Calendar No. 109

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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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

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1996: −$600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: −$700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: −$800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $0.

Fiscal year 2002: $0.

(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: $937,800,000,000.

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:

Fiscal year 1996: −$595,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: −$701,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: −$793,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $902,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $11,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: −$6,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—(A) For purposes of comparison with the maximum deficit amount under sections 601(a)(1) and 606 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and for purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—(A) For purposes of comparison with the maximum deficit amount under sections 601(a)(1) and 606 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and for purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund), the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3. DEBT INCREASE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 4. SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 5. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1996 through 2000 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $276,000,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $16,000,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

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

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

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

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

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

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

(B) Outlays, −$7,000,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

(B) Outlays, −$5,400,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

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

(B) Outlays, −$7,000,000,000

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

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

(B) Outlays, −$5,100,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

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

(B) Outlays, −$2,500,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

(B) Outlays, −$3,300,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays, −$3,400,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

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

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

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $5,000,000,000.

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $16,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $47,200,000,000.

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $47,400,000,000.

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $47,800,000,000.

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $47,400,000,000.

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $16,600,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $137,000,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

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

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(14) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $253,000,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $256,000,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,000,000,000.

(15) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $26,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $21,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $19,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $19,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $19,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $20,600,000,000.

(17) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(18) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(19) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

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

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(22) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, −$8,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$6,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, −$8,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$8,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, −$7,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$7,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, −$6,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$7,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, −$5,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$6,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$5,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$6,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$5,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$6,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(23) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, −$33,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$33,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, −$33,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$33,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, −$36,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$36,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, −$37,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$37,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, −$39,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$39,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$41,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$41,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$42,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$42,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

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

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, −$30,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$30,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, −$31,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$31,200,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, −$33,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$33,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, −$34,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$34,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, −$36,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$36,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

(B) Outlays, −$37,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays, −$39,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

SEC. 6. RECONCILIATION.

(a) SENATE COMMITTEES.—Not later than July 14, 1995, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

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

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

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

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

(5) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $1,771,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $4,775,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $5,001,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

direct spending to reduce outlays $119,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $923,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $1,483,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(11) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $1,141,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $9,165,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $13,795,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(12) COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $2,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $280,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $319,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(13) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $301,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $5,760,000,000 for the period of

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

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

SEC. 201. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

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

(1) with respect to fiscal year 1996—

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

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

(2) with respect to fiscal year 1997—

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

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

(3) with respect to fiscal year 1998—

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

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

(4) with respect to fiscal year 1999—

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

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

(5) with respect to fiscal year 2000—

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

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

(6) with respect to fiscal year 2001—

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

(B) for the nondefense category $219,454,000,000 in new budget authority and $248,790,000,000 in outlays; and

(7) with respect to fiscal year 2002—

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

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

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

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

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

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the sum of the defense and nondefense discretionary spending limits for such fiscal year; or

(B) any appropriations bill or resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such appropriations bill or resolution) for fiscal year 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 that would exceed any of the discretionary spending limits in this section or suballocations of those limits made pursuant to section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

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

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

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

(B) the period of the first 5 fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(C) the period of the 5 fiscal years following the first 5 years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(3) DIRECT-SPENDING OR RECEIPTS LEGISLATION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘‘direct-spending or receipts legislation’’ shall—

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

(B) include—

(i) any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report to which this subsection otherwise applies; and

(ii) the estimated amount of savings in direct-spending programs applicable to that fiscal year resulting from the prior year's sequestration under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if any (except for any amounts sequestered as a result of a net deficit increase in the fiscal year immediately preceding the prior fiscal year); and

(C) exclude—

(i) any concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(ii) full funding of, and continuation of, the deposit insurance guarantee commitment in effect on the date of enactment of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

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

(A) use the baseline used for the most recent concurrent resolution on the budget, and for years beyond those covered by that concurrent resolution; and

(B) abide by the requirements of subsections (a) through (d) of section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that references to ‘‘outyears’’ in that section shall be deemed to apply to any year (other than the budget year) covered by any one of the time periods defined in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 203. TAX RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—After passage of a conference report on legislation complying with the reconciliation requirements of section 6, revenue and spending aggregates may be reduced and allocations may be revised for legislation that reduces revenues within a committee's jurisdiction if such a committee or the committee of conference on such legislation reports such legislation, if, to the extent that the costs of such legislation are not included in this concurrent resolution on the budget, the enactment of such legislation will not increase the deficit in this resolution for—

(1) fiscal year 1996;

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

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

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the submission of a conference report on such legislation (if a conference report is submitted), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately revised allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry out this subsection. These revised allocations, functional levels, and aggregates shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, functional levels, and aggregates contained in this concurrent resolution on the budget.

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

SEC. 204. BUDGET SURPLUS ALLOWANCE.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS.—For the purposes of points of order under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 and this concurrent resolution on the budget, the revenue aggregates may be reduced and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and levels may be revised to reflect the additional deficit reduction achieved as calculated under subsection (c) for legislation that reduces revenues.

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

(c) CBO REVISED DEFICIT ESTIMATE.—After the enactment of legislation that complies with the reconciliation directives of section 6, the Congressional Budget Office shall provide the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate a revised estimate of the deficit for fiscal years 1996 through 2005.

(d) ADDITIONAL DEFICIT REDUCTION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''additional deficit reduction'' means the amount by which the total deficit levels assumed in this resolution for a fiscal year exceed the revised deficit estimate provided pursuant to subsection (c) for such fiscal year for fiscal years 1996 through 2005.

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

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

(2) the Director of the Congressional Budget Office has provided the estimate required by subsection (c); and

(3) the revisions made pursuant to this subsection do not cause a budget deficit for fiscal year 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005.

SEC. 205. SCORING OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

Notwithstanding section 606(d)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and beginning with fiscal year

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

SEC. 206. SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the amounts realized from sales of assets shall be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

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

(d) TREATMENT OF LOAN ASSETS.—For the purposes of this section, the sale of loan assets or the prepayment of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

SEC. 207. CREDIT REFORM AND GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS.

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

(1) Loan disbursements.

(2) Repayments of principal.

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

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

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

(B) collection of delinquent loans; and

(C) writeoff and closeout of loans.

SEC. 208. EXTENSION OF BUDGET ACT 60-VOTE ENFORCEMENT THROUGH 2002.

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

SEC. 209. REPEAL OF IRS ALLOWANCE.

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

SEC. 210. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The Senate adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS AND THE SENATE

SEC. 301. RESTRUCTURING GOVERNMENT AND PROGRAM TERMINATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that to balance the Federal budget in a rational and reasonable manner requires an assessment of national priorities and the appropriate role of the Federal Government in meeting the challenges facing the United States in the 21st century.

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

(1) restructure Federal programs to meet identified national priorities in the most effective and efficient manner so that program dollars get to the intended purpose or recipient;

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

(3) seek to end significant duplication among Federal programs, which results in excessive administrative costs and ill serve the American people; and

(4) eliminate lower priority programs.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) section 8 of article I of the Constitution grants the Federal Government limited powers and the 10th amendment to the Constitution expressly provides that the powers not delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the States and the people;

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

(3) in attempting to solve every problem of society, the Federal Government is overburdening the

States and its citizens with cumbersome and intrusive laws, programs, regulations, and mandates; and

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

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

(1) Federal programs should be reviewed to determine whether they are an appropriate function of the Federal Government and whether they are more appropriately a responsibility of the States consistent with the 10th amendment to the Constitution;

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

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

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

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

(6) block grants should not be reduced to revenue sharing;

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

(8) the inclusion of Federal goals and principles in block grant programs may be appropriate, as well as essential data collection requirements for evaluation purposes.

SEC. 303. COMMERCIALIZATION OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) there are a number of functions being performed by the Federal Government that should not be performed by the Federal Government because they could be more conveniently and efficiently provided by the private sector;

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

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

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

(4)(A) the Federal Government's encroachment into the private sector is significant, often duplicative, inconsistent with free market principles, and costly for taxpayers;

(B) when the Federal Government monopolizes a service that could be provided by the private sector it usually costs taxpayers 30 percent more; and

(C) one-fourth of the work done by Federal employees competes with the private sector.

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

(1) Congress should better define privatization and how it can contribute to ''right sizing'' the Federal Government and at the same time achieve better service, more innovation, and significant deficit reduction;

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

ing legislative barriers, generically called ‘‘private sector lockouts’’;

(3) provisions of law that prohibit or ‘‘lockout’’ the private sector from competing for providing certain services should be examined and eliminated;

(4) the private sector from Main Street, Wall Street and Academia should be encouraged by the President and the Congress to bring forward their privatization best practices and proposals for privatization;

(5) the Head of each Federal agency and department and the Office of Management and Budget should designate senior level staff persons to develop and evaluate private sector privatization initiatives that should be included in the President’s budget;

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

(B) no expansions of programs under a department’s jurisdiction should be approved by the Office of Management and Budget unless the agency has achieved those privatization goals;

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

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

(8) Congress should evaluate privatization processes taking place in other countries to determine what lessons could be learned so that United States could develop a comprehensive privatization policy by the end of the next fiscal year.

SEC. 304. NONPARTISAN ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE CPI.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Congress intended to insulate certain government beneficiaries and taxpayers from the effects of inflation by indexing payments and tax brackets to the Consumer Price Index (CPI);

(2) approximately 30 percent of total Federal outlays and 45 percent of Federal revenues are indexed to reflect changes in the CPI; and

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

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

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

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

(2) the Commission should be appointed on a nonpartisan basis, and should be composed of experts in the fields of economics, statistics, or other related professions; and

(3) the Commission should report its recommendations to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and to Congress at the earliest possible date.

SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON A UNIFORM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

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

(1) Much effort has been devoted to strengthening Federal internal accounting controls in the past. Although progress has been made in recent years, there still exists no uniform Federal accounting system for Federal Government entities and institutions.

(2) As a result, Federal financial management continues to be seriously deficient, and Federal financial management and fiscal practices have failed to identify costs, failed to reflect the total liabilities of congressional actions, and failed to accurately re-

port the financial condition of the Federal Government.

(3) Current Federal accounting practices do not adequately report financial problems of the Federal Government or the full cost of programs and activities. The continued use of these practices undermines the Government's ability to provide credible and reliable financial data, encourages already widespread waste and inefficiency, and will not assist in achieving a balanced budget.

(4) Waste and inefficiency in Federal Government undermine the confidence of the American people in the Government and reduces the Federal Government's ability to address adequately vital public needs.

(5) To rebuild the accountability and credibility of the Federal Government, and restore public confidence in the Federal Government, a uniform Federal accounting system, that fully meets the accounting standards and reporting objectives for the Federal Government, must be immediately established so that all assets and liabilities, revenues and expenditures or expenses, and the full cost of programs and activities of the Federal Government can be consistently and accurately recorded, monitored, and uni-

formly reported throughout all government entities for control and management evaluation purposes.

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

(1) a uniform Federal accounting system should be established to consistently compile financial data across the Federal Government, and to make full disclosure of Federal financial data, including the full cost of Federal programs and activities, to the citizens, the Congress, the President, and agency management; and

(2) beginning with fiscal year 1997, the President should require the heads of agencies to—

(A) implement and maintain a uniform Federal accounting system; and

(B) provide financial statements;

in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis and established in accordance with proposed Federal accounting standards and interpretations recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board and other applicable law.

SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT 90 PERCENT OF THE BENEFITS OF ANY TAX CUTS MUST GO TO THE MIDDLE CLASS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the incomes of middle-class families have stagnated since the early 1980's, with family incomes growing more slowly between 1979 and 1989 than in any other business cycle since World War II; and

(2) according to the Department of the Treasury, in 1996, approximately 90 percent of American families will have incomes less than $100,000.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that if the 1996 Concurrent Budget Resolution includes any cut in taxes, approximately 90 percent of the benefits of these tax cuts must go to working families with incomes less than $100,000.

SEC. 307. BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON THE SOLVENCY OF MEDICARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Health Insurance for the Aged Act, which created the medicare program, was enacted on July 30, 1965, and, therefore, the medicare program will celebrate its 30-year anniversary on July 30, 1995;

(2) on April 3, 1995, the Trustees of medicare submitted their 1995 Annual Report on the Status of the medicare program to the Congress;

(3) the Trustees of medicare have concluded that ‘‘the medicare program is clearly unsustainable in its present form’’;

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

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

(6) the Trustees of medicare have recommended ‘‘legislation to reestablish the Quadrennial Advisory Council that will help lead to effective solutions to the problems of the program’’;

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

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

(9) the Public Trustees of medicare have concluded that ‘‘We had hoped for several years that comprehensive health reform would include meaningful medicare reforms. However, with the results of the last Congress, it is now clear that medicare reform needs to be addressed urgently as a distinct legislative initiative’’; and

(10) the Public Trustees of medicare ‘‘strongly recommend that the crisis presented by the financial condition of the medicare trust funds be urgently addressed on a comprehensive basis, including a review of the programs’s financing methods, benefit provisions, and delivery mechanisms.’’.

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

(1) a special bipartisan commission should be established immediately to make recommendations concerning the most appropriate response to the short-term solvency and long-term sustainability issues facing medicare;

(2) the commission should report to Congress its recommendations on the appropriate response to the short-term solvency of medicare by July 10, 1995, in order that the committees of jurisdiction may consider those recommendations in fashioning an appropriate congressional response; and

(3) the commission should report its recommendations to respond to the Public Trustees' call to make medicare's financial condition sustainable over the long term to Congress by February 1, 1996.

SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE SAVINGS.

It is the sense of the Senate that, in response to the reconciliation instructions in section 6 of this resolution, the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry should provide that no more than 20 percent of the savings be achieved in commodity programs.

SEC. 309. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING PROTECTION OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Today's children and the next generation are the prime beneficiaries of the benefits of attaining a balanced Federal budget. Without a balanced budget, today's children must bear the increasing

burden of the Federal debt. Continued deficit spending would doom future generations to slower economic growth and lower living standards.

(2) The health of children is essential to the future economic and social well-being of the Nation.

(3) Medicaid covers one in four children and one in three births. Nearly 60 percent of children covered by medicaid are from working families.

(4) While children represent one-half of all people eligible for medicaid, they account for less than 25 percent of medicaid expenditures.

(5) Medicaid provides a broad range of services essential for the health of a significant portion of the Nation's children with disabilities.

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

(1) the health care needs of low-income pregnant women and children should be a top priority;

(2) careful study must be made of the impact of medicaid reform proposals on children's health and on vital sources of care including children's hospitals and community and migrant health centers; and

(3) medicaid reform legislation which would allow greater State flexibility in the delivery of care

and in the control of the rate of growth in costs of the program should also encourage States to place a priority on coverage for pregnant women and children.

SEC. 310. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT LOBBYING EXPENSES SHOULD REMAIN NONDEDUCTIBLE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that ordinary Americans generally are not allowed to deduct the costs of communicating with their elected representatives.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that lobbying expenses should not be tax deductible.

SEC. 311. EXPATRIATE TAXES.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Congress should revise the Internal Revenue Code to ensure that very wealthy individuals are not able to reduce or avoid their United States income, estate, or gift tax liability by relinquishing their United States citizenship; and

(2) the increased revenues resulting from the revision should be used to reduce the deficit.

SCON 13 PCS——2

SCON 13 PCS——3

SCON 13 PCS——4

SCON 13 PCS——5

SCON 13 PCS——6

SCON 13 PCS——7