Pickett
Pickle
Pomeroy
Poshard
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Schenk
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sharp
Shepherd
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Unsoeld
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Washington
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NAYS—172

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus (AL)
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bateman
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Clinger
Coble
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Emerson
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Fish
Fowler
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Grams
Grandy
Greenwood
Gunderson
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Houghton
Huffington
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Inhofe
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Kasich
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kyl
Lazio
Leach
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
Machtley
Manzullo
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McMillan
Meyers
Mica
Michel
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Myers
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Pombo
Porter
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Ramstad
Ravenel
Regula
Ridge
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Talent
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Torkildsen
Upton
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weldon
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—8

Barton
Brooks
Clyburn
Ford (TN)
Henry
Jefferson
LaFalce
Quillen

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.

¶35.13 FEDERAL BUDGET, FY 1994

Mr. SABO, pursuant to House Resolution 145, called up the following conference report (Rept. No. 103–48):

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. 64), setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998, having met, after full and free conferences 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 to the text of the resolution 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 1994.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1994, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998, 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 1994.
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. Reconciliation.
Sec. 8. Sale of Government assets.
Sec. 9. Deficit-neutral reserve fund in the Senate.
Sec. 10. Social security fire wall point of order in the Senate.
Sec. 11. Sense of the House regarding tax revenues and deficit reduction.
Sec. 12. Enforcement procedures.
Sec. 13. Sense of the Senate provisions.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—(A) For purposes of comparison with the maximum deficit amount under sections 601(a)(1) and 606 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and for purposes of the enforcement of this resolution—

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

Fiscal year 1994: $905,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $973,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $1,037,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $1,093,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,143,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1994: $27,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $40,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $58,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $73,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $73,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1994: $90,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $98,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $104,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $109,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $114,000,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1994: $812,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $858,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $926,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $976,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,020,700,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1994: $21,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $28,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $44,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $59,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $57,600,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1994: $1,223,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $1,289,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $1,347,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $1,409,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,474,500,000,000.

(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund), the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1994: $1,136,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $1,192,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $1,239,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $1,290,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,341,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1994: $1,218,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $1,280,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $1,323,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $1,371,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,435,900,000,000.

(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund), the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 1994: $1,133,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $1,184,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $1,216,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $1,252,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,303,600,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1994: $312,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $306,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $285,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $278,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $292,700,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1994: $320,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $315,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $299,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $275,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $282,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1994: $4,731,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $5,097,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $5,453,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: $5,812,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $6,182,400,000,000.

(6) DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS.—The appropriate levels of total new direct loan obligations are as follows:
Fiscal year 1994: $11,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $14,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $21,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $31,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $38,100,000,000.

(7) PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS.—The appropriate levels of new primary loan guarantee commitments are as follows:
Fiscal year 1994: $149,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $146,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $144,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $138,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $136,100,000,000.

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 1994: $372,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $366,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $355,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $359,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $369,700,000,000.

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

The balances of the Federal retirement trust funds are as follows:
Fiscal year 1994: $1,056,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $1,171,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $1,294,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $1,420,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,544,600,000,000.

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 1994: $336,289,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $356,423,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $375,708,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $393,038,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $410,528,000,000.

(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 1994: $274,813,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $286,457,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $297,401,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $308,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $319,408,000,000.

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 1994 through 1998 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $263,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $277,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $262,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $272,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $253,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $264,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $248,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $248,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $253,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $252,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $19,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $16,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $18,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $17,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $17,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $17,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $17,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,900,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,700,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $18,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $19,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $20,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $20,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $21,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $4,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $5,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $5,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $5,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $5,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $20,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $22,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $22,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $22,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $22,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $15,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $600,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $7,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $13,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $600,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $7,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $12,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $600,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $7,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $12,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $7,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $12,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $7,100,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $16,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $78,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $16,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $80,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $13,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $82,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $9,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$10,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $84,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $10,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$7,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,900,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $86,300,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $40,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $41,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $42,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $43,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $44,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $9,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $8,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $8,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $8,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,300,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $9,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,300,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,600,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $55,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $400,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $20,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $59,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,300,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $19,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $62.800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $65,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $20,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $67,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $26,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $119,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $118,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $133,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $131,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $148,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $146,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $163,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $162,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $180,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $178,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $151,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $149,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $171,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $167,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $184,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $183,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $201,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $201,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $221,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $221,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(13) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund:
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $51,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $61,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $63,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $71,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $80,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $80,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(14) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $211,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $210,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $222,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $223,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, $237,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $232,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $252,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $243,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $253,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $252,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(15) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $6,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $6,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $7,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $7,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $8,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $34,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $23,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $35,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $19,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $36,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $20,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $36,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $20,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $36,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $20,400,000,000.
(17) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $15,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $15,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $15,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $16,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $16,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(18) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $13,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $12,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $13,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $13,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $13,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(19) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $239,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $239,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $260,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $260,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $280,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $280,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $297,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $297,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $315,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $315,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(20) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $250,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $250,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, $271,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $271,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $289,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $289,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $305,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $305,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $321,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $321,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(21) The corresponding levels of gross interest on the public debt are as follows:
Fiscal year 1994: $307,443,000,000.
Fiscal year 1995: $327,744,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996: $347,046,,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $364,334,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $381,401,000,000.
(22) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, −$0,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$0,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, −$9,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$13,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(23) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, −$30,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$32,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, −$31,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$33,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, −$31,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$33,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, −$32,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$33,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, −$32,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$33,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(24) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 1994:
(A) New budget authority, −$28,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$29,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1995:
(A) New budget authority, −$29,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$30,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, −$29,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$30,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, −$29,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$30,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, −$29,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$30,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

SEC. 7. RECONCILIATION.

(a) COMMITTEES ON WAYS AND MEANS AND FINANCE.—Not later than April 2, 1993, the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance shall submit to their respective Houses reconciliation legislation containing recommendations to change laws to increase the statutory limit on the public debt to not more than $4,370,000,000,000.

(b) SENATE COMMITTEES.—Not later than June 18, 1993, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $118,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $3,170,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Senate Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $128,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $2,361,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(3) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $401,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $3,131,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(4) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $1,700,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $7,405,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(5) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $118,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $737,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(6) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $13,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $1,254,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(7) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—(A) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $2,346,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $35,157,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(B) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase revenues $27,293,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $272,105,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(C) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws to increase the statutory limit on the public debt to not more than $4,900,000,000,000.

(8) The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisidction to reduce the deficit $5,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(9) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $77,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $10,638,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(10) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $345,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(11) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $4,571,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(12) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $266,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and $2,580250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(c) HOUSE COMMITTEES.—Not later than May 14, 1993, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the House of Representatives a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit as follows: $98,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $119,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $515,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $1,041,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $1,177,000,000 in fiscal year 1998, and program changes in laws within its jurisdiction, sufficient to result in an increase of outlays as follows: $523,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $1,524,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $1,527,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $1,533,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $1,551,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The House Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: $128,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $292,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $457,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $643,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $841,000,000 in fiscal year 1998, and program changes in laws within its jurisdiction, sufficient to result in a reduction of outlays as follows: $2,012,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $3,231,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $4,117,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $5,103,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $5,800,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(3) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending, sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: $338,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $346,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $550,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $769,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $789,000,000 in fiscal year 1998, program changes in laws within its jurisdiction, sufficient to result in an increase of outlays as follows: $5,000,000 in fiscal year 1994; and result in a reduction of outlays as follows: $18,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $127,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $227,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $260,000,000 in fiscal year 1998, and changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase revenues, as follows: $63,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $65,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $68,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $70,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $73,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(4) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—The House Committee on Education and Labor shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays by $118,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, and to reduce outlays as follows: $72,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $792,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $2,173,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $2,898,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(5) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: $4,342,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $7,491,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $13,422,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $17,518,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $21,744,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(6) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: $0 in fiscal year 1994, $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $2,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(7) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The House Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: $0 in fiscal year 1994, $0 in fiscal year 1995, $111,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $115,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $119,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(8) COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: $0 in fiscal year 1994, $0 in fiscal year 1995, $67,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $68,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $70,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(9) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The House Committee on Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: $131,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $157,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $543,000,000 in fiscal year

1996, $569,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $591,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(10) COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE.—The House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: $77,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $491,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $2,669,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $3,709,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $3,697,000,000 in fiscal year 1998, and program changes in laws within its jurisdiction, sufficient to result in a reduction of outlays as follows: $2,903,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $4,660,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $5,825,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $7,169,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $8,164,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(11) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION.—The House Committee on Public Works and Transportation shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit, as follows: $31,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $49,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $62,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $76,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $78,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(12) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: $266,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, $364,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, $382,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $405,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and $1,163,000,000 in fiscal year 1998.

(13) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit, as follows: by $29,441,000,000 in fiscal year 1994, by $41,415,000,000 in fiscal year 1995, by $61,912,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, by $81,794,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, and by $85,209,000,000 in fiscal year 1998, and changes in laws to increase the statutory limit on the public debt to not more than $4,900,000,000,000.

(14) DIRECT SPENDING.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ''direct spending'' means spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and new budget authority as defined in section 3(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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 this concurrent resolution and 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 authority, outlays, or revenues.

(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.

(a) INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND TO PROVIDE FOR SERVICES TO SUPPORT AND PROTECT CHILDREN, AND TO IMPROVE THE WELL-BEING OF 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 support and protect children, and to improve the well-being and self-sufficiency of families and reduce dependency, including initiatives to expand childhood immunization and family preservation and support services, 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) the deficit in this resolution for—

(A) fiscal year 1994; and

(B) the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(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, a dislocated worker program, job training, 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) the deficit in this resolution for—

(A) fiscal year 1994; and

(B) the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(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 COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM.—

(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, to provide for comprehensive health care reform, or to control health care costs 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) the deficit in this resolution for—

(A) fiscal year 1994; and

(B) the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(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 THE HEALTH OR EDUCATION OF 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 the health or education of 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) the deficit in this resolution for—

(A) fiscal year 1994; and

(B) the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(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 PRESERVE AND REBUILD THE UNITED STATES MARITIME INDUSTRY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Budget authority and outlays may be allocated to a committee or committees for direct spending legislation that increases funding to preserve and rebuild the United States maritime industry 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) the deficit in this resolution for—

(A) fiscal year 1994; and

(B) the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(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.

(f) INITIATIVES TO REFORM THE FINANCING OF FEDERAL ELECTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Budget authority and outlays may be allocated to a committee or committees for direct spending legislation that increases funding to reform the financing of Federal elections 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) the deficit in this resolution for—

(A) fiscal year 1994; and

(B) the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(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.

(g) TRADE-RELATED LEGISLATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Budget authority and outlays may be allocated to a committee or committees and the revenue aggregates may be reduced for legislation to implement the North American Free Trade Agreement and any other trade-related legislation 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 (by virtue of either contemporaneous or previously passed deficit reduction) the deficit in this resolution for—

(A) fiscal year 1994; and

(B) the period of fiscal years 1994 through 1998.

(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.

SEC. 10. 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. 11. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING TAX REVENUES AND DEFICIT REDUCTION.

It is the sense of the House of Representatives that any legislation enacting tax increases called for in this budget resolution contain language providing that the net revenues generated by the legislation shall not be counted for the purpose of calculating the amount of any deficit increase called for in section 252(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

SEC. 12. ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.

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

(1) ensure compliance with the deficit reduction goals embodied in this resolution;

(2) extend the system of discretionary spending limits set forth in section 601 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974;

(3) extend the pay-as-you-go enforcement system;

(4) prohibit the consideration of direct spending or receipts legislation that would decrease the pay-as-you-go surplus that the reconciliation bill pursuant to section 7 of this resolution will create under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985;

(5) adopt as part of this concurrent resolution such of the enforcement procedures set forth in this subsection as this concurrent resolution may constitutionally include; and

(6) enact, during this session of Congress, such of the enforcement procedures set forth in this subsection as only statute may constitutionally include.

(b) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—

(1) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, for the discretionary category, the term ''discretionary spending limit'' means—

(A) with respect to fiscal year 1996:

$519,142,000,000 in new budget authority and $547,263,000,000 in outlays;

(B) with respect to fiscal year 1997:

$528,079,000,000 in new budget authority and $547,346,000,000 in outlays; and

(C) with respect to fiscal year 1998:

$530,639,000,000 in new budget authority and $547,870,000,000 in outlays;

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

(2) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1995, 1996, 1997, or 1998 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that would exceed any of the discretionary spending limits in this section.

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

(c) ENFORCING PAY-AS-YOU-GO.—At any time after the enactment of the reconciliation bill pursuant to section 7 of this resolution, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, that would increase the deficit in this resolution for any fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 or would increase the deficit for any other fiscal year through fiscal year 2003, as measured by the sum of—

(1) all applicable estimates of direct spending and receipts legislation applicable to that fiscal year, other than any amounts resulting from—

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

(B) emergency provisions as designated under section 252(e) of that Act; and

(2) the estimated amount of savings in direct spending programs applicable to that fiscal year resulting from the prior year's sequestration under that Act, if any (except for any amounts sequestered as a result of a net deficit increase in the fiscal year immediately preceding the prior fiscal year).

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

(e) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the concurrent resolution, bill, or joint reso-

lution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

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

(g) EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.—The Senate adopts the provisions of this section—

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

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

SEC. 13. SENSE OF THE SENATE PROVISIONS.

The following subsections are set forth as the sense of the Senate:

(a) ASSUMPTIONS.—The levels and amounts set forth in this resolution are based on the following assumptions:

(1) REVENUES.—(A) There shall not be an increase in inland barge fuel taxes beyond those increases already scheduled in current law.

(B) The Finance Committee will make every effort to find alternative sources of revenues before imposing new taxes on the benefits of Social Security beneficiaries with threshold incomes (for purposes of the taxation of Social Security benefits) of less than $32,000 for individuals and $40,000 for married couples filing joint returns.

(C) Consistent with the position of the Administration, the BTU tax will be imposed at the same rate on all fuels purchased by households for home heating purposes, and therefore the supplemental tax on oil will not be imposed on such fuels.

(D) Any energy tax enacted during the One Hundred Third Congress should provide such relief to the agriculture industry as is necessary to ensure that the industry does not absorb a disproportionate impact of that tax.

(2) NATIONAL DEFENSE (FUNCTION 050).—(A) If the estimates for inflation for fiscal years 1994 through 1998 used in the President's fiscal year 1994 budget request and this concurrent resolution are too low, the amounts for budget authority and outlays for the National Defense (050) and other budget functions should be increased to offset the adverse effects of the higher inflation.

(B) If Congress does not enact legislation freezing Federal pay levels for fiscal year 1994 and reducing the rates of increase in Federal pay levels for fiscal years 1995 through 1997, as assumed for the President's fiscal year 1994 budget request and this concurrent resolution, there should be appropriate increases in the amounts of budget authority and outlays for the National Defense (050) and other budget functions in this concurrent resolution to allow the departments and agencies of the Federal Government to meet the resulting increases in costs for pay.

(C) Appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for the programs, projects, activities, and authorities under budget functional category 050 (National Defense) should be made at the levels of budget authority and outlays that are provided for in this concurrent resolution for such functional category for such fiscal year.

(D) If the appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for such programs, projects, activities, and authorities are less than the levels of budget authority and outlays that are provided for in this concurrent resolution for such functional category for such fiscal year, the savings resulting from the lesser levels of appropriations should be used only for reducing the deficit in the budget of the United States.

(E) The Congress should promptly reconsider the amounts determined and declared by the Congress in this resolution to be the appropriate levels of new budget authority, outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1994 through 1998 for the National Defense (050) functional category, in the event of material change in situations affecting the security interests of the United States.

(3) GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY (FUNCTION 250).—The budget authority and outlay figures for function 250 in this resolution do not assume any amounts for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for any fiscal year from 1994 through 1998 in excess of the amounts proposed by the President for such fiscal year.

(4) NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT (FUNCTION 300).— (A) Fees charged for domestic livestock grazing on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior in western States should be set at an amount that permits the ranching industry to remain viable and reflects the economic realities of the industry, rather than at an amount that meets arbitrary revenue targets.

(B) Royalty fees charged for hardrock mining should be set at an amount that permits the mining industry to remain viable in the United States and reflects the economic realities of the industry, rather than at an amount that meets arbitrary revenue targets.

(5) EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES (FUNCTION 500).—(A) The Head Start program will be funded at the level requested by the President for fiscal year 1998.

(B) The education reform and initiatives will be funded at the level requested by the President for fiscal year 1998.

(C) The defense conversion programs will be funded at the level requested by the President for fiscal year 1998.

(6) HEALTH (FUNCTION 550).—(A) The Committee on Labor and Human Resources will make every effort to embark upon a sustained investment strategy in health research and development over the next 5 years and support for the continuum of medical research should be a central feature in any plan to reform the United States health care system.

(B) The vast majority of rising mandatory program costs is due to increasing Federal health care costs, and these costs are assumed in the levels set forth in this resolution.

(C) Health care reform is essential to curb the escalating costs of health entitlement programs to reduce the deficit.

(D) The reduction in health costs in this budget resolution should be augmented by further savings in Federal health outlays as a part of comprehensive health care reform which will be reflected in future budget resolutions.

(E) Comprehensive health reform will result in long term savings both for the public and private sectors of the American economy, and reduce the deficit levels set forth in this resolution at an ever increasing pace.

(F) Health care reform legislation should receive priority attention by the United States Congress with a target date of enactment of such legislation being no later than September 30, 1993.

(7) INCOME SECURITY (FUNCTION 600).—The Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program will be funded at the level requested by the President for fiscal year 1998.

(8) ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (FUNCTION 750).—(A) The Community Policing (''Cops on the Beat'') program will be funded at the level requested by the President for fiscal year 1998.

(B) Funds to reduce the availability and use of illegal drugs will be shifted over the next 5 years so that the allocation shall be equally distributed between the so-called ''supply side'' (interdiction, law enforcement, and international supply reduction efforts) and the so-called ''demand side'' (education, rehabilitation, treatment, and research programs).

(b) DEBT LIMIT IN RECONCILIATION.—(1) Any concurrent resolution on the budget that contains reconciliation directives shall include a directive with respect to the statutory limit on the public debt.

(2) Any change in the statutory limit on the public debt that is recommended pursuant to a reconciliation directive shall be included in the reconciliation legislation reported pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for that fiscal year.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Senate shall not consider any bill or joint resolution (or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon) that increases the statutory limit on the public debt during a fiscal year above the level set forth as appropriate for that fiscal year in the concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year agreed to under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(4) The prohibition of paragraph (3) shall not apply to a reconciliation bill or reconciliation resolution reported pursuant to section 310(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 during any fiscal year (or any conference report thereon) that contains a provision that—

(A) increases the statutory limit on the public debt pursuant to a directive of the type described in section 310(a)(3) of that Act; and

(B) becomes effective on or after the first day of the following fiscal year.

(c) DEFICIT REDUCTION ACCOUNT.—It is assumed that the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives should report legislation to—

(1) establish a separate account in the Treasury into which all of the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenue should be increased would be deposited;

(2) ensure that any revenues deposited in such account would not be available for appropriation; and

(3) provide that any such revenues deposited in such account would be used to retire outstanding debt obligations of the United States Government.

(d) LINE-ITEM VETO AUTHORITY INCLUDING APPROPRIATIONS AND TAX EXPENDITURES.—The President should be granted line-item veto authority over items of appropriation and tax expenditures and that line-item veto authority should expire at the conclusion of the One Hundred Third Congress.

(e) USE OF SAVINGS FROM GOVERNMENT STREAMLINING.—Any amounts saved through the efforts of the National Performance Review Task Force headed by the Vice President and as a result of any other reorganization and streamlining of the Federal Government should be applied to offset the cost of any economic stimulus package enacted in fiscal year 1993, and any amounts saved in excess of those necessary to offset the cost of any such economic stimulus should be applied to reduce the Federal budget deficit and for no other purpose.

And the Senate agree to the same.

MARTIN O. SABO,
RICHARD GEPHARDT,
DALE E. KILDEE,
ANTHONY C. BEILENSON,
HOWARD L. BERMAN,
ROBERT E. WISE, Jr.,
JOHN BRYANT,
CHARLES W. STENHOLM,
BARNEY FRANK,
LOUISE SLAUGHTER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JIM SASSER,
FRITZ HOLLINGS,
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

When said conference report was considered.

After debate,

On motion of Mr. SABO, 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. KASICH 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 ..... 240 / Nays ..... 184 }

¶35.14 [Roll No. 127]

YEAS—240

Ackerman
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (TX)
Applegate
Bacchus (FL)
Baesler
Barcia
Barlow
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bishop
Blackwell
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Byrne
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Coppersmith
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English (AZ)
English (OK)
Eshoo
Evans
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Fingerhut
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings
Hayes
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Holden
Hoyer
Hughes
Hutto
Inslee
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klein
Klink
Kopetski
Kreidler
Lambert
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lloyd
Lowey
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCurdy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Murphy
Murtha
Nadler
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickle
Pomeroy
Poshard
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Schenk
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sharp
Shepherd
Skaggs
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tanner
Tauzin
Tejeda
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Tucker
Unsoeld
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Washington
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NAYS—184

Allard
Andrews (NJ)
Archer
Armey
Bachus (AL)
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bateman
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Clinger
Coble
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Emerson
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Fish
Fowler
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Grams
Grandy
Greenwood
Gunderson
Hall (TX)
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Houghton
Huffington
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Inhofe
Istook
Jacobs
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Kasich
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kyl
Lazio
Leach
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
Long
Machtley
Manzullo
Margolies-Mezvinsky
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McMillan
Meyers
Mica
Michel
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Myers
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Paxon
Petri
Pickett
Pombo
Porter
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Ramstad
Ravenel
Regula
Ridge
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Talent
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Torkildsen
Traficant
Upton
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weldon
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—6

Abercrombie
Barton
Ford (TN)
Henry
LaFalce
Quillen

So the conference report was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶35.15 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1430

Mr. MOAKLEY, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 103–50) the resolution (H. Res. 147) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1430) to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶35.16 SUBPOENA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MFUME, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NON-LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, March 30, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS C. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, H–204, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to rule L of the Rules of the House that my office has been served with a subpoena issued by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not inconsistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

LEONARD P. WISHART III,
Director.

¶35.17 SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 164. An Act to authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest, and for other purposes.

S. 252. An Act to provide for certain land exchanges in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

S. 284. An Act to extend the suspended implementation of certain requirements of the food stamp program on Indian reservations, and for other purposes.

S. 662. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, and title XIX of the Social Security Act to make technical corrections relating to the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992.

S.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

S.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

S.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Wesley S. Williams, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

S.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution designating March 1993 and March 1994 both as ''Women's History Month.''

¶35.18 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. DELUGO, for today and the balance of the week.