

Union Calendar No. 61

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 84

[Report No. 105-100]

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 18, 1997

Mr. KASICH, from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

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

1 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**
 2 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998.**

3 The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution
 4 on the budget for fiscal year 1998 is hereby established
 5 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years
 6 1999 through 2002 are hereby set forth.

7 **TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

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

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

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

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

15	Fiscal	year	1998:
16	\$1,198,979,000,000.		
17	Fiscal	year	1999:
18	\$1,241,859,000,000.		
19	Fiscal	year	2000:
20	\$1,285,559,000,000.		
21	Fiscal	year	2001:
22	\$1,343,591,000,000.		
23	Fiscal	year	2002:
24	\$1,407,564,000,000.		

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

4 Fiscal year 1998: -\$7,400,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1999: -\$11,083,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2000: -\$21,969,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2001: -\$22,821,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002: -\$19,871,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,386,875,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,439,798,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,486,311,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,520,242,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,551,563,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,371,848,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,424,002,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,468,748,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,500,854,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,516,024,000,000.

1 (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforce-
2 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits
3 are as follows:

4 Fiscal year 1998: \$172,869,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1999: \$182,143,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2000: \$183,189,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2001: \$157,263,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002: \$108,460,000,000.

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

11 Fiscal year 1998: \$5,593,500,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 1999: \$5,836,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2000: \$6,082,400,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2001: \$6,301,100,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2002: \$6,473,200,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 1998: \$33,829,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 1999: \$33,378,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2000: \$34,775,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2001: \$36,039,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2002: \$37,099,000,000.

1 (7) PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMIT-
2 MENTS.—The appropriate levels of new primary loan
3 guarantee commitments are as follows:

4 Fiscal year 1998: \$315,472,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1999: \$324,749,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2000: \$328,124,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2001: \$332,063,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002: \$335,141,000,000.

9 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

10 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
11 propriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays,
12 new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guaran-
13 tee commitments for fiscal years 1998 through 2002 for
14 each major functional category are:

15 (1) National Defense (050):

16 Fiscal year 1998:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$268,197,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$265,978,000,000.

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

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
22 mitments \$588,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 1999:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$270,784,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$265,771,000,000.

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

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments \$757,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$274,802,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$268,418,000,000.

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

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
11 mitments \$1,050,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2001:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$281,305,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$270,110,000,000.

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

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
18 mitments \$1,050,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2002:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$289,092,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$272,571,000,000.

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

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
25 mitments \$1,050,000,000.

1 (2) International Affairs (150):

2 Fiscal year 1998:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$15,909,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$14,558,000,000.

6 (C) New direct loan obligations,
7 \$1,966,000.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
9 mitments \$12,751,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 1999:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$14,918,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$14,569,000,000.

14 (C) New direct loan obligations,
15 \$2,021,000,000.

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
17 mitments \$13,093,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2000:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$15,782,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$14,981,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations,
23 \$2,077,000,000.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
25 mitments \$13,434,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2001:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$16,114,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$14,751,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations,
6 \$2,122,000,000.

7 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
8 mitments \$13,826,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$16,353,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$14,812,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,
14 \$2,178,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
16 mitments \$14,217,000,000.

17 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
18 (250):

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$16,237,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$16,882,000,000.

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

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
25 mitments \$0.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$16,203,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$16,528,000,000.

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

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
7 mitments \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2000:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$15,947,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$16,013,000,000.

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

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
14 mitments \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2001:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$15,800,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$15,862,000,000.

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

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
21 mitments \$0.

22 Fiscal year 2002:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$15,604,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$15,668,000,000.

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

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
3 mitments \$0.

4 (4) Energy (270):

5 Fiscal year 1998:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$3,123,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$2,247,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,050,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
12 mitments \$0.

13 Fiscal year 1999:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$3,469,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$2,446,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$1,078,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$3,186,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$2,293,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$1,109,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$2,939,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$2,048,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,141,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
12 mitments \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$2,846,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$1,867,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$1,174,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments \$0.

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

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$23,877,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$22,405,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$30,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$23,227,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$22,702,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$32,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
12 mitments \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$22,570,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$22,963,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$32,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$22,151,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$22,720,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$34,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$22,086,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$22,313,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$34,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
12 mitments \$0.

13 (6) Agriculture (350):

14 Fiscal year 1998:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$13,133,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$11,892,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$9,620,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
21 mitments \$6,365,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 1999:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$12,790,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$11,294,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$11,047,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments \$6,436,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$12,215,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$10,664,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$11,071,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
12 mitments \$6,509,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2001:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$10,978,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$9,494,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$10,960,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments, \$6,583,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$10,670,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$9,108,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$10,965,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments, \$6,660,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 1998:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$6,607,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, — \$920,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations,
11 \$4,739,000,000.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
13 mitments, \$245,500,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 1999:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$11,082,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$4,299,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$1,887,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
21 mitments, \$253,450,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$15,183,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$9,821,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$2,238,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments, \$255,200,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$16,078,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$12,133,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$2,574,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
12 mitments, \$257,989,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$16,678,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$12,541,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$2,680,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments, \$259,897,000,000.

21 (8) Transportation (400):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$46,402,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$40,933,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$155,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$46,556,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$41,256,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$135,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
12 mitments, \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$47,114,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$41,357,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$15,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$48,135,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$41,303,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$15,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$49,184,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$41,247,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$15,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
12 mitments, \$0.

13 (9) Community and Regional Development
14 (450):

15 Fiscal year 1998:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$8,768,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$10,387,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations,
20 \$2,867,000,000.

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
22 mitments, \$2,385,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 1999:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$8,489,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$10,902,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$2,943,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
5 mitments, \$2,406,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$7,810,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$10,986,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations,
11 \$3,020,000,000.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
13 mitments, \$2,429,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2001:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$7,764,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$11,350,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$3,098,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
21 mitments, \$2,452,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$7,790,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$8,429,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$3,180,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments, \$2,475,000,000.

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

7 Fiscal year 1998:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$60,020,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$56,062,000,000.

11 (C) New direct loan obligations,
12 \$12,328,000,000.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
14 mitments, \$20,665,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 1999:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$60,450,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$59,335,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations,
20 \$13,092,000,000.

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
22 mitments \$21,899,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2000:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$61,703,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$60,728,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$13,926,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
5 mitments \$23,263,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$62,959,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$61,931,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations,
11 \$14,701,000,000.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
13 mitments \$24,517,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$63,339,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$62,316,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$15,426,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
21 mitments \$25,676,000,000.

22 (11) Health (550):

23 Fiscal year 1998:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$137,799,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$137,767,000,000.

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

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments \$85,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$144,968,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$144,944,000,000.

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

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
11 mitments \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2000:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$154,068,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$153,947,000,000.

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

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
18 mitments \$0.

19 Fiscal year 2001:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$163,412,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$163,135,000,000.

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

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
25 mitments \$0.

1 Fiscal year 2002:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$172,171,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$171,727,000,000.

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

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
7 mitments \$0.

8 (12) Medicare (570):

9 Fiscal year 1998:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$210,620,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$201,764,000,000.

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

14 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
15 mitments \$0.

16 Fiscal year 1999:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$212,073,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$211,548,000,000.

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

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
22 mitments \$0.

23 Fiscal year 2000:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$225,540,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$225,537,000,000.

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

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$239,636,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$238,781,000,000.

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

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
11 mitments \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2002:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$251,548,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$250,769,000,000.

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

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
18 mitments \$0.

19 (13) Income Security (600):

20 Fiscal year 1998:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$239,032,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$247,758,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations,
25 \$45,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
2 mitments \$37,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1999:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$254,090,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$258,064,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations,
8 \$75,000,000.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
10 mitments \$37,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2000:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$269,566,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$268,161,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations,
16 \$110,000,000.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
18 mitments \$37,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2001:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$275,145,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$277,264,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations,
24 \$145,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
2 mitments \$37,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2002:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$286,945,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$285,239,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations,
8 \$170,000,000.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
10 mitments \$37,000,000.

11 (14) Social Security (650):

12 Fiscal year 1998:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$11,424,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$11,524,000,000.

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

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
18 mitments \$0.

19 Fiscal year 1999:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$12,060,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$12,196,000,000.

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

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
25 mitments \$0.

1 Fiscal year 2000:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$12,792,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$12,866,000,000.

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

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-

7 mitments \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2001:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$13,022,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$13,043,000,000.

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

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-

14 mitments \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2002:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 \$14,383,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$14,398,000,000.

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

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-

21 mitments \$0.

22 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

23 Fiscal year 1998:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$40,545,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$41,337,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$1,029,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
5 mitments \$27,096,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1999:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$41,466,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$41,700,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations,
11 \$1,068,000,000.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
13 mitments \$26,671,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2000:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$41,740,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$41,908,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$1,177,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
21 mitments \$26,202,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2001:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$42,093,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$42,215,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$1,249,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
4 mitments \$25,609,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$42,282,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$42,436,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,277,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
12 mitments \$25,129,000,000.

13 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

14 Fiscal year 1998:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$24,765,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$22,609,000,000.

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

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments \$0.

21 Fiscal year 1999:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$25,120,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,476,000,000.

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

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
2 mitments \$0.

3 Fiscal year 2000:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$24,178,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$25,240,000,000.

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

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
9 mitments \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2001:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$24,354,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$25,901,000,000.

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

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
16 mitments \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2002:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$24,883,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$24,879,000,000.

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

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
23 mitments \$0.

24 (17) General Government (800):

25 Fiscal year 1998:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$14,711,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$13,959,000,000.

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

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
6 mitments \$0.

7 Fiscal year 1999:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$14,444,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$14,363,000,000.

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

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
13 mitments \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2000:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$13,977,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$14,727,000,000.

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

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$13,675,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$14,131,000,000.

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

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
2 mitments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 2002:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$13,105,000,000.

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

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

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
9 mitments, \$0.

10 (18) Net Interest (900):

11 Fiscal year 1998:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$296,547,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$296,547,000,000.

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

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
17 mitments, \$0.

18 Fiscal year 1999:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$304,558,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$304,558,000,000.

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

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
24 mitments, \$0.

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$305,075,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$305,075,000,000.

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

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
6 mitments, \$0.

7 Fiscal year 2001:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$303,833,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$303,833,000,000.

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

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
13 mitments, \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$303,728,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$303,728,000,000.

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

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments, \$0.

21 (19) Allowances (920):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

24 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
2 mitments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 1999:

4 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

5 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

7 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
8 mitments, \$0.

9 Fiscal year 2000:

10 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

11 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
14 mitments \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2001:

16 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

17 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
20 mitments \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

23 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
2 mitments \$0.

3 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

4 Fiscal year 1998:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 - \$41,841,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, - \$41,841,000,000.

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

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
10 mitments \$0.

11 Fiscal year 1999:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 - \$36,949,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, - \$36,949,000,000.

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

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
17 mitments \$0.

18 Fiscal year 2000:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 - \$36,937,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, - \$36,937,000,000.

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

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
24 mitments \$0.

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 — \$39,151,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, — \$39,151,000,000.

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

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
6 mitments \$0.

7 Fiscal year 2002:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 — \$51,124,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, — \$51,124,000,000.

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

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-
13 mitments \$0.

14 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**
15 **INSTRUCTIONS**

16 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION.**

17 (a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to pro-
18 vide for two separate reconciliation bills: the first for enti-
19 tlement reforms and the second for tax relief. In the event
20 Senate procedures preclude the consideration of two sepa-
21 rate bills, this section would permit the consideration of
22 one omnibus reconciliation bill.

23 (b) SUBMISSIONS.—

24 (1) ENTITLEMENT REFORMS.—Not later than
25 June 12, 1997, the House committees named in sub-

1 section (c) shall submit their recommendations to
2 the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving
3 those recommendations, the House Committee on
4 the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation
5 bill carrying out all such recommendations without
6 any substantive revision.

7 (2) TAX RELIEF AND MISCELLANEOUS RE-
8 FORMS.—Not later than June 13, 1997, the House
9 committees named in subsection (d) shall submit
10 their recommendations to the House Committee on
11 the Budget. After receiving those recommendations,
12 the House Committee on the Budget shall report to
13 the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such
14 recommendations without any substantive revision.

15 (c) INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO ENTITLEMENT RE-
16 FORMS.—

17 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The House
18 Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in
19 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
20 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
21 that committee does not exceed: \$34,571,000,000 in
22 outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$37,008,000,000 in
23 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$211,443,000,000
24 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

1 (2) COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL
2 SERVICES.—The House Committee on Banking and
3 Financial Services shall report changes in laws with-
4 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such
5 that the total level of direct spending for that com-
6 mittee does not exceed: —\$8,435,000,000 in outlays
7 for fiscal year 1998, —\$5,091,000,000 in outlays
8 for fiscal year 2002, and —\$50,306,000,000 in out-
9 lays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

10 (3) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.—The House
11 Committee on Commerce shall report changes in
12 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
13 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
14 that committee does not exceed: \$393,533,000,000
15 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$506,791,000,000 in
16 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and
17 \$2,617,528,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998
18 through 2002.

19 (4) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
20 WORKFORCE.—The House Committee on Education
21 and the Workforce shall report changes in laws with-
22 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such
23 that the total level of direct spending for that com-
24 mittee does not exceed: \$17,222,000,000 in outlays
25 for fiscal year 1998, \$17,673,000,000 in outlays for

1 fiscal year 2002, and \$103,109,000,000 in outlays
2 in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

3 (5) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND
4 OVERSIGHT.—(A) The House Committee on Govern-
5 ment Reform and Oversight shall report changes in
6 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
7 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
8 that committee does not exceed: \$68,975,000,000 in
9 outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$81,896,000,000 in
10 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$443,061,000,000
11 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

12 (B) The House Committee on Government Re-
13 form and Oversight shall report changes in laws
14 within its jurisdiction that would reduce the deficit
15 by: \$0 in fiscal year 1998, \$621,000,000 in fiscal
16 year 2002, and \$1,829,000,000 in fiscal years 1998
17 through 2002.

18 (6) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND IN-
19 FRASTRUCTURE.—The House Committee on Trans-
20 portation and Infrastructure shall report changes in
21 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
22 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
23 that committee does not exceed: \$18,087,000,000 in
24 outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$17,283,000,000 in

1 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$106,615,000,000
2 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

3 (7) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The
4 House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report
5 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide
6 direct spending such that the total level of direct
7 spending for that committee does not exceed:
8 \$22,444,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998,
9 \$24,563,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and
10 \$139,134,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998
11 through 2002.

12 (8) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A)
13 The House Committee on Ways and Means shall re-
14 port changes in laws within its jurisdiction such that
15 the total level of direct spending for that committee
16 does not exceed: \$397,546,000,000 in outlays for
17 fiscal year 1998, \$506,442,000,000 in outlays for
18 fiscal year 2002, and \$2,621,578,000,000 in outlays
19 in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

20 (B) The House Committee on Ways and Means
21 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
22 such that the total level of revenues for that commit-
23 tee is not less than: \$1,176,253,000,000 in revenues
24 for fiscal year 1998, \$1,386,546,000,000 in revenues

1 for fiscal year 2002, and \$7,517,939,000,000 in rev-
2 enues in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

3 (d) INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO TAX RELIEF AND
4 MISCELLANEOUS REFORMS.—

5 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The House
6 Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in
7 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
8 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
9 that committee does not exceed: \$34,571,000,000 in
10 outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$37,008,000,000 in
11 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$211,443,000,000
12 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

13 (2) COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL
14 SERVICES.—The House Committee on Banking and
15 Financial Services shall report changes in laws with-
16 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such
17 that the total level of direct spending for that com-
18 mittee does not exceed: —\$8,435,000,000 in outlays
19 for fiscal year 1998, —\$5,091,000,000 in outlays
20 for fiscal year 2002, and —\$50,306,000,000 in out-
21 lays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

22 (3) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.—The House
23 Committee on Commerce shall report changes in
24 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
25 ing such that the total level of direct spending for

1 that committee does not exceed: \$393,533,000,000
2 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$506,791,000,000 in
3 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and
4 \$2,617,528,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998
5 through 2002.

6 (4) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
7 WORKFORCE.—The House Committee on Education
8 and the Workforce shall report changes in laws with-
9 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such
10 that the total level of direct spending for that com-
11 mittee does not exceed: \$17,222,000,000 in outlays
12 for fiscal year 1998, \$17,673,000,000 in outlays for
13 fiscal year 2002, and \$103,109,000,000 in outlays
14 in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

15 (5) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND
16 OVERSIGHT.—(A) The House Committee on Govern-
17 ment Reform and Oversight shall report changes in
18 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
19 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
20 that committee does not exceed: \$68,975,000,000 in
21 outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$81,896,000,000 in
22 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$443,061,000,000
23 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

24 (B) The House Committee on Government Re-
25 form and Oversight shall report changes in laws

1 within its jurisdiction that would reduce the deficit
2 by: \$0 in fiscal year 1998, \$621,000,000 in outlays
3 for fiscal year 2002, and \$1,829,000,000 in fiscal
4 years 1998 through 2002.

5 (6) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND IN-
6 FRASTRUCTURE.—The House Committee on Trans-
7 portation and Infrastructure shall report changes in
8 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
9 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
10 that committee does not exceed: \$18,087,000,000 in
11 outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$17,283,000,000 in
12 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$106,615,000,000
13 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

14 (7) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The
15 House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report
16 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide
17 direct spending such that the total level of direct
18 spending for that committee does not exceed:
19 \$22,444,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998,
20 \$24,563,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and
21 \$139,134,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998
22 through 2002.

23 (8) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A)
24 The House Committee on Ways and Means shall re-
25 port changes in laws within its jurisdiction such that

1 the total level of direct spending for that committee
2 does not exceed: \$397,546,000,000 in outlays for
3 fiscal year 1998, \$506,442,000,000 in outlays for
4 fiscal year 2002, and \$2,621,578,000,000 in outlays
5 in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

6 (B) The House Committee on Ways and Means
7 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
8 such that the total level of revenues for that commit-
9 tee is not less than: \$1,168,853,000,000 in revenues
10 for fiscal year 1998, \$1,366,046,000,000 in revenues
11 for fiscal year 2002, and \$7,432,939,000,000 in rev-
12 enues in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

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

17 (f) CHILDREN’S HEALTH INITIATIVE.—If the Com-
18 mittees on Commerce and Ways and Means report rec-
19 ommendations pursuant to their reconciliation instruc-
20 tions that, combined, provide an initiative for children’s
21 health that would increase the deficit by more than \$2.3
22 billion for fiscal year 1998, by more than \$3.9 billion for
23 fiscal year 2002, and by more than \$16 billion for the
24 period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002, the committees
25 shall be deemed to not have complied with their reconcili-

1 ation instructions pursuant to section 310(d) of the Con-
2 gressional Budget Act of 1974.

3 **TITLE III—BUDGET** 4 **ENFORCEMENT**

5 **SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SURFACE** 6 **TRANSPORTATION.**

7 (a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to ad-
8 just the appropriate budgetary levels to accommodate leg-
9 islation increasing spending from the highway trust fund
10 on surface transportation and highway safety above the
11 levels assumed in this resolution if such legislation is defi-
12 cit neutral.

13 (b) **DEFICIT NEUTRALITY REQUIREMENT.**—(1) In
14 order to receive the adjustments specified in subsection
15 (c), a bill reported by the Committee on Transportation
16 and Infrastructure that provides new budget authority
17 above the levels assumed in this resolution for programs
18 authorized out of the highway trust fund must be deficit
19 neutral.

20 (2) A deficit-neutral bill must meet the following con-
21 ditions:

22 (A) The amount of new budget authority pro-
23 vided for programs authorized out of the highway
24 trust fund must be in excess of \$25.949 billion in
25 new budget authority for fiscal year 1998, \$25.464

1 billion in new budget authority for fiscal year 2002,
2 and \$127.973 billion in new budget authority for the
3 period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

4 (B) The outlays estimated to flow from the ex-
5 cess new budget authority set forth in subparagraph
6 (A) must be offset for fiscal year 1998, fiscal year
7 2002, and for the period of fiscal years 1998
8 through 2002. For the sole purpose of estimating
9 the amount of outlays flowing from excess new
10 budget authority under this section, it shall be as-
11 sumed that such excess new budget authority would
12 have an obligation limitation sufficient to accommo-
13 date that new budget authority.

14 (C) The outlays estimated to flow from the ex-
15 cess new budget authority must be offset by (i)
16 other direct spending or revenue provisions within
17 that transportation bill, (ii) the net reduction in
18 other direct spending and revenue legislation that is
19 enacted during this Congress after the date of adop-
20 tion of this resolution and before such transportation
21 bill is reported (in excess of the levels assumed in
22 this resolution), or (iii) a combination of the offsets
23 specified in clauses (i) and (ii).

24 (D) As used in this section, the term "direct
25 spending" has the meaning given to such term in

1 section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
2 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

3 (c) REVISED LEVELS.—(1) When the Committee on
4 Transportation and Infrastructure reports a bill (or when
5 a conference report thereon is filed) meeting the condi-
6 tions set forth in subsection (b)(2), the chairman of the
7 Committee on the Budget shall increase the allocation of
8 new budget authority to that committee by the amount
9 of new budget authority provided in that bill (and that
10 is above the levels set forth in subsection (b)(2)(A)) for
11 programs authorized out of the highway trust fund.

12 (2) After the enactment of the transportation bill de-
13 scribed in paragraph (1) and upon the reporting of a gen-
14 eral, supplemental or continuing resolution making appro-
15 priations by the Committee on Appropriations (or upon
16 the filing of a conference report thereon) establishing an
17 obligation limitation above the levels specified in sub-
18 section (b)(2)(A) (at a level sufficient to obligate some or
19 all of the budget authority specified in paragraph (1)), the
20 chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall increase
21 the allocation and aggregate levels of outlays to that com-
22 mittee for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 by the appropriate
23 amount.

24 (d) REVISIONS.—Allocations and aggregates revised
25 pursuant to this section shall be considered for purposes

1 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations
2 and aggregates contained in this resolution.

3 (e) REVERSALS.—If any legislation referred to in this
4 section is not enacted into law, then the chairman of the
5 House Committee on the Budget shall, as soon as prac-
6 ticable, reverse adjustments made under this section for
7 such legislation and have such adjustments published in
8 the Congressional Record.

9 (f) DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—For
10 the purposes of this section, budgetary levels shall be de-
11 termined on the basis of estimates made by the House
12 Committee on the Budget.

13 (g) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term
14 “highway trust fund” refers to the following budget ac-
15 counts (or any successor accounts):

16 (1) 69-8083-0-7-401 (Federal-Aid Highways).

17 (2) 69-8191-0-7-401 (Mass Transit Capital
18 Fund).

19 (3) 69-8350-0-7-401 (Mass Transit Formula
20 Grants).

21 (4) 69-8016-0-7-401 (National Highway Traf-
22 fic Safety Administration-Operations and Research).

23 (5) 69-8020-0-7-401 (Highway Traffic Safety
24 Grants).

1 (6) 69-8048-0-7-401 (National Motor Carrier
2 Safety Program).

3 **SEC. 302. SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.**

4 (a) BUDGETARY TREATMENT.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of any con-
6 current resolution on the budget and the Congres-
7 sional Budget Act of 1974, no amounts realized
8 from the sale of an asset shall be scored with respect
9 to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues
10 if such sale would cause an increase in the deficit as
11 calculated pursuant to paragraph (2).

12 (2) CALCULATION OF NET PRESENT VALUE.—

13 The deficit estimate of an asset sale shall be the net
14 present value of the cash flow from—

15 (A) proceeds from the asset sale;

16 (B) future receipts that would be expected
17 from continued ownership of the asset by the
18 Government; and

19 (C) expected future spending by the Gov-
20 ernment at a level necessary to continue to op-
21 erate and maintain the asset to generate the re-
22 ceipts estimated pursuant to subparagraph (B).

23 (b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the
24 term “sale of an asset” shall have the same meaning as

1 under section 250(c)(21) of the Balanced Budget and
2 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

3 (c) TREATMENT OF LOAN ASSETS.—For the pur-
4 poses of this section, the sale of loan assets or the prepay-
5 ment of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Fed-
6 eral Credit Reform Act of 1990.

7 (d) DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—For
8 the purposes of this section, budgetary levels shall be de-
9 termined on the basis of estimates made by the House
10 Committee on the Budget.

11 **SEC. 303. ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVE FUND.**

12 (a) COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS.—In the House, after
13 the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on
14 Transportation and Infrastructure report a bill (or a con-
15 ference report thereon is filed) to reform the Superfund
16 program to facilitate the cleanup of hazardous waste sites,
17 the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall sub-
18 mit revised allocations and budget aggregates to carry out
19 this section by an amount not to exceed the excess subject
20 to the limitation. These revisions shall be considered for
21 purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the
22 allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

23 (b) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments made under this
24 section shall not exceed:

1 (1) \$200 million in budget authority for fiscal
2 year 1998 and the estimated outlays flowing there-
3 from.

4 (2) \$200 million in budget authority for fiscal
5 year 2002 and the estimated outlays flowing there-
6 from.

7 (3) \$1 billion in budget authority for the period
8 of fiscal years 1998 through 2002 and the estimated
9 outlays flowing therefrom.

10 (c) READJUSTMENTS.—In the House, any adjust-
11 ments made under this section for any appropriation
12 measure may be readjusted if that measure is not enacted
13 into law.

14 **SEC. 304. SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR LAND ACQUI-
15 SITIONS AND EXCHANGES.**

16 (a) ALLOCATION BY CHAIRMAN.—In the House, upon
17 the reporting of a bill by the Committee on Appropriations
18 (or upon the filing of a conference report thereon) provid-
19 ing \$700 million in budget authority for fiscal year 1998
20 for Federal land acquisitions and to finalize priority Fed-
21 eral land exchanges, the chairman of the Committee on
22 the Budget shall allocate that amount of budget authority
23 and the corresponding amount of outlays.

24 (b) TREATMENT OF ALLOCATIONS IN THE HOUSE.—
25 In the House, for purposes of the Congressional Budget

1 Act of 1974, allocations made under subsection (a) shall
2 be deemed to be made pursuant to section 602(a)(1) of
3 that Act and shall be deemed to be a separate suballoca-
4 tion for purposes of the application of section 302(f) of
5 that Act as modified by section 602(c) of that Act.

6 **TITLE IV—SENSE OF CONGRESS** 7 **PROVISIONS**

8 **SEC. 401. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON BASELINES.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that:

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

12 (2) Under baseline assumptions, spending auto-
13 matically rises with inflation even if such increases
14 are not mandated under existing law.

15 (3) Baseline budgeting is inherently biased
16 against policies that would reduce the projected
17 growth in spending because such policies are por-
18 trayed as spending reductions from an increasing
19 baseline.

20 (4) The baseline concept has encouraged Con-
21 gress to abdicate its constitutional obligation to con-
22 trol the public purse for those programs which are
23 automatically funded.

24 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
25 gress that baseline budgeting should be replaced with a

1 budgetary model that requires justification of aggregate
2 funding levels and maximizes congressional and executive
3 accountability for Federal spending.

4 **SEC. 402. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON REPAYMENT OF THE**
5 **FEDERAL DEBT.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that:

7 (1) The Congress and the President have a
8 basic moral and ethical responsibility to future gen-
9 erations to repay the Federal debt, including the
10 money borrowed from the Social Security Trust
11 Fund.

12 (2) The Congress and the President should
13 enact a law which creates a regimen for paying off
14 the Federal debt within 30 years.

15 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PRESIDENT'S
16 SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress
17 that:

18 (1) The President's annual budget submission
19 to Congress should include a plan for repayment of
20 Federal debt beyond the year 2002, including the
21 money borrowed from the Social Security Trust
22 Fund.

23 (2) The plan should specifically explain how the
24 President would cap spending growth at a level one

1 percentage point lower than projected growth in rev-
2 enues.

3 (3) If spending growth were held to a level one
4 percentage point lower than projected growth in rev-
5 enues, then the Federal debt could be repaid within
6 30 years.

7 **SEC. 403. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMMISSION ON LONG-**
8 **TERM BUDGETARY PROBLEMS.**

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

10 (1) achieving a balanced budget by fiscal year
11 2002 is only the first step necessary to restore our
12 Nation's economic prosperity;

13 (2) the imminent retirement of the baby-boom
14 generation will greatly increase the demand for gov-
15 ernment services;

16 (3) this burden will be borne by a relatively
17 smaller work force resulting in an unprecedented
18 intergenerational transfer of financial resources;

19 (4) the rising demand for retirement and medi-
20 cal benefits will quickly jeopardize the solvency of
21 the medicare, social security, and Federal retirement
22 trust funds; and

23 (5) the Congressional Budget Office has esti-
24 mated that marginal tax rates would have to in-
25 crease by 50 percent over the next 5 years to cover

1 the long-term projected costs of retirement and
2 health benefits.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
4 gress that legislation should be enacted to create a com-
5 mission to assess long-term budgetary problems, their im-
6 plications for both the baby-boom generation and tomor-
7 row's workforce, and make such recommendations as it
8 deems appropriate to ensure our Nation's future prosper-
9 ity.

10 **SEC. 404. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CORPORATE WELFARE.**

11 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that the func-
12 tional levels and aggregates in this budget resolution as-
13 sume that—

14 (1) the Federal Government supports profit-
15 making enterprises and industries through billions of
16 dollars in payments, benefits, and programs;

17 (2) many of these subsidies do not serve a clear
18 and compelling public interest;

19 (3) corporate subsidies frequently provide un-
20 fair competitive advantages to certain industries and
21 industry segments; and

22 (4) at a time when millions of Americans are
23 being asked to sacrifice in order to balance the
24 budget, the corporate sector should bear its share of
25 the burden.

1 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
2 gress that legislation should be enacted to—

3 (1) eliminate the most egregious corporate sub-
4 sidies; and

5 (2) create a commission to recommend the
6 elimination of Federal payments, benefits, and pro-
7 grams which predominantly benefit a particular in-
8 dustry or segment of an industry, rather than pro-
9 vide a clear and compelling public benefit, and in-
10 clude a fast-track process for the consideration of
11 those recommendations.

12 **SEC. 405. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FAMILY VIOLENCE OP-**
13 **TION CLARIFYING AMENDMENT.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that:

15 (1) Domestic violence is the leading cause of
16 physical injury to women. The Department of Jus-
17 tice estimates that over 1,000,000 violent crimes
18 against women are committed by intimate partners
19 annually.

20 (2) Domestic violence dramatically affects the
21 victim's ability to participate in the workforce. A
22 University of Minnesota survey reported that one
23 quarter of battered women surveyed had lost a job
24 partly because of being abused and that over half of

1 these women had been harassed by their abuser at
2 work.

3 (3) Domestic violence is often intensified as
4 women seek to gain economic independence through
5 attending school or training programs. Batterers
6 have been reported to prevent women from attending
7 these programs or sabotage their efforts at self-im-
8 provement.

9 (4) Nationwide surveys of service providers pre-
10 pared by the Taylor Institute of Chicago, Illinois,
11 document, for the first time, the interrelationship
12 between domestic violence and welfare by showing
13 that from 34 percent to 65 percent of AFDC recipi-
14 ents are current or past victims of domestic violence.

15 (5) Over half of the women surveyed stayed
16 with their batterers because they lacked the re-
17 sources to support themselves and their children.
18 The surveys also found that the availability of eco-
19 nomic support is a critical factor in poor women's
20 ability to leave abusive situations that threaten them
21 and their children.

22 (6) The restructuring of the welfare programs
23 may impact the availability of the economic support
24 and the safety net necessary to enable poor women

1 to flee abuse without risking homelessness and star-
2 vation for their families.

3 (7) In recognition of this finding, the House
4 Committee on the Budget unanimously passed a
5 sense of Congress amendment on domestic violence
6 and Federal assistance to the fiscal year 1997 budg-
7 et resolution. Subsequently, Congress passed the
8 family violence option amendment to last year's wel-
9 fare reform reconciliation bill.

10 (8) The family violence option gives States the
11 flexibility to grant temporary waivers from time lim-
12 its and work requirements for domestic violence vic-
13 tims who would suffer extreme hardship from the
14 application of these provisions. These waivers were
15 not intended to be included as part of the permanent
16 20 percent hardship exemption.

17 (9) The Department of Health and Human
18 Services has been slow to issue regulations regarding
19 this provision. As a result, States are hesitant to
20 fully implement the family violence option fearing it
21 will interfere with the 20 percent hardship exemp-
22 tion.

23 (10) Currently 15 States have opted to include
24 the family violence option in their welfare plans, and

1 13 other States have included some type of domestic
2 violence provisions in their plans.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
4 gress that—

5 (1) States should not be subject to any numeri-
6 cal limits in granting domestic violence good cause
7 waivers to individuals receiving assistance for all re-
8 quirements where compliance with such require-
9 ments would make it more difficult for individuals
10 receiving assistance to escape domestic violence; and

11 (2) any individuals granted a domestic violence
12 good cause waiver by States should not be included
13 in the States' 20 percent hardship exemption.



3 9088 01761 0114

Union Calendar No. 61

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 84

[Report No. 105-100]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

MAY 18, 1997

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed