

Gilman	Lowery (CA)	Roukema
Gingrich	Machtley	Santorum
Goodling	Marlenee	Saxton
Goss	Martin	Schaefer
Gradison	McCandless	Schiff
Grandy	McCollum	Schulze
Green	McDade	Sensenbrenner
Gunderson	McEwen	Shaw
Hammerschmidt	McGrath	Shays
Hancock	McMillan (NC)	Shuster
Hansen	Meyers	Skeen
Hastert	Michel	Smith (NJ)
Hefley	Miller (OH)	Smith (OR)
Henry	Miller (WA)	Smith (TX)
Herger	Molinari	Snowe
Hobson	Moorhead	Solomon
Holloway	Morella	Spence
Hopkins	Myers	Stearns
Horton	Nichols	Stump
Houghton	Nussle	Sundquist
Hubbard	Oxley	Taylor (NC)
Hunter	Paxon	Thomas (CA)
Inhofe	Petri	Thomas (WY)
Ireland	Porter	Upton
James	Pursell	Vander Jagt
Johnson (CT)	Ramstad	Vucanovich
Johnson (TX)	Ravenel	Walker
Kasich	Regula	Walsh
Klug	Rhodes	Weber
Kolbe	Ridge	Weldon
Kyl	Riggs	Wolf
Lagomarsino	Rinaldo	Wylie
Leach	Ritter	Young (AK)
Lent	Roberts	Young (FL)
Lewis (CA)	Rogers	Zeliff
Lewis (FL)	Rohrbacher	Zimmer
Lightfoot	Ros-Lehtinen	
Livingston	Roth	

NOT VOTING—21

Anthony	Dwyer	McCrery
AuCoin	Dymally	Morrison
Boxer	Geren	Oakar
Broomfield	Hatcher	Packard
Campbell (CA)	Hyde	Quillen
Collins (IL)	Jones (GA)	Waters
Conyers	Levine (CA)	Wolpe

So the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

58.10 BUDGET FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT, FY 1993

Mr. PANETTA, pursuant to House Resolution 463, called up the following conference report (Rept. No. 102-529):

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 287) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

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

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

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993.**

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1993, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (as amended by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990).

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

- Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1993.
- Sec. 2. Recommended levels and amounts.

- Sec. 3. Debt increase as a measure of deficit.
- Sec. 4. Display of Federal Retirement Trust Fund balances.
- Sec. 5. Social security.
- Sec. 6. Major functional categories.
- Sec. 7. Health care costs.
- Sec. 8. Sale of Government assets.
- Sec. 9. Deficit-neutral reserve fund in the Senate for family and economic security initiatives in accordance with provisions of the summit agreement.
- Sec. 10. Maximum deficit amount and aggregate points of order in the Senate.
- Sec. 11. Clarification of the application of section 311(b) of the Congressional Budget Act in the House.
- Sec. 12. Social security fire wall point of order in the Senate.
- Sec. 13. Study of United States Government assistance to recipients by income category.
- Sec. 14. Sense of the Senate regarding balanced budget amendment.
- Sec. 15. Program budget evaluation.
- Sec. 16. Sense of the Senate regarding increasing productivity.
- Sec. 17. Sense of the Congress on WIC.
- Sec. 18. Defense industry conversion.
- Sec. 19. Budget authority-outlay ratio.

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

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997:

(1)(A) FEDERAL REVENUES (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).—(i) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1993:	\$845,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$911,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$968,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$1,017,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$1,070,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1993:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$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 1993:	\$85,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$91,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$96,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$102,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$109,200,000,000.

(B) FEDERAL REVENUES.—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 1993:	\$760,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$820,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$871,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$914,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$961,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1993:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$0.

(2)(A) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—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 resolu-

tion, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1993:	\$1,264,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$1,269,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$1,309,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$1,375,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$1,468,700,000,000.

(B) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—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 1993:	\$1,175,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$1,191,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$1,222,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$1,277,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$1,361,500,000,000.

(3)(A) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—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 1993:	\$1,238,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$1,255,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$1,257,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$1,304,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$1,416,100,000,000.

(B) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—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 1993:	\$1,169,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$1,177,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$1,171,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$1,209,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$1,310,100,000,000.

(4)(A) DEFICITS.—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 1993:	\$393,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$343,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$289,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$287,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$345,700,000,000.

(B) DEFICITS.—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 1993:	\$409,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$357,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$300,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$294,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$348,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1993:	\$4,461,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$4,860,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$5,209,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$5,553,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$5,952,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1993:	\$19,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$19,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$19,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$19,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$19,700,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1993:	\$115,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1994:	\$116,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:	\$118,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$121,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$124,200,000,000.

(8) SECONDARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS.—The appropriate levels of new secondary loan guarantee commitments are as follows:

Fiscal year 1993: \$77,200,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1994: \$79,700,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1995: \$82,400,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1996: \$85,200,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1997: \$88,100,000,000.

**SEC. 3. DEBT INCREASE AS A MEASURE OF DEFICIT.**

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

Fiscal year 1993: \$444,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1994: \$399,300,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1995: \$348,900,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1996: \$344,200,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1997: \$399,300,000,000.

**SEC. 4. DISPLAY OF FEDERAL RETIREMENT TRUST FUND BALANCES.**

The balances of the Federal retirement trust funds are as follows:

Fiscal year 1993: \$966,300,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1994: \$1,091,100,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1995: \$1,226,100,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1996: \$1,370,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1997: \$1,523,300,000,000.

**SEC. 5. 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 1993: \$328,100,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1994: \$350,300,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1995: \$371,800,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1996: \$395,300,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1997: \$419,500,000,000.

(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 1993: \$260,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1994: \$271,600,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1995: \$282,900,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1996: \$294,500,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 1997: \$306,000,000,000.

**SEC. 6. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, new primary loan guarantee commitments, and new secondary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1993 through 1997 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 1993:

(A) New budget authority, \$277,400,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$289,100,000,000.  
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,400,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$283,000,000,000.  
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,400,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$280,600,000,000.  
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,400,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$282,100,000,000.  
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,400,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$282,100,000,000.  
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,400,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$281,700,000,000.

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 1993:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,600,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,200,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$10,400,000,000.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,700,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$10,400,000,000.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,900,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,100,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$10,400,000,000.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,600,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,200,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$10,400,000,000.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,600,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,300,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$10,400,000,000.

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

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

Fiscal year 1993:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,100,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$16,200,000,000.

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,500,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,000,000,000.

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,100,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,700,000,000.

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,600,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$18,300,000,000.

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

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

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 1993:

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

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

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

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

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

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

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

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

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

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

(B) Outlays, \$4,700,000,000.

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 1993:

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

(B) Outlays, \$20,800,000,000.

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

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

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

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

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

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

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

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

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

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

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

(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

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





- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

- (A) New budget authority, \$12,800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$13,200,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

- (A) New budget authority, \$13,400,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$13,200,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

- (A) New budget authority, \$14,100,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$13,700,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(18-1.) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1993:

- (A) New budget authority, \$242,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$241,900,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

- (A) New budget authority, \$263,700,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$263,800,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

- (A) New budget authority, \$283,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$283,200,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

- (A) New budget authority, \$304,600,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$304,600,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

- (A) New budget authority, \$329,500,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$329,500,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(18-2.) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1993:

- (A) New budget authority, \$252,600,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$252,500,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

- (A) New budget authority, \$275,100,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$275,200,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

- (A) New budget authority, \$295,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$295,300,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

- (A) New budget authority, \$317,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$317,300,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

- (A) New budget authority, \$342,500,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$342,500,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

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

Fiscal year 1993: \$315,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1994: \$340,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1995: \$360,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1996: \$381,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$405,500,000,000.

(20) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 1993:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$4,100,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$4,800,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$11,600,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$12,400,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$14,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$18,100,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$11,800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$11,700,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$7,900,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$1,900,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(21-1.) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1993:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$33,400,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$33,400,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$32,600,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$32,600,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$33,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$33,200,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$33,400,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$33,400,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$34,500,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$34,500,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(21-2.) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1993:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$31,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$31,000,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1994:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$30,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$30,200,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1995:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$30,700,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$30,700,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1996:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$30,800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$30,800,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$31,800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$31,800,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

#### SEC. 7. HEALTH CARE COSTS.

It is the sense of the Congress that measures to control the growth of health care costs should be included by the committees of jurisdiction in any comprehensive health care package that they report.

#### SEC. 8. SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.

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

(1) from time to time the United States Government should sell assets; and

(2) the amounts realized from such asset sales will not recur on an annual basis and do not reduce the demand for credit.

(b) BUDGETARY TREATMENT.—For purposes of points of order under sections 302, 310, 311, 601(b), 602, 604, and 605 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the amounts realized from sales of assets (other than loan assets) shall not be scored with respect to the level of budget au-

thority, outlays, or revenues under those sections.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) 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 (as amended by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990); and

(2) the term shall not include asset sales mandated by law before September 18, 1987, and routine, ongoing asset sales at levels consistent with agency operations in fiscal year 1986.

**SEC. 9. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE FOR FAMILY AND ECONOMIC SECURITY INITIATIVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF THE SUMMIT AGREEMENT.**

(a) INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND TO PROVIDE FOR SERVICES TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND STRENGTHEN FAMILIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Budget authority and outlays may be allocated to a committee or committees for legislation that increases funding to improve the health and nutrition of children and to provide for services to protect children and strengthen families within such 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) in this resolution for fiscal year 1993, and will not increase the total deficit for the period of fiscal years 1993 through 1997.

(2) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to paragraph (1), 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. Such 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.

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

(b) ECONOMIC GROWTH INITIATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Budget authority and outlays may be allocated to a committee or committees for legislation that increases funding for economic recovery or growth initiatives, including unemployment compensation or other, related programs within such 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) in this resolution for fiscal year 1993, and will not increase the total deficit for the period of fiscal years 1993 through 1997.

(2) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to paragraph (1), 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. Such 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.

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

(c) CONTINUING IMPROVEMENTS IN ONGOING HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS AND PHASING-IN OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR ALL AMERICANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Budget authority and outlays may be allocated to a committee or committees for legislation that increases funding to make continuing improvements in ongoing health care programs or to begin phasing-in health insurance coverage for all Americans within such 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) in this resolution for fiscal year 1993, and will not increase the total deficit for the period of fiscal years 1993 through 1997.

(2) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to paragraph (1), 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. Such 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.

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

(d) INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS AT THE EARLY CHILDHOOD, ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, OR HIGHER EDUCATION LEVELS, OR TO INVEST IN AMERICA'S CHILDREN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Budget authority and outlays may be allocated to a committee or committees for direct spending legislation that increases funding to improve educational opportunities for individuals at the early childhood, elementary, secondary, or higher education levels, or to invest in America's children within such 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) in this resolution for fiscal year 1993, and will not increase the total deficit for the period of fiscal years 1993 through 1997.

(2) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to paragraph (1), 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. Such 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.

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

(e) INITIATIVES TO MITIGATE AIRPORT NOISE, TO IMPROVE AIRPORT SAFETY, OR TO EXPAND AIRPORT CAPACITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Budget authority and outlays may be allocated to a committee or committees for direct spending legislation that increases funding to mitigate airport noise, to improve airport safety, or to expand airport capacity within such 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) in this resolution for fiscal year 1993, and will not increase the total deficit for the period of fiscal years 1993 through 1997.

(2) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to paragraph (1), 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. Such 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.

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

**SEC. 10. MAXIMUM DEFICIT AMOUNT AND AGGREGATE POINTS OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.**

Notwithstanding any other rule of the Senate, for those years in which this concurrent resolution is in effect and not superseded by adoption of a subsequent concurrent resolution on the budget, in the Senate, sections 311(a) and 605 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not apply to any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that—

(1) would, if introduced as a bill or resolution, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations;

(2) would not cause the appropriate allocation of new budget authority or outlays made pursuant to section 602(a) to be exceeded;

(3) would not cause the appropriate sub-allocation (or suballocations), if any, of

new budget authority or outlays made pursuant to section 602(b) to be exceeded;

(4) would not cause the appropriate level of social security outlays to be exceeded;

(5) would not cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level of total revenues; and

(6) would not cause social security revenues to be less than the appropriate level of social security revenues.

**SEC. 11. CLARIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION OF SECTION 311(b) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT IN THE HOUSE.**

For fiscal years 1992 through 1995, the reference in section 311(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the appropriate allocation under section 302(a) shall be considered to be a reference to the appropriate allocation for the fiscal year concerned under section 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

**SEC. 12. SOCIAL SECURITY FIRE WALL POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.**

(a) ACCOUNTING TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, for the purpose of allocations and points of order under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the levels of Social Security outlays and revenues for this resolution shall be the current services levels.

(b) APPLICATION OF SECTION 301(i).—Notwithstanding any other rule of the Senate, in the Senate, the point of order established under section 301(i) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall apply to any concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year (as reported and as amended), amendments thereto, or any conference report thereon.

**SEC. 13. STUDY OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO RECIPIENTS BY INCOME CATEGORY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Director of the Congressional Budget Office (with the assistance of the Joint Committee on Taxation) should, to the extent feasible, each prepare a study, by major program or expenditure, of the dollar value of United States Government assistance under current law and regulations to recipients by income category for the most recent year for which data are available.

(b) DEFINITION.—The term "United States Government assistance" means any payment, including payments-in-kind, loans, and tax expenditures (as defined in section 3(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), made by the United States Government directly, indirectly, or through payment to another on the individual's or person's behalf.

**SEC. 14. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT.**

It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate should, on or before July 2, 1992, vote on a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to a Federal balanced budget, and requiring the President of the United States to annually submit a balanced budget, provided that the amendment proposed in such joint resolution shall be drafted or amended so as not to exacerbate any economic recession.

**SEC. 15. PROGRAM BUDGET EVALUATION.**

It is the Sense of the Senate that prior to the commencement of the One Hundred Fourth Congress, each authorizing committee of the Senate should conduct a comprehensive reexamination and evaluation of existing programs under its jurisdiction which result in the expenditure of Federal dollars, and report its findings to the Senate. Such committee reports should consider the following matters—

(1) an identification of the objectives intended for the program and the problem it was intended to address;

(2) an identification of any trends, developments, and emerging conditions which are likely to affect the future nature and extent of the problems or needs which the program is intended to address;

(3) an identification of any other program having potentially conflicting or duplicative objectives;

(4) a statement of the number and types of beneficiaries or persons served by the program;

(5) an assessment of the effectiveness of the program and the degrees to which the original objectives of the program or group of programs have been achieved;

(6) an assessment of the cost effectiveness of the program;

(7) an assessment of the relative merits of alternative methods which could be considered to achieve the purposes of the program.

**SEC. 16. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY.**

(a) FINDING.—The Senate finds that—

(1) failure to meet the challenge of international economic competitiveness would seriously jeopardize our national security, standard of living, and quality of life in the coming decades; and

(2) increased productivity is the key to meeting the challenge and regaining the competitive edge the United States economy enjoyed in the past.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that funds should be allocated to allow this Nation to commit to an increase in productivity and international competitiveness through a program of long-term strategic investment in—

(1) the development of its human resources;

(2) the physical infrastructure that supports economic activity;

(3) the development and commercialization of technology; and

(4) productive plants and equipment.

**SEC. 17. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON WIC.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) has been invaluable to millions of needy pregnant and nursing women, infants and children at nutritional risk for nearly 20 years;

(2) President Bush has commendably recommended an increase in the WIC program for fiscal year 1993, continuing the strong bipartisan support for expanding the program to serve more of those eligible;

(3) the chairmen of five major American corporations testified last year on WIC, declaring that an increased investment in WIC is essential to the Nation's future economic growth and that "WIC can make an important contribution to ensuring that . . . we have the productive workforce we need";

(4) the CEO's called WIC "the health-care equivalent of a triple-A rated investment . . . one of the most reliable ways that Government can invest in its resources," and recommended that to achieve the national education goal established by the President and Governors that by the year 2000 all children should start school ready to learn, ". . . we need to set a related goal: Every woman, infant, and child who is eligible for WIC in 1995 and later years will be served by the program";

(5) less than 60 percent of the eligible women, infants, and children are served by the program due to funding limitations;

(6) a funding level of \$3,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1993 is needed to remain on the 5-year path embarked upon by the Congress last year to reach full funding consistent with the CEO's recommendation; and

(7) a recent United States Department of Agriculture study has demonstrated that the prenatal component of WIC reduces Medicaid costs by between \$1.92 and \$4.21 for each dollar invested in it, and studies issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research have found WIC to be one of the most cost-effective means of reducing infant mortality and indicate WIC also may produce long-term savings in special-education costs.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the WIC program should be funded at \$3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1993.

**SEC. 18. DEFENSE INDUSTRY CONVERSION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Office of Technology Assessment estimates that, during the period beginning in 1991 and ending in 1995, between 530,000 and 620,000 employees of private, defense-related industries in the United States will become unemployed as a result of reductions in such spending;

(2) the retraining and re-employment of such members, civilian employees, and employees of private industry is critical to the capability of the private aerospace and defense industries of the United States to develop, commercialize, and market non-defense products and technologies; and

(3) the capability of such industries to develop, commercialize, and market non-defense products and technologies will play a critical role in ensuring the long-term economic prosperity of such industries and the United States.

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

(1) no less than \$1,000,000,000 in budget authority provided in this resolution for the defense function 050 for fiscal year 1993 should be made available for defense industry conversion-related activities such as those within the following programs:

(A) DEFENSE INDUSTRY WORKERS.—Job Training Partnership Act, Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance;

(B) COMMUNITIES.—

(i) Economic Development Administration;

(ii) Community Development Block Grants;

(iii) Small Business Administration; and

(iv) Impact aid grants to school districts; and

(C) TECHNOLOGY.—

(i) National Science Foundation education grants to engineers;

(ii) Department of Energy technology transfer;

(iii) National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

(iv) Intelligent vehicle highway system; and

(2) a meaningful percentage of the savings in Federal defense spending in fiscal years 1993 through 1997 should be made available for the establishment of programs to re-train and re-employ active duty members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and employees of private, defense-related industries who are involuntarily separated from such duty or become unemployed as a result of reductions in Federal spending for national defense.

**SEC. 19. BUDGET AUTHORITY-OUTLAY RATIO.**

It is the sense of the Congress that if in decisions among priorities, the Committees on Appropriations find that an excess of budget authority would remain after dividing all of the outlays that this resolution allocates to those committees for fiscal year 1993, then to the extent that those committees wish to utilize that excess of budget authority, those committees should favor programs that cause outlays to occur more slowly, rather than employing delays of obligations or payment shifts that would increase outlays in fiscal year 1994.

And the Senate agree to the same.

LEON E. PANETTA,  
RICHARD GEPHARDT,  
JAMES L. OBERSTAR,  
FRANK J. GUARINI,  
DICK DURBIN,  
MIKE ESPY,  
DALE E. KILDEE,  
ANTHONY C. BEILSON,  
JERRY HUCKABY,  
MARTIN OLAV SABO,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JIM SASSER,  
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,  
DON RIEGLE,  
J. J. EXON,  
PETE V. DOMENICI,  
KIT BOND,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

When said conference report was considered.

After debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the conference report to its adoption or rejection.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to said conference report?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MFUME, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. GRADISON objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas ..... 209  
Nays ..... 207

§58.11 [Roll No. 139]  
YEAS—209

Abercrombie	Early	Klecza
Ackerman	Eckart	Kopetski
Alexander	Edwards (CA)	Kostmayer
Anderson	Edwards (TX)	LaFalce
Andrews (ME)	Engel	Lancaster
Andrews (TX)	Espy	Lantos
Annunzio	Evans	LaRocco
Aspin	Fascell	Laughlin
Atkins	Fazio	Lehman (CA)
Bacchus	Feighan	Lehman (FL)
Beilenson	Flake	Levin (MI)
Bennett	Foglietta	Lewis (GA)
Berman	Foley	Lloyd
Bevill	Ford (MI)	Long
Bilbray	Ford (TN)	Lowey (NY)
Blackwell	Frank (MA)	Luken
Bonior	Frost	Manton
Borski	Gaydos	Markey
Boucher	Gejdenson	Martinez
Brewster	Gephardt	Matsui
Brooks	Gibbons	Mavroules
Browder	Glickman	Mazzoli
Bruce	Gonzalez	McCloskey
Bryant	Gordon	McCurdy
Bustamante	Guarini	McDermott
Campbell (CO)	Hall (OH)	McHugh
Cardin	Hamilton	McMillen (MD)
Carper	Harris	McNulty
Clay	Hayes (IL)	Mfume
Clement	Hefner	Mineta
Coleman (TX)	Hertel	Mink
Collins (MI)	Hoagland	Moakley
Cooper	Hochbrueckner	Mollohan
Cox (IL)	Horn	Montgomery
Coyne	Hoyer	Moody
Darden	Huckaby	Mrazek
de la Garza	Hughes	Murphy
DeFazio	Hutto	Murtha
DeLauro	Jefferson	Natcher
Derrick	Johnson (SD)	Neal (MA)
Dicks	Johnston	Nowak
Dingell	Jones (NC)	Oberstar
Dixon	Jontz	Obey
Donnelly	Kanjorski	Olin
Dooley	Kaptur	Olver
Downey	Kennedy	Ortiz
Durbin	Kennelly	Owens (NY)
Dymally	Kildee	Pallone

Panetta  
Parker  
Pastor  
Patterson  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pease  
Pelosi  
Penny  
Perkins  
Peterson (FL)  
Pickle  
Price  
Rangel  
Reed  
Richardson  
Rose  
Rostenkowski  
Rowland  
Roybal  
Sabo  
Sangmeister

Sarpalius  
Sawyer  
Scheuer  
Schumer  
Serrano  
Sharp  
Sikorski  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skelton  
Slattery  
Slaughter  
Smith (FL)  
Solarz  
Spratt  
Stallings  
Stenholm  
Studds  
Swift  
Synar  
Tallon  
Tanner

Taylor (MS)  
Thomas (GA)  
Thornton  
Torres  
Torricelli  
Towns  
Traxler  
Unsoeld  
Vento  
Washington  
Waters  
Waxman  
Weiss  
Wheat  
Whitten  
Williams  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolpe  
Wyden  
Yatron

Moran  
Morrison  
Oakar  
Packard  
Quillen  
Ray

So the conference report was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

§58.12 ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. DERRICK, submitted the following privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 323):

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That when the House adjourns on Thursday, May 21, 1992, it stand adjourned until noon on Tuesday, May 26, 1992, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first, and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, May 21, 1992, or Friday, May 22, 1992, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until Monday, June 1, 1992, at such time as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

When said concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

§58.13 PROVIDING FOR THE FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 776

Mr. DERRICK, by direction of the Committee on Rules, called up the following resolution (H. Res. 464):

*Resolved*, That during the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 776) to provide for improved energy efficiency, no amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text by House Resolution 459 shall be in order except the amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution or as specified herein. Said amendments shall be considered in the order and manner specified in the report and shall be considered as having been read. Said amendments shall be debatable for the period specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and a Member opposed thereto. Said amendments shall not be subject to amendment except as specified in the report. All points of order against the amendments printed in the report are hereby waived.

SEC. 2. It shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce to offer amendments en bloc, consisting of amendments and modifications in the text of any amendment which are germane thereto, printed in the report of the Committee on Rules. Such amendments en bloc shall be considered as having been read, shall not be subject to amendment, or to a demand for a division of the question in the

NAYS—207

Allard  
Allen  
Andrews (NJ)  
Applegate  
Archer  
Armey  
Baker  
Ballenger  
Barnard  
Barrett  
Barton  
Bateman  
Bentley  
Bereuter  
Bilirakis  
Bilely  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Brown  
Bunning  
Burton  
Byron  
Callahan  
Camp  
Carr  
Chandler  
Chapman  
Clinger  
Coble  
Coleman (MO)  
Combust  
Condit  
Conyers  
Costello  
Coughlin  
Cox (CA)  
Cramer  
Crane  
Cunningham  
Davis  
DeLay  
Dellums  
Dickinson  
Doolittle  
Dorgan (ND)  
Dornan (CA)  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Edwards (OK)  
Emerson  
English  
Erdreich  
Ewing  
Fawell  
Fields  
Fish  
Franks (CT)  
Gallegly  
Gallo  
Gekas  
Geren  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Gingrich  
Goodling  
Goss  
Gradison  
Grandy

NOT VOTING—19

Anthony  
AuCoin  
Boxer  
Broomfield  
Campbell (CA)

Green  
Gunderson  
Hall (TX)  
Hammerschmidt  
Hancock  
Hansen  
Hastert  
Hayes (LA)  
Hefley  
Henry  
Herger  
Hobson  
Holloway  
Hopkins  
Horton  
Houghton  
Hubbard  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Inhofe  
Ireland  
Jacobs  
James  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (TX)  
Kasich  
Klug  
Kolbe  
Kolter  
Kyl  
Lagomarsino  
Leach  
Lent  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (FL)  
Lightfoot  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
Lowery (CA)  
Machtley  
Marlenee  
Martin  
McCandless  
McCollum  
McDade  
McEwen  
McGrath  
McMillan (NC)  
Meyers  
Michel  
Miller (CA)  
Miller (OH)  
Miller (WA)  
Molinaro  
Moorhead  
Morella  
Myers  
Nagle  
Neal (NC)  
Nichols  
Nussle  
Orton  
Owens (UT)  
Oxley  
Paxon  
Peterson (MN)  
Pickett  
Porter

Poshard  
Pursell  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Ravenel  
Regula  
Rhodes  
Ridge  
Riggs  
Rinaldo  
Ritter  
Roberts  
Roe  
Roemer  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roth  
Roukema  
Russo  
Sanders  
Santorum  
Savage  
Saxton  
Schaefer  
Schiff  
Schroeder  
Klug  
Schulze  
Sensenbrenner  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shuster  
Skeen  
Smith (IA)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (OR)  
Smith (TX)  
Snowe  
Solomon  
Spence  
Staggers  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stokes  
Stump  
Sundquist  
Sweet  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Thomas (CA)  
Thomas (WY)  
Traficant  
Upton  
Valentine  
Vander Jagt  
Visclosky  
Volkmer  
Vucanovich  
Walker  
Walsh  
Weber  
Weldon  
Wolf  
Wylie  
Yates  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Zeliff  
Zimmer