

Glickman	Matsui	Sanders
Gonzalez	Mazzoli	Sangmeister
Gordon	McCloskey	Sarpalius
Green	McCurdy	Sawyer
Gutierrez	McDermott	Schenk
Hall (OH)	McHale	Schroeder
Hall (TX)	McKinney	Scott
Hamburg	McNulty	Serrano
Hamilton	Meehan	Sharp
Harman	MEEK	Shepherd
Hayes	Menendez	Sisisky
Hefner	Mfume	Skaggs
Hilliard	Miller (CA)	Skelton
Hinchee	Mineta	Slattery
Hoagland	Minge	Slaughter
Hochbrueckner	Mink	Smith (IA)
Holden	Moakley	Spratt
Hoyer	Mollohan	Stark
Hughes	Montgomery	Stenholm
Hutto	Moran	Stokes
Inslee	Murphy	Strickland
Jacobs	Murtha	Studds
Jefferson	Nadler	Stupak
Johnson (GA)	Neal (MA)	Sweet
Johnson (SD)	Neal (NC)	Swift
Johnson, E. B.	Oberstar	Synar
Johnston	Obey	Tanner
Kanjorski	Olver	Tauzin
Kaptur	Ortiz	Taylor (MS)
Kennedy	Orton	Tejeda
Kennelly	Owens	Thompson
Kildee	Pallone	Thornton
Klecza	Parker	Thurman
Klein	Pastor	Torres
Klink	Payne (NJ)	Torricelli
Kreidler	Payne (VA)	Towns
LaFalce	Pelosi	Trafficant
Lambert	Penny	Tucker
Lancaster	Peterson (FL)	Unsoeld
Lantos	Peterson (MN)	Valentine
LaRocco	Pickett	Velazquez
Laughlin	Pickle	Vento
Lehman	Pomeroy	Visclosky
Levin	Poshard	Volkmer
Lewis (GA)	Price (NC)	Waters
Lipinski	Rahall	Watt
Lloyd	Rangel	Waxman
Long	Reed	Wheat
Lowey	Richardson	Whitten
Maloney	Roemer	Williams
Mann	Rose	Wilson
Manton	Rostenkowski	Wise
Margolies-	Rowland	Woolsey
Mezvinsky	Roybal-Allard	Wyden
Markey	Rush	Wynn
Martinez	Sabo	Yates

NAYS—171

Allard	Ehlers	Kasich
Archer	Emerson	Kim
Armey	Everett	King
Bachus (AL)	Ewing	Kingston
Baker (CA)	Fawell	Klug
Baker (LA)	Fields (TX)	Knollenberg
Ballenger	Fish	Kolbe
Barrett (NE)	Fowler	Kyl
Bartlett	Franks (CT)	Lazio
Barton	Franks (NJ)	Leach
Bateman	Galleghy	Levy
Bentley	Gekas	Lewis (CA)
Bereuter	Gilchrest	Lewis (FL)
Bilirakis	Gillmor	Linder
Bliley	Gilman	Livingston
Blute	Gingrich	Machtley
Boehlert	Goodlatte	Manzullo
Boehner	Goodling	McCandless
Bonilla	Goss	McCollum
Bunning	Grams	McCrery
Burton	Grandy	McDade
Buyer	Greenwood	McHugh
Callahan	Gunderson	McInnis
Calvert	Hancock	McKeon
Camp	Hansen	McMillan
Canady	Hastert	Meyers
Castle	Hefley	Mica
Clinger	Herber	Michel
Coble	Hobson	Miller (FL)
Collins (GA)	Hoekstra	Molinari
Combest	Hoke	Moorhead
Coppersmith	Horn	Morella
Cox	Houghton	Myers
Cunningham	Huffington	Nussle
DeLay	Hunter	Oxley
Diaz-Balart	Hutchinson	Packard
Dickey	Hyde	Paxon
Doolittle	Inglis	Petri
Dornan	Inhofe	Pombo
Dreier	Istook	Porter
Duncan	Johnson (CT)	Pryce (OH)
Dunn	Johnson, Sam	Quillen

Quinn	Schiff	Sundquist
Ramstad	Sensenbrenner	Talent
Ravenel	Shaw	Taylor (NC)
Regula	Shays	Thomas (CA)
Ridge	Shuster	Thomas (WY)
Roberts	Skeen	Torkildsen
Rogers	Smith (MI)	Upton
Rohrabacher	Smith (NJ)	Vucanovich
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (OR)	Walker
Roth	Smith (TX)	Weldon
Roukema	Snowe	Wolf
Royce	Solomon	Young (AK)
Santorum	Spence	Young (FL)
Saxton	Stearns	Zeliff
Schaefer	Stump	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—17

Andrews (NJ)	Dellums	Portman
Andrews (TX)	Gallo	Reynolds
Brooks	Hastings	Schumer
Conyers	Murphy	Walsh
Crane	Lightfoot	Washington
Crapo	Natcher	

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.

¶21.6 HOUR OF MEETING

On motion of Mr. DERRICK, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, March 11, 1994.

¶21.7 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET, FY 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, pursuant to House Resolution 384 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 218):

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995.

The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1995, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years beginning on October 1, 1994, October 1, 1995, October 1, 1996, October 1, 1997, and October 1, 1998:

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

Fiscal year 1995:	\$977,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$1,031,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$1,079,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:	\$1,136,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:	\$1,190,200,000,000.

and the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be increased are as follows:

Fiscal year 1995:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1998:	\$0.
Fiscal year 1999:	\$0.

and the amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1995:	\$100,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$106,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$111,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:	\$117,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:	\$123,700,000,000.

(2) The appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1995:	\$1,246,800,000,000.
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Fiscal year 1996:	\$1,308,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$1,374,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:	\$1,447,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:	\$1,531,400,000,000.

(3) The appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 1995:	\$1,225,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$1,284,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$1,356,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:	\$1,419,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:	\$1,495,000,000,000.

(4) The amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 1995:	\$247,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$253,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$276,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:	\$282,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:	\$304,800,000,000.

(5) The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 1995:	\$4,968,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1996:	\$5,293,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:	\$5,640,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:	\$5,996,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:	\$6,367,300,000,000.

(6) The appropriate levels of total Federal credit activity for the fiscal years beginning on October 1, 1994, October 1, 1995, October 1, 1996, October 1, 1997, and October 1, 1998, are as follows:

Fiscal year 1995:	(A) New direct loan obligations,
\$26,700,000,000.	

(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments,	\$199,700,000,000.
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Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New direct loan obligations,	\$32,100,000,000.
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(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments,	\$174,400,000,000.
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Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New direct loan obligations,	\$33,800,000,000.
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(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments,	\$164,600,000,000.
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Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New direct loan obligations,	\$35,700,000,000.
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(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments,	\$164,100,000,000.
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Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New direct loan obligations,	\$37,800,000,000.
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(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments,	\$163,500,000,000.
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SEC. 3. 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 1995 through 1999 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 1995:

(A) New budget authority,	\$263,300,000,000.
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(B) Outlays,	\$270,500,000,000.
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(C) New direct loan obligations,	\$0.
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(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments,	\$0.
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(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments,	\$0.
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Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority,	\$255,300,000,000.
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(B) Outlays,	\$261,200,000,000.
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(C) New direct loan obligations,	\$0.
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(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments,	\$0.
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(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments,	\$0.
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Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority,	\$252,000,000,000.
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(B) Outlays,	\$256,600,000,000.
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(C) New direct loan obligations,	\$0.
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(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments,	\$0.
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(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments,	\$0.
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Fiscal year 1995:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$36,100,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$36,100,000,000.
- (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, —\$30,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$30,300,000,000.
- (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, —\$30,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$30,300,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1998:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$31,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$31,200,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1999:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$31,600,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$31,600,000,000.
- (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
- (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

SEC. 4. HEALTH CARE REFORM.

(a) If health care reform legislation is reported (including by a committee of conference), budget authority, outlays, and new entitlement authority shall be allocated to committees, and the total levels of budget authority, outlays, and revenues shall be adjusted, to reflect such legislation if the legislation in the form in which it will be considered would not increase the total deficit for the period of fiscal years 1995 through 1999.

(b) Upon reporting of legislation described in subsection (a) and again upon submission of a conference report on such legislation, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall publish in the Congressional Record revised allocations under section 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues to carry out this section. Such allocations and totals shall be considered as the allocations and aggregates under this resolution.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the following legislation should be enacted:

- (1) Legislation providing enforceable limits to control the growth of entitlement or mandatory spending.
- (2) Amendments to the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 to establish a regular procedure to provide assistance for disasters and other emergencies without adding to the deficit.
- (3) Legislation granting the President expedited rescission authority over appropriations measures, as provided by H.R. 1578, as passed the House.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET ON SCORING HEALTH REFORM.

It is the sense of the Committee on the Budget that all financial transactions associated with the President's health reform legislation or similar health reform legislation relying on mandated payments to a Government entity be treated as part of the Federal budget, including premium payments by individuals and employees to health alliances

(which should be treated as receipts) and payments by health alliances to providers (which should be treated as outlays), for all purposes under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 7. SENSE OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET.

(a) The Committee on the Budget is troubled by the Federal Government's failure to enforce immigration laws and secure United States borders from illegal immigration. The Government has also failed to investigate and prosecute Federal wage and hour violations, thus creating incentives to hire persons illegally in the United States and exacerbating the problem of illegal immigration.

(b) The Committee on the Budget recognizes that the Federal Government has an obligation to help fund increasing State and local government costs directly resulting from ineffective Federal enforcement efforts in this area. Therefore, the Committee assumes that adequate funding in this resolution will be used to reimburse States and local governments for both authorized program costs and legally binding obligations associated with providing:

- (1) Elementary and secondary education for undocumented children in the public schools.
- (2) Emergency medical assistance to undocumented persons.
- (3) Law enforcement resources and personnel to incarcerate and supervise parole of criminal aliens. This funding can either be used by the Federal Government to take into custody and incarcerate criminal aliens or to reimburse States and local governments for their associated costs.
- (4) Services incidental to admission of refugees under the Refugee Admission and Resettlement program.

SEC. 8. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING RESERVE FUNDS FOR EMERGENCIES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

- (1) the emergency designation under section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 has repeatedly been invoked to circumvent the discretionary spending limits for other than emergency purposes;
- (2) amounts for emergencies should be set aside within a reserve fund and subject to the discretionary spending limit;
- (3) the reserve fund shall total 1 percent of annual budget outlays; and
- (4) emergency funding requirements in excess of amounts held in the reserve fund should be offset by a reduction in appropriations.

SEC. 9. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING UNFUNDED MANDATES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

- (1) the Federal Government should not diminish the fiscal autonomy of State and local governments over their own sources of revenue;
- (2) the Federal Government should not shift the costs of administering Federal entitlements to State and local governments;
- (3) the Federal Government's share of entitlement programs should not be capped without providing States authority to amend their financial or programmatic responsibilities to continue meeting the mandated service; and
- (4) Congress should develop a mechanism to ensure that the costs of mandates are considered during deliberations on authorizing legislation.

SEC. 10. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING BASELINES.

- (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—
 - (1) the baseline budget shows the likely course of Federal revenues and spending if policies remain unchanged;
 - (2) baseline budgeting has given rise to the practice of calculating policy changes from an inflated spending level; and

(3) the baseline concept has been misused to portray policies that would simply slow down the increase in spending as spending reductions.

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

- (1) the President should submit a budget that compares proposed spending levels for the budget year with the current year; and
- (2) the starting point for deliberations on a budget resolution should be the current year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, by unanimous consent, designated Mr. SERRANO as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole; and after some time spent therein,

121.8 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment in the nature of a substitute submitted by Mr. FRANK:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995.

The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1995, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years beginning on October 1, 1994, October 1, 1995, October 1, 1996, October 1, 1997, and October 1, 1998:

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

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- Fiscal year 1996: \$1,031,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1997: \$1,079,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1998: \$1,136,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1999: \$1,190,200,000,000.

and the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be increased are as follows:

- Fiscal year 1995: \$0.
- Fiscal year 1996: \$0.
- Fiscal year 1997: \$0.
- Fiscal year 1998: \$0.
- Fiscal year 1999: \$0.

and the amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

- Fiscal year 1995: \$100,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1996: \$106,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1997: \$111,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1998: \$117,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1999: \$123,700,000,000.

(2) The appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

- Fiscal year 1995: \$1,246,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1996: \$1,308,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1997: \$1,374,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1998: \$1,447,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1999: \$1,531,400,000,000.

(3) The appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

- Fiscal year 1995: \$1,225,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1996: \$1,284,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1997: \$1,356,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1998: \$1,419,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1999: \$1,495,000,000,000.

(4) The amounts of the deficits are as follows:

- Fiscal year 1995: \$247,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1996: \$253,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1997: \$276,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1998: \$282,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 1999: \$304,800,000,000.