
13 recommend that the crisis presented by the financial
14 condition of the medicare trust funds be urgently ad-
15 dressed on a comprehensive basis, including a review
16 of the programs’s financing methods, benefit provi-
17 sions, and delivery mechanisms.”.

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

20 (1) a special bipartisan commission should be
21 established immediately to make recommendations
22 concerning the most appropriate response to the
23 short-term solvency and long-term sustainability is-
24 sues facing medicare;

1 (2) the commission should report to Congress
2 its recommendations on the appropriate response to
3 the short-term solvency of medicare by July 10,
4 1995, in order that the committees of jurisdiction
5 may consider those recommendations in fashioning
6 an appropriate congressional response; and

7 (3) the commission should report its rec-
8 ommendations to respond to the Public Trustees'
9 call to make medicare's financial condition sustain-
10 able over the long term to Congress by February 1,
11 1996.

12 **SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF**
13 **AGRICULTURE SAVINGS.**

14 It is the sense of the Senate that, in response to the
15 reconciliation instructions in section 6 of this resolution,
16 the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and For-
17 estry should provide that no more than 20 percent of the
18 savings be achieved in commodity programs.

19 **SEC. 309. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING PROTEC-**
20 **TION OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH.**

21 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

22 (1) Today's children and the next generation
23 are the prime beneficiaries of the benefits of attain-
24 ing a balanced Federal budget. Without a balanced
25 budget, today's children must bear the increasing

1 burden of the Federal debt. Continued deficit spend-
2 ing would doom future generations to slower eco-
3 nomic growth and lower living standards.

4 (2) The health of children is essential to the fu-
5 ture economic and social well-being of the Nation.

6 (3) Medicaid covers one in four children and
7 one in three births. Nearly 60 percent of children
8 covered by medicaid are from working families.

9 (4) While children represent one-half of all peo-
10 ple eligible for medicaid, they account for less than
11 25 percent of medicaid expenditures.

12 (5) Medicaid provides a broad range of services
13 essential for the health of a significant portion of the
14 Nation's children with disabilities.

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

17 (1) the health care needs of low-income preg-
18 nant women and children should be a top priority;

19 (2) careful study must be made of the impact
20 of medicaid reform proposals on children's health
21 and on vital sources of care including children's hos-
22 pitals and community and migrant health centers;
23 and

24 (3) medicaid reform legislation which would
25 allow greater State flexibility in the delivery of care

1 and in the control of the rate of growth in costs of
 2 the program should also encourage States to place
 3 a priority on coverage for pregnant women and chil-
 4 dren.

5 **SEC. 310. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT LOBBYING EX-**
 6 **PENSES SHOULD REMAIN NONDEDUCTIBLE.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that ordinary
 8 Americans generally are not allowed to deduct the costs
 9 of communicating with their elected representatives.

10 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
 11 Senate that lobbying expenses should not be tax deduct-
 12 ible.

13 **SEC. 311. EXPATRIATE TAXES.**

14 It is the sense of the Senate that—

15 (1) Congress should revise the Internal Revenue
 16 Code to ensure that very wealthy individuals are not
 17 able to reduce or avoid their United States income,
 18 estate, or gift tax liability by relinquishing their
 19 United States citizenship; and

20 (2) the increased revenues resulting from the
 21 revision should be used to reduce the deficit.

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