

fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 3613. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to acquire permanent flowage and saturation easements over land that is located within the 10-year floodplain of the James River, SD, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 3614. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that certain individuals who would be eligible for military retired pay for nonregular service but for the fact that they did not serve on active duty during a period of conflict may be paid such retired pay if they served in the U.S. merchant marine during or immediately after World War II; to the Committee on National Security.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH (for herself, Mr. ENSIGN, and Mr. HAYES):

H.R. 3615. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to correct the tariff treatment of certain silver and gold bars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WOOLSEY:

H.R. 3616. A bill to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to provide for the establishment of standards to ensure long-term economic self-sufficiency for participants in adult training programs carried out under part A of title II of that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

By Mrs. CLAYTON (for herself, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. RICHARDSON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KING, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WARD, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. FORD, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FARR, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GILCHREST, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. FURSE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. CLAY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. WYNN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ROSE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. TALENT, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FLAKE, Ms. PRYCE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. STARK, and Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin):

H. Con. Res. 183. Concurrent resolution condemning the recent rash of arson against African-American churches across the United States, pledging to assist law enforcement authorities in apprehending the persons responsible for such acts of arson, supporting bipartisan legislation which would facilitate the prosecution of arsonists and create more severe penalties for arson against houses of worship, and encouraging the people of the United States to work in their communities to prevent future acts of arson against African-American churches; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### 72.27 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 218: Mr. BACHUS.  
 H.R. 248: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
 H.R. 573: Mr. BLUTE and Mr. SERRANO.  
 H.R. 598: Ms. FURSE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. CANADY.  
 H.R. 778: Mrs. FOWLER.  
 H.R. 784: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and Mr. DELAY.  
 H.R. 972: Ms. PRYCE.  
 H.R. 1000: Mr. HALL of Ohio and Mr. MEEHAN.  
 H.R. 1049: Mr. THOMPSON.  
 H.R. 1386: Mr. CHRYSLER, Mr. BARR, Ms. HARMAN, and Mr. SPENCE.  
 H.R. 1500: Mr. LATOURETTE.  
 H.R. 1758: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. ACKERMAN.  
 H.R. 2089: Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska.  
 H.R. 2244: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. TATE.  
 H.R. 2246: Mr. ENGEL.  
 H.R. 2306: Mr. TALENT.  
 H.R. 2320: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. DOOLEY, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.  
 H.R. 2335: Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MICA, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. KLINK, and Mr. FIELDS of Texas.  
 H.R. 2416: Mr. ZELIFF.  
 H.R. 2489: Mr. EVANS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mrs. SEASTRAND, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. YATES.  
 H.R. 2651: Mr. TORRICELLI.  
 H.R. 2779: Mr. CANADY, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. PACKARD.  
 H.R. 2796: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 2807: Mr. MARTINI.  
 H.R. 2820: Mr. RIGGS.  
 H.R. 2834: Mr. COYNE and Mr. DOYLE.  
 H.R. 2951: Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. FURSE, Mr. MARKEY, and Miss COLLINS of Michigan.  
 H.R. 2976: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.  
 H.R. 3037: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. ROBERTS.  
 H.R. 3038: Mr. COOLEY.  
 H.R. 3118: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island and Mr. LIPINSKI.  
 H.R. 3179: Mr. FILNER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. TORRES, Mr. MANTON, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FROST, and Ms. LOFGREN.  
 H.R. 3181: Mr. HOKE and Mr. DELLUMS.  
 H.R. 3270: Mr. MCKEON.  
 H.R. 3332: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. TOWNS, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, and Mr. GEJDENSON.  
 H.R. 3351: Mr. FATTAH.  
 H.R. 3423: Mrs. MYRICK.  
 H.R. 3426: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. LIPINSKI.  
 H.R. 3447: Mr. RIGGS, Mr. DICKEY, and Mr. BALDACCIO.  
 H.R. 3498: Mr. ACKERMAN.  
 H.R. 3504: Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. FARR, Mr. FROST, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. NEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. WALSH.  
 H.R. 3525: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. BRYANT of Texas, Mr. MINGE, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. NADLER, Mr. REED, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. FORD, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. WARD, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. PARKER, Mr. TANNER, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr.

FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FLANAGAN, and Mr. GRAHAM.

H.R. 3587: Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. YATES, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. FROST.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. GOODLING.

H. Con. Res. 51: Mr. KLUG and Mr. LEVIN.

H. Con. Res. 83: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H. Con. Res. 145: Mr. EVANS and Mr. LEVIN.

H. Con. Res. 156: Mr. BRYANT of Texas, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.

H. Res. 220: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. E. B. JOHNSON, of Texas, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. EVANS.

H. Res. 439: Mr. MCHALE.

#### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1996 (73)

##### 73.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAZIO, who laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
 June 12, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable RICK LAZIO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

##### 73.2 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAZIO, announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, June 11, 1996.

Mr. RIGGS, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, objected to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question being put, *viva voce*, Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAZIO, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that the vote would be postponed until later today.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

##### 73.3 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

3517. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Spear-mint Oil Produced in the Far West; Revision of the Salable Quantity and Allotment Percentages for Class 1 (Scotch) Spearmint Oil the 1995-96 Marketing Year [Docket No. FV96-985-1FIR] (7 CFR Part 985) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3518. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Order—Amendment of the Rules and Regulations to Add HTS Code for Flavored Honey [AMS-FV-96-701.FR] (7 CFR Part 1240) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3519. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting certification that the detail of 88 DOD personnel to other Federal agencies, under the DOD Counterdrug Detail Program, are in the national security interest of the United States, pursuant to Public Law 103-337, section 1011(c) (108 Stat. 2836); to the Committee on National Security.

3520. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the Secretary's report entitled "Defense Nuclear Agency Long-Term Radiation Tolerant Microelectronics Program," pursuant to Public Law 104-106, section 217(c)(2) (110 Stat. 222); to the Committee on National Security.

3521. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Assessment of the Comprehensive Grant Program," pursuant to Public Law 101-625, section 509(i)(1) (104 Stat. 4193); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

3522. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program; Institutional Eligibility Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as Amended; Student Assistance General Provisions—received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

3523. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program; Institutional Eligibility Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, As Amended; Student Assistance General Provisions (RIN: 1840-AC18) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

3524. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania: Partial Approval of PM-10 Implementation Plan for the Liberty Borough Area of Allegheny County (FRL-5463-3) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3525. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Tennessee: Approval of Revisions to Process Gaseous Emission Standards for Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions from Kraft Mills (FRL-5519-6) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3526. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Quizalofop-P Ethyl Ester; Pesticide Tolerance and Feed Additive Regulation (FRL-5375-6) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3527. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Consistency Update for California (FRL-5515-7) received June 5, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3528. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—48 CFR Parts 1501, 1509, 1510, 1515, 1532, 1552, and 1553 Acquisition Regulation (FRL-5516-4) received June 5, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3529. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Prohibition on Gasoline Containing Lead or Lead Additives for Highway Use (FRL-5513-3) received June 5, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3530. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Revocation of Determination of Attainment of Ozone Standard by the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley Ozone Nonattainment Area and Reinstatement of Applicability of Certain Reasonable Further Progress and Attainment Demonstration Requirements (FRL-5511-2) received June 5, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3531. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Description of Areas for Air Quality Planning; State of Idaho; Correction to Boundary of the Power-Banock Counties Particulate Matter Nonattainment Area to Exclude the Inkum Area (FRL-5515-1) received June 5, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3532. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pesticide Tolerance: 1-[[2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-Propyl-1,3-Dioxolan-2-yl]Methyl]-1H-1,2,4-Triazole (FRL-5368-4) received June 5, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3533. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Definition of Markets for Purposes of the Cable Television Mandatory Television Broadcast Signal Carriage Rules—Implementation of Section 301(d) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996: Market Determinations [CS Docket No. 95-178] received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3534. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Implementation of Sections of the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992: Rate Regulation—Leased Commercial Access [MM Docket No. 92-266]; [CS Docket No. 96-60] received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3535. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Administration's proposals for the reauthorization of the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Commerce.

3536. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of a cooperative framework to facilitate any future United States/United Kingdom cooperative activity in the advanced concept technology demonstration [ACTD] area (Transmittal No. 13-96) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

3537. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Brunei for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-51) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

3538. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Depart-

ment of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Shipping and Seamen (Bureau of Consular Affairs) (22 CFR Parts 81 through 88) [Public Notice 2406] received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

3539. A letter from the Director of Financial Management and Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Secretary's revised semiannual report on audit followup for the period April 1, 1995, through September 30, 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3540. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the inspector general for the period October 1, 1995, through March 31, 1996, and the semiannual management report on audit followup for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3541. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting notification that OPM has approved a proposal for a personnel management demonstration project for the Department of the Air Force, submitted by the Department of Defense, pursuant to Public Law 103-337, section 342(b) (108 Stat. 2721); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3542. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3543. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

3544. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Powerless Flight (National Park Service, Appalachian National Science Trail) (RIN: 1024-AC23) received June 12, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3545. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Conveyance of Freehold and Leasehold Interest, 36 CFR Part 17 (National Park Service) (RIN: 1024-AC27) received June 12, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3546. A letter from the Program Management Officer, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Atlantic Swordfish Fishery; 1996 Quotas, Minimum Size, Adjustment [Docket No. 960314073-6145-02; I.D. 030896E] received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3547. A letter from the Program Management Officer, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Atlantic Striped Bass Fishery; Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management; Consolidation and Revision of Regulations [Docket No. 950915230-6123-03; I.D. 022796D] received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3548. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled the "Enhanced Prosecution and Punishment of Armed Dangerous Felons Act of 1996"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3549. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D Airspace; Minneapolis, Anoka, MN (Federal Aviation Administration) (RIN: 2120-AA66) (1996-0055) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3550. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Boone, IA—Docket No. 96-ACE-6 (Federal Aviation Administration) (RIN: 2120-AA66) (1996-0054) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3551. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Use of Safety Belts and Motorcycle Helmets (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration) (Docket No. 92-40; Notice 3) (RIN: 2127-AG23) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3552. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Highway Safety Program Standards—Applicability to Federally Administered Areas (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration) [NHTSA Docket No. 95-83; Notice 1] (RIN: 2127-AG10) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3553. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Rules of Procedure for Invoking Sanctions under the Highway Safety Act of 1966 (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration) [Docket No. 96-02; Notice 2] (RIN: 2127-AG10) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3554. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: San Francisco Bay, CA (United States Coast Guard) [COTP San Francisco Bay 96-003] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3555. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, Norfolk, VA (United States Coast Guard) [CGD05-96-038] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3556. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, FL (United States Coast Guard) [CGD07-95-057] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3557. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Industries Model A300, A310, and A300-600 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 93-NM-133-AD; Amendment 39-9658; AD 96-12-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3558. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Beech (Raytheon) Model BAe 125 Series 800A and 1000A, and Model Hawker 800 and 1000 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-43-AD; Amendment 39-9660; AD 96-12-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3559. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Beech (Raytheon) Model BAe 125 Series 800A and Model Hawker 800 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-122-AD; Amendment 39-9659; AD 96-12-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3560. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328-100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-109-AD; Amendment 39-9655; AD 96-11-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3561. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-164-AD; Amendment 39-9662; AD 96-12-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3562. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Model 382, 382B, 382E, 382F, and 382G Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-10-AD; Amendment 39-9663; AD 96-12-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3563. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Textron Lycoming Reciprocating Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 93-ANE-48-AD; Amendment 39-9586; AD 96-09-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3564. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328 Series Airplanes with Honeywell GP-300 Guidance Display Controller (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-112-AD; Amendment 39-9656; AD 96-12-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3565. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company 150 and A150 Series and Model 152 and A152 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-CE-14-AD; Amendment 39-9666; AD 96-12-23] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3566. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 92-NM-71-AD; Amendment

39-9657; AD 96-12-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 10, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3567. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Investigation Regulations (RIN: 2900-AI25) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

3568. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Information Law; Miscellaneous (RIN: 2900-AI23) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

3569. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Part III Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous (Revenue Procedure 96-34) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the committee on Ways and Means.

3570. A letter from the Acting Director, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 96-27: United States-Israel Arrow Deployability Program, pursuant to Public Law 103-160, section 238(d)(2) (107 Stat. 1601); jointly, to the Committees on National Security and International Relations.

#### ¶73.4 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 172. Concurrent resolution authorizing the 1996 Summer Olympic Torch Relay to be run through the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that pursuant to Public Law 104-127, the Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, appoints Sheri L. Chapman, of Idaho, and Richard K. Golb, of California, to the Water Rights Task Force.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 104-127, the Chair, on behalf of the Democratic leader, appoints Elizabeth Ann Ricke, of Colorado, to the Water Rights Task Force.

#### ¶73.5 POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SCHUMER during one minute speeches addressed the House and, during the course of his remarks,

Mr. LINDER made a point of order, and said:

"Mr. Speaker, is it appropriate to deal specifically with Members of the other body by name in making or casting aspersions on the motives?"

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAZIO, sustained the point of order, and said:

"Members should not so refer to specific Members of the other body by name. The gentleman [Mr. SCHUMER] will proceed in order."

#### ¶73.6 COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES TO SIT

On motion of Mr. RIGGS, by unanimous consent, the following committees and their subcommittees were

granted permission to sit today during the 5-minute rule: the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on National Security, the Committee on Resources, the Committee on Science, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

¶73.7 UNFINISHED BUSINESS—APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAZIO, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the unfinished business to be the question on agreeing to the Chair's approval of the Journal of Tuesday, June 11, 1996.

The question being put, *viva voce*, Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAZIO, announced that the nays had it.

Mr. RIGGS 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 ....	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Yeas .....</td> <td>332</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nays .....</td> <td>76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Answered present</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	Yeas .....	332	Nays .....	76	Answered present	1
		Yeas .....	332				
		Nays .....	76				
		Answered present	1				

¶73.8 [Roll No. 229] YEAS—332

Ackerman	Camp	Duncan
Allard	Campbell	Dunn
Andrews	Canady	Edwards
Archer	Cardin	Ehlers
Armey	Castle	Ehrlich
Bachus	Chabot	Eshoo
Baesler	Chambliss	Evans
Baker (CA)	Chenoweth	Ewing
Baker (LA)	Christensen	Farr
Baldacci	Clayton	Fattah
Ballenger	Clement	Fawell
Barcia	Clinger	Fields (LA)
Barr	Coble	Fields (TX)
Barrett (NE)	Coburn	Flake
Barrett (WI)	Collins (GA)	Foglietta
Bartlett	Combest	Foley
Barton	Condit	Forbes
Beilenson	Cooley	Ford
Bentsen	Cox	Fowler
Bereuter	Coyne	Frank (MA)
Berman	Cramer	Franks (CT)
Bevill	Crapo	Franks (NJ)
Bilbray	Cremins	Frisa
Bilirakis	Cubin	Frost
Bliley	Cummings	Furse
Blumenauer	Cunningham	Galleghy
Blute	Danner	Ganske
Boehlert	Davis	Gejdenson
Boehner	Deal	Gekas
Bonilla	DeLauro	Gilchrest
Bono	DeLay	Gilman
Boucher	Dellums	Gonzalez
Brewster	Deutsch	Goodlatte
Browder	Diaz-Balart	Goodling
Brown (OH)	Dickey	Gordon
Brownback	Dicks	Goss
Bryant (TN)	Dingell	Graham
Bryant (TX)	Dixon	Green (TX)
Bunning	Doggett	Greene (UT)
Burr	Dooley	Greenwood
Burton	Doolittle	Gunderson
Buyer	Doyle	Hall (OH)
Callahan	Dreier	Hamilton

Hancock	McInnis
Hansen	McIntosh
Hastert	McKeon
Hastings (WA)	McNulty
Hayes	Meehan
Hayworth	Metcalfe
Hefner	Mica
Herber	Millender-McDonald
Hobson	Miller (CA)
Hoekstra	Miller (FL)
Hoke	Minge
Holden	Mink
Horn	Moakley
Hostettler	Molinar
Houghton	Mollohan
Hoyer	Montgomery
Hunter	Moorehead
Hyde	Moran
Istook	Morella
Jackson (IL)	Murtha
Johnson (CT)	Myers
Johnson (SD)	Myrick
Johnson, Sam	Nadler
Johnston	Neal
Jones	Nethercutt
Kanjorski	Neumann
Kaptur	Ney
Kasich	Norwood
Kelly	Nussle
Kennedy (MA)	Obey
Kennedy (RI)	Ortiz
Kennelly	Orton
Kildee	Owens
Kim	Oxley
King	Packard
Kingston	Parker
Klecicka	Pastor
Klink	Paxon
Klug	Payne (VA)
Knollenberg	Pelosi
Kolbe	Peterson (FL)
LaHood	Peterson (MN)
Largent	Petri
LaTourette	Pomeroy
Laughlin	Porter
Lazio	Portman
Leach	Poshard
Lewis (CA)	Pryce
Lewis (KY)	Quillen
Lightfoot	Quinn
Linder	Radanovich
Livingston	Rahall
LoBiondo	Ramstad
Lofgren	Rangel
Lowe	Reed
Lucas	Regula
Luther	Richardson
Maloney	Riggs
Manton	Rivers
Manzullo	Roberts
Markey	Roemer
Martinez	Rogers
Mascara	Rohrabacher
Matsui	Ros-Lehtinen
McCollum	Rose
McCreery	Roth
McHale	Roukema
McHugh	

NAYS—76

Abercrombie	Geren
Becerra	Gibbons
Bishop	Gutierrez
Bonior	Gutknecht
Borski	Hastings (FL)
Brown (CA)	Hefley
Brown (FL)	Heineman
Bunn	Hillery
Chrysler	Hilliard
Clay	Hinchee
Coleman	Hutchinson
Collins (IL)	Jackson-Lee (TX)
Collins (MI)	Jacobs
Costello	Jefferson
Crane	Johnson, E.B.
DeFazio	LaFalce
Durbin	Latham
Engel	Levin
English	Lewis (GA)
Ensign	Lipinski
Fazio	McCarthy
Filner	McDermott
Flanagan	McKinney
Fox	Meek
Funderburk	Menendez
Gephardt	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Harman

Roybal-Allard	Salmon
Sanders	Sanford
Sawyer	Saxton
Scarborough	Schaefer
Schumer	Seastrand
Sensenbrenner	Serrano
Shadegg	Shaw
Shays	Shuster
Sisk	Sisisky
Skaggs	Skeean
Skelton	Slaughter
Smith (NJ)	Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)	Solomon
Souder	Spence
Spratt	Stark
Stearns	Stokes
Studds	Talent
Stump	Tanner
Stupak	Tate
Tauzin	Taylor (NC)
Tejeda	Thomas
Thornberry	Thornnton
Thurman	Tiahrt
Torres	Torricelli
Traficant	Upton
Vento	Vucanovich
Walker	Walsh
Wamp	Ward
Watt (NC)	Waxman
Weldon (FL)	Weldon (PA)
White	Whitfield
Williams	Wise
Wolf	Woolsey
Wynn	Young (FL)
Zeliff	

NOT VOTING—25

Bass	Everett	McDade
Bateman	Frelinghuysen	Payne (NJ)
Calvert	Gillmor	Royce
Chapman	Hall (TX)	Schiff
Clyburn	Inglis	Velazquez
Conyers	Lantos	Wilson
de la Garza	Lincoln	Young (AK)
Dornan	Longley	
Emerson	Martini	

So the Journal was approved.

¶73.9 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES RESERVES

On motion of Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Agriculture was discharged from further consideration of the following concurrent resolution of the Senate (S. Con. Res. 63):

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

SECTION 1. USE OF DISASTER RESERVE FOR ASSISTANCE TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS.

In light of the prolonged drought and other adverse weather conditions existing in certain areas of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture should promptly dispose of all commodities in the disaster reserve maintained under section 813 of the Agricultural Act of 1970 (7 U.S.C. 1427a) to relieve the distress of livestock producers whose ability to maintain livestock is adversely affected by disaster conditions, such as prolonged drought of flooding.

When said concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

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

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

¶73.10 AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAZIO, pursuant to House Resolution 451 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3603) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

Mr. LINDER, Acting Chairman, assumed the chair; and after some time spent therein,

The Committee rose informally to receive a message from the President.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BONILLA, assumed the Chair.

¶73.11 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

HOUSE

March 7, 1996:  
H.R. 2196. An Act to amend the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 with respect to inventions made under coop-

erative research and development agreements, and for other purposes.

March 12, 1996:

H.R. 927. An Act to seek international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3021. An Act to guarantee the continuing full investment of Social Security and other Federal funds in obligations of the United States.

March 15, 1996:

H.J. Res. 163. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes.

March 16, 1996:

H.R. 2778. An Act to provide that members of the Armed Forces performing services for the peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Macedonia shall be entitled to tax benefits in the same manner as if such services were performed in a combat zone, and for other purposes.

March 22, 1996:

H.J. Res. 165. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes.

March 26, 1996:

H.R. 2036. An Act to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to make certain adjustments in the land disposal program to provide needed flexibility, and for other purposes.

March 29, 1996:

H.J. Res. 170. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3136. An Act to provide for enactment for the Senior Citizens' Right to work Act of 1996, the Line Item Veto Act, and the Small Business Growth and Fairness Act of 1996, and to provide for a permanent increase in the public debt limit.

April 1, 1996:

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to grant the consent of the Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Bi-State Development Agency by the States of Missouri and Illinois.

H.R. 1266. An Act to provide for the exchange of lands within Admiralty Island National Monument, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1787. An Act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to repeal the saccharin notice requirement.

April 4, 1996:

H.R. 2854. An Act to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs.

April 9, 1996:

H.J. Res. 168. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to two bills of the One Hundred Fourth Congress.

H.R. 2969. An Act to eliminate the Board of Tea Experts by repealing the Tea Importation Act of 1897.

April 24, 1996:

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes.

April 25, 1996:

H.R. 3034. An Act to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to extend to 2 months the authority for promulgating regulations under the act.

April 26, 1996:

H.R. 3019. An Act making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

April 30, 1996:

H.R. 255. An Act to designate the Federal Justice Building in Miami, Florida, as the "James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building."

H.R. 869. An Act to designate the Federal Building and United States courthouse located at 125 Market Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the "Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

H.R. 1804. An Act to designate the United States Post Office-Courthouse located at South 6th and Rogers Avenue, Fort Smith, Arkansas, as the "Judge Isaac C. Parker Federal Building."

H.R. 2415. An Act to designate the United States Customs Administrative Building at the Ysleta/Zaragoza Port of Entry located at 797 South Zaragoza Road in El Paso, Texas, as the "Timothy C. McCaghren Customs Administrative Building."

H.R. 2556. An Act to redesignate the Federal building located at 345 Middlefield Road in Menlo Park, California, and known as the Earth Sciences and Library Building, as the "Vincent E. McKelvey Federal Building."

May 6, 1996:

H.R. 3055. An Act to amend section 326 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to permit continued participation in Historically Black Graduate Professional Schools in the grant program authorized by that section.

May 13, 1996:

H.R. 2024. An Act to phase out the use of mercury in batteries and provide for the efficient and cost-effective collection and recycling or proper disposal of used nickel cadmium batteries, small sealed lead-acid batteries, and certain other batteries, and for other purposes.

May 15, 1996:

H.R. 2243. An Act to amend the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Act of 1984, to extend for 3 years the availability of Moneys for the restoration of fish and wildlife in the Trinity River, and for other purposes.

May 16, 1996:

H.R. 2064. An Act to grant the consent of Congress to an amendment of the Historic Chattahoochee Compact between the States of Alabama and Georgia.

May 17, 1996:

H.R. 2137. An Act to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to require the release of relevant information to protect the public from sexually violent offenders.

May 24, 1996:

H.R. 1743. An Act to amend the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 to extend the authorizations of appropriations through fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1836. An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property in the town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York, for inclusion in the Amagansett National Wildlife Refuge.

May 29, 1996:

H.R. 2066. An Act to amend the National School Lunch Act to provide greater flexibility to schools to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans under the school lunch and school breakfast programs.

June 3, 1996:

H.R. 1965. An Act to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

SENATE

June 5, 1996:

The President has approved the following:

March 28, 1996:

S. 1494. An Act to provide an extension for fiscal year 1996 for certain programs administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

April 1, 1996:

S.J. Res. 38. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Vermont-New

Hampshire Interstate Public Water Supply Compact.

April 9, 1996:

S. 4. An Act to give the President line item veto authority with respect to appropriations, new direct spending, and limited tax benefits.

April 24, 1996:

S. 735. An Act to deter terrorism, provide justice for victims, provide for an effective death penalty, and for other purposes.

May 2, 1996:

S.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution making corrections to Public Law 104-134.

May 20, 1996:

S. 641. An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend programs established pursuant to the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990.

The Committee resumed its sitting; and after some further time spent therein,

73.12 RECORDED VOTE

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

At the end of the bill (page 69, after line 5), insert the following new section:

SEC. . (a) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.— None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for predator control efforts under the Animal Damage Control Program in the western region of the United States, except when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that the control efforts protect human health or safety or endangered or threatened species.

(b) CORRESPONDING REDUCTION IN FUNDS.— The amount otherwise provided by this Act for salaries and expenses with respect to the Animal Damage Control Program under the heading "ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE" is hereby reduced by \$13,400,000.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 139  
negative ..... } Nays ..... 279

73.13 [Roll No. 230]

AYES—139

Abercrombie	Farr	Matsui
Ackerman	Fawell	McCarthy
Andrews	Filner	McDermott
Barrett (WI)	Flanagan	McHale
Becerra	Foglietta	McKinney
Beilenson	Fox	McNulty
Berman	Frank (MA)	Meehan
Bilbray	Furse	Meek
Bilirakis	Gejdenson	Menendez
Blumenauer	Gephardt	Meyers
Blute	Gilchrest	Millender-
Bonior	Goss	McDonald
Borski	Gutierrez	Miller (CA)
Brown (CA)	Gutknecht	Miller (FL)
Brown (OH)	Hall (OH)	Mink
Bryant (TX)	Harman	Moakley
Cardin	Hinchee	Morella
Castle	Hoekstra	Nadler
Chabot	Jackson (IL)	Neal
Chrysler	Johnston	Neumann
Coburn	Kelly	Obey
Cox	Kennedy (MA)	Olver
Coyne	Kennedy (RI)	Owens
Cummings	Kennelly	Payne (NJ)
DeFazio	Kleczka	Pelosi
DeLauro	Klink	Petri
Dellums	Klug	Porter
Deutsch	LaFalce	Rahall
Dingell	Lantos	Ramstad
Dixon	Levin	Rangel
Doggett	Lewis (GA)	Reed
Doyle	Lipinski	Rivers
Duncan	Lowe	Roemer
Ehlers	Luther	Rohrabacher
Engel	Maloney	Roth
English	Manzullo	Roukema
Eshoo	Markey	Roybal-Allard

Royce  
Sabo  
Sanders  
Sanford  
Scarborough  
Schroeder  
Schumer  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Shays

Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stockman  
Studds  
Stupak  
Taylor (MS)  
Torres  
Towns

Upton  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Wamp  
Waters  
Waxman  
Woolsey  
Yates  
Zimmer

Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
White

Whitfield  
Wicker  
Williams  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf

Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Zeliff

Weldon (PA)  
White

Wolf  
Yates

Zeliff  
Zimmer

NOES—234

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allard  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baker (CA)  
Baker (LA)  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barrett (NE)  
Bartlett  
Bateman  
Bentsen  
Bevill  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Bliley  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Boucher  
Brewster  
Browder  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Bryant (TN)  
Bryant (TX)  
Bunning  
Burr  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Canady  
Chambliss  
Chapman  
Chenoweth  
Clayton  
Clinger  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coburn  
Coleman  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (MI)  
Combest  
Condit  
Cooley  
Costello  
Cramer  
Crapo  
Cubin  
Cummings  
Danner  
Davis  
de la Garza  
Deal  
DeFazio  
Dellums  
Martinez  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dornan  
Durbin  
Edwards  
Ehrlich  
Engel  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fazio  
Fields (LA)  
Fields (TX)  
Filner  
Flake  
Foley

Fowler  
Frost  
Funderburk  
Ganske  
Gephardt  
Geren  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Graham  
Green (TX)  
Gutknecht  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
Hansen  
Hastert  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hefley  
Hefner  
Heineman  
Herger  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Horn  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Kildee  
Kingston  
Klecza  
LaHood  
Largent  
Latham  
Laughlin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Lightfoot  
Linder  
Livingston  
Lucas  
Manton  
Martinez  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McInnis  
McKeon  
McKinney  
Meek  
Metcalf  
Millender  
McDonald  
Mink  
Mollohan  
Montgomery  
Moorhead  
Murtha  
Myers  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Ortiz  
Orton

Owens  
Oxley  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Peterson (FL)  
Peterson (MN)  
Pickett  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Poshard  
Quillen  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Richardson  
Riggs  
Roberts  
Rogers  
Rose  
Roth  
Roybal-Allard  
Sanders  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaefer  
Schroeder  
Scott  
Serrano  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeean  
Skelton  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (TX)  
Solomon  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stockman  
Stump  
Tanner  
Tausin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Thornton  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Torres  
Torricelli  
Towns  
Traficant  
Volkmer  
Vucanovich  
Walsh  
Ward  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weller  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Williams  
Wilson  
Wise  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

NOES—279

Allard  
Archer  
Armey  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baker (CA)  
Baker (LA)  
Baldacci  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bateman  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Bevill  
Bishop  
Bliley  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bono  
Boucher  
Brewster  
Browder  
Brown (FL)  
Brownback  
Bryant (TN)  
Bunn  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canady  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth  
Christensen  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clinger  
Coble  
Coleman  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (IL)  
Collins (MI)  
Combest  
Condit  
Cooley  
Costello  
Cramer  
Crane  
Crapo  
Cremeans  
Cubin  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis  
de la Garza  
Deal  
DeLay  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dornan  
Dreier  
Dunn  
Durbin  
Edwards  
Ehrlich  
Ensign  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Fattah  
Fazio  
Fields (LA)  
Fields (TX)  
Flake  
Foley  
Forbes

Ford  
Fowler  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frisa  
Frost  
Funderburk  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Geren  
Gibbons  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Graham  
Green (TX)  
Greene (UT)  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
Hancock  
Hansen  
Hastert  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hefner  
Heineman  
Herger  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hobson  
Hoke  
Holden  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Hutchinson  
Hutchinson  
Hyde  
Istook  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jacobs  
Jefferson  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kasich  
Kildee  
King  
Kingston  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kolbe  
LaHood  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Laughlin  
Lazio  
Leach  
Levin  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Longley  
Lowey  
Luther  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Martini  
Mascara  
Mascara  
Ford  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frisa

McIntosh  
McKeon  
Metcalf  
Mica  
Minge  
Molinari  
Mollohan  
Montgomery  
Moorhead  
Murtha  
Myers  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Ortiz  
Orton  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (VA)  
Peterson (FL)  
Peterson (MN)  
Pickett  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Portman  
Poshard  
Quillen  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Regula  
Richardson  
Riggs  
Roberts  
Rogers  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rose  
Rush  
Salmon  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schaefer  
Scott  
Seastrand  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeean  
Skelton  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Solomon  
Souder  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stenholm  
Stokes  
Stump  
Talent  
Tanner  
Tate  
Tausin  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Thornton  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Torkildsen  
Torricelli  
Traficant  
Visclosky  
Volkmer  
Vucanovich  
Walker  
Walsh  
Ward

NOT VOTING—16  
Bass  
Calvert  
Chapman  
Clyburn  
Conyers  
Emerson  
Frelinghuysen  
Gillmor  
Inglis  
Lewis (CA)  
Lincoln  
Martini  
McDade  
Moran  
Pryce  
Schiff

So the amendment was not agreed to.  
After some further time,

73.14 RECORDED VOTE

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

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to administer a peanut program that maintains a season average farmers stock price for the 1997 crop of quota peanuts in excess of \$640 per ton.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 189  
negative ..... } Nays ..... 234

73.15 [Roll No. 231]  
AYES—189

Andrews  
Archer  
Armey  
Baldacci  
Barr  
Barrett (WI)  
Barton  
Bass  
Becerra  
Beilenson  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Billbray  
Blumenauer  
Blute  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bono  
Borski  
Brown (OH)  
Brownback  
Bunn  
Burton  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cardin  
Castle  
Chabot  
Christensen  
Chrysler  
Clay  
Clement  
Collins (IL)  
Conyers  
Cox  
Coyne  
Crane  
Cremeans  
Cunningham  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Deutsch  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ehlers  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Fawell  
Flanagan  
Foglietta  
Upton  
Ford  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frisa

Furse  
Gallegly  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gilman  
Goodling  
Goss  
Greene (UT)  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hancock  
Harman  
Hayworth  
Hinchey  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Hoke  
Holden  
Hostettler  
Hutchinson  
Jacobs  
Johnston  
Kanjorski  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kim  
King  
Klink  
Klug  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaFalce  
Lantos  
LaTourrette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Levin  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Longley  
Lowey  
Luther  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Martini  
Mascara  
McCarthy  
McDermott  
McHale  
McHugh  
McIntosh  
McNulty

Meehan  
Menendez  
Meyers  
Mica  
Miller (CA)  
Miller (FL)  
Minge  
Moakley  
Molinari  
Moran  
Morella  
Nadler  
Neal  
Neumann  
Oberstar  
Obeyer  
Oliver  
Packard  
Pallone  
Pelosi  
Petri  
Porter  
Portman  
Pryce  
Quinn  
Ramstad  
Reed  
Regula  
Rivers  
Roemer  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roukema  
Royce  
Rush  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Sawyer  
Schumer  
Seastrand  
Sensenbrenner  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Stark  
Stokes  
Studds  
Talent  
Tate  
Torkildsen  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Walker  
Wamp  
Waxman

Weldon (PA)  
White  
Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allard  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baker (CA)  
Baker (LA)  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barrett (NE)  
Bartlett  
Bateman  
Bentsen  
Bevill  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Bliley  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Boucher  
Brewster  
Browder  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Bryant (TN)  
Bryant (TX)  
Bunning  
Burr  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Canady  
Chambliss  
Chapman  
Chenoweth  
Clayton  
Clinger  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coburn  
Coleman  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (MI)  
Combest  
Condit  
Cooley  
Costello  
Cramer  
Crapo  
Cubin  
Cummings  
Danner  
Davis  
de la Garza  
Deal  
DeFazio  
Dellums  
Martinez  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dornan  
Durbin  
Edwards  
Ehrlich  
Engel  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fazio  
Fields (LA)  
Fields (TX)  
Filner  
Flake  
Foley

Fowler  
Frost  
Funderburk  
Ganske  
Gephardt  
Geren  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Graham  
Green (TX)  
Gutknecht  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
Hansen  
Hastert  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hefley  
Hefner  
Heineman  
Herger  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Horn  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Kildee  
Kingston  
Klecza  
LaHood  
Largent  
Latham  
Laughlin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Lightfoot  
Linder  
Livingston  
Lucas  
Manton  
Martinez  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McInnis  
McKeon  
McKinney  
Meek  
Metcalf  
Millender  
McDonald  
Mink  
Mollohan  
Montgomery  
Moorhead  
Murtha  
Myers  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Ortiz  
Orton

Owens  
Oxley  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Peterson (FL)  
Peterson (MN)  
Pickett  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Poshard  
Quillen  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Richardson  
Riggs  
Roberts  
Rogers  
Rose  
Roth  
Roybal-Allard  
Sanders  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaefer  
Schroeder  
Scott  
Serrano  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeean  
Skelton  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (TX)  
Solomon  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stockman  
Stump  
Tanner  
Tausin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Thornton  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Torres  
Torricelli  
Towns  
Traficant  
Volkmer  
Vucanovich  
Walsh  
Ward  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weller  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Williams  
Wilson  
Wise  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Calvert  
Emerson  
Frelinghuysen  
Gillmor

Hayes  
Inglis  
Lincoln  
McDade

Payne (VA)  
Schiff  
Souder

So the amendment was not agreed to.

73.16 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts:

At the end of the bill (page 69, after line 5), insert the following new section:

SEC. . None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for market access activities under section 203 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5623), or made available for the salaries of employees of the Department of Agriculture who provide assistance under such section, may be used to provide assistance to eligible trade organizations (as defined in such section) to promote the sale or export of alcohol or alcoholic beverages unless it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds the the promotion activities benefit a small-business concern.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 133 negative ..... } { Nays ..... 288

¶73.17 [Roll No. 232] AYES—133

Table with 3 columns of names: Archer, Army, Barton, Bass, Beilenson, Bereuter, Blute, Borski, Brown (OH), Brownback, Burton, Cardin, Castle, Chabot, Christensen, Chrysler, Coburn, Collins (IL), Conyers, Cox, Coyne, Cunningham, Davis, Deal, Doyle, Duncan, Ehlers, Ensign, Fawell, Fields (LA), Foglietta, Fox, Frank (MA), Franks (CT), Franks (NJ), Furse, Gejdenson, Gibbons, Gilchrist, Goodlatte, Goss, Graham, Greene (UT), Gunderson, Gutierrez, etc.

NOES—288

Table with 3 columns of names: Abercrombie, Ackerman, Allard, Andrews, Bachus, Baesler, Baker (CA), Baker (LA), Baldacci, Ballenger, Barcia, Barr, Barrett (NE), Barrett (WI), Bartlett, Bateman, Becerra, Bentsen, Berman, Bevill, Bilbray, Bilirakis, Bishop, Bliley, Blumenauer, Boehlert, Boehner, Bonilla, Bonior, Bono, Boucher, Brewster, Browder, Brown (CA), Brown (FL), Bryant (TN), Bryant (TX), Bunn, Bunning, Burr, Buyer, Callahan, Camp, Campbell, Canady, Chambliss, Chapman, Chenoweth, Clay, Clayton, Clement, Clinger, Clyburn, Coble, Coleman, Collins (GA), Collins (MI), Combest, Condit, Cooley, Costello, Cramer, Crane, Crapo, Cremeans, Cubin, Cummings, Danner, de la Garza, DeFazio, DeLauro, DeLay, Dellums, Deutsch, Diaz-Balart, Dickey, Dicks, Dingell, Dixon, Doggett, Dooley, etc.

Table with 3 columns of names: Doolittle, Dornan, Dreier, Dunn, Durbin, Edwards, Ehrlich, Engel, English, Eshoo, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Farr, Fattah, Fazio, Fields (TX), Filner, Flake, Flanagan, Foley, Forbes, Ford, Fowler, Frisa, Frost, Funderburk, Ganske, Gekas, Gephardt, Geren, Gilman, Gonzalez, Gooding, Gordon, Green (TX), Greenwood, Hall (TX), Hamilton, Harman, Hastert, Hastings (FL), Hastings (WA), Hefley, Hefner, Heineman, Herger, Hillery, Hilliard, Hinchey, Hobson, Hoekstra, Holden, Horn, Houghton, Hunter, Istook, Jackson-Lee (TX), Jefferson, Johnson (CT), Johnson (SD), Johnson, E. B., Johnson, Sam, Jones, Kaptur, Kasich, Kelly, Kennelly, Kim, King, Kingston, Kleczka, Klink, Klug, Knollenberg, Kolbe, LaHood, Lantos, Largent, Latham, LaTourrette, Laughlin, Leach, Levin, Lewis (CA), Lewis (GA), Lewis (KY), Lightfoot, Livingston, Lofgren, Longley, Lucas, Maloney, Manton, Manzullo, Martinez, Mascara, Matsui, McCarthy, McCollum, McCreery, McDermott, McHale, McHugh, McIntosh, McKeon, Meek, Menendez, Metcalf, Meyers, Mica, Millender-McDonald, Miller (CA), Mink, Molinari, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moorhead, Murtha, Myers, Neal, Nethercutt, Ney, Norwood, Nussle, Ortiz, Owens, Oxley, Packard, Parker, Pastor, Paxon, Pelosi, Peterson (FL), Peterson (MN), Pickett, Pombo, Pomeroy, Portman, Pryce, Quillen, Quinn, Radanovich, Rahall, Rangel, Richardson, Riggs, Roberts, Roemer, Rogers, Ros-Lehtinen, Rose, Roth, Roybal-Allard, Sabo, Sawyer, Saxton, Schaefer, Schroeder, Scott, Seastrand, Serrano, Sisisky, Skeen, Skelton, Slaughter, Solomon, Stark, Stenholm, Stokes, Stump, Stupak, Talent, Tanner, Taylor (MS), Taylor (NC), Tejeda, Thomas, Thompson, Thornberry, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traficant, Upton, Volkmer, Vucanovich, Walker, Ward, Watt (NC), Watts (OK), Waxman, Weller, White, Whitfield, Wicker, Williams, Wilson, Wise, Woolsey, Wynn, Young (AK), Young (FL), etc.

NOT VOTING—13

Table with 3 columns of names: Calvert, Emerson, Frelinghuysen, Gillmor, Hayes, Inglis, Lincoln, McDade, Payne (VA), Schiff, Tausin, Walsh, Waters

So the amendment was not agreed to. After some further time,

¶73.18 RECORDED VOTE

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

Page 69, after line 5, insert the following new section:

SEC. 734. For an additional amount for the Department of Agriculture (consisting of an additional \$22,500,000 and \$2,500,000 for "Rural Utilities Assistance Program" and "Distance Learning and Medical Link Program", respectively), and none of the funds made available in this Act to such Department may be used to carry out or pay the salaries of personnel who carry out any extension

service program for tobacco or to provide or pay the salaries of personnel who provide crop insurance for tobacco for the 1997 or later crop years, \$25,000,000.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 210 negative ..... } { Nays ..... 212

¶73.19 [Roll No. 233] AYES—210

Table with 3 columns of names: Ackerman, Andrews, Archer, Army, Bachus, Baldacci, Barrett (WI), Bartlett, Bass, Becerra, Beilenson, Bereuter, Berman, Bilbray, Blumenauer, Blute, Borski, Brownback, Bryant (TX), Bunn, Burton, Campbell, Canady, Cardin, Castle, Christensen, Coburn, Coleman, Collins (IL), Conyers, Costello, Cox, Coyne, Cummings, Davis, DeFazio, DeLauro, Dellums, Deutsch, Dicks, Doggett, Dornan, Dunn, Durbin, Ehlers, Engel, Ensign, Eshoo, Evans, Farr, Fattah, Fawell, Fields (LA), Foglietta, Ford, Fowler, Fox, Frank (MA), Franks (NJ), Furse, Gallegly, Ganske, Gejdenson, Gibbons, Gilchrist, Gilman, Goodling, Goss, Greene (UT), Greenwood, Gutierrez, etc.

NOES—212

Table with 3 columns of names: Abercrombie, Allard, Baesler, Baker (CA), Baker (LA), Ballenger, Barcia, Barr, Barrett (NE), Barton, Bateman, Bentsen, Bevill, Bilirakis, Bishop, Bliley, Boehlert, Boehner, Bonilla, Bonior, Bono, Boucher, Brewster, Browder, Brown (CA), Brown (FL), Bryant (TN), Bunning, Burr, Buyer, Callahan, Camp, Chabot, Chambliss, Chapman, Chenoweth, Chrysler, Clay, Clayton, Clement, Clinger, Clyburn, Coble, Collins (GA), Collins (MI), Combest, Condit, Cooley, etc.

Cramer	Hilliard	Pickett
Crane	Hostettler	Pombo
Crapo	Houghton	Pomeroy
Creameans	Hoyer	Portman
Cubin	Hunter	Quillen
Cunningham	Inglis	Radanovich
Danner	Istook	Rahall
de la Garza	Jefferson	Regula
Deal	Johnson, E.B.	Richardson
DeLay	Johnson, Sam	Roberts
Diaz-Balart	Jones	Rogers
Dickey	Kaptur	Rose
Dingell	Kennedy (RI)	Sanford
Dixon	Kennelly	Saxton
Dooley	Kim	Schaefer
Doolittle	Kingston	Scott
Doyle	Klink	Serrano
Dreier	Knollenberg	Sisisky
Duncan	LaHood	Skaggs
Edwards	Latham	Skeen
Ehrlich	LaTourette	Skelton
Emerson	Laughlin	Slaughter
English	Lewis (CA)	Smith (MI)
Everett	Lewis (KY)	Solomon
Ewing	Lightfoot	Spence
Fazio	Linder	Spratt
Fields (TX)	Livingston	Stearns
Filner	Longley	Stenholm
Flake	Lucas	Stockman
Flanagan	Manton	Stump
Foley	Martinez	Tanner
Forbes	Matsui	Tauzin
Franks (CT)	McCollum	Taylor (NC)
Frisa	McCrery	Tejeda
Frost	McIntosh	Thomas
Funderburk	Meek	Thompson
Gekas	Mink	Thornberry
Gephardt	Mollohan	Thornton
Geren	Montgomery	Thurman
Gonzalez	Moorhead	Torres
Goodlatte	Murtha	Towns
Gordon	Myers	Volkmer
Graham	Myrick	Vucanovich
Green (TX)	Nethercutt	Walker
Gunderson	Ney	Walsh
Hall (TX)	Norwood	Watt (NC)
Hamilton	Nussle	Watts (OK)
Hancock	Ortiz	Weller
Hastert	Oxley	Whitfield
Hastings (FL)	Packard	Wicker
Hastings (WA)	Parker	Williams
Hefner	Pastor	Wise
Heineman	Paxon	Wynn
Herger	Peterson (FL)	Young (AK)
Hilleary	Peterson (MN)	

NOT VOTING—12

Brown (OH)	Hayes	McDade
Calvert	Hoke	Payne (VA)
Frelinghuysen	Lantos	Tate
Gillmor	Lincoln	Ward

So the amendment was not agreed to. After some further time,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DREIER, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. GOODLATTE, Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 451, reported the bill to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

The following amendments, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, were agreed to:

On page 47, line 4 of the bill after the words "used for" insert "new" and on page 48, line 19 of the bill after the words "used for" insert "new".

General Provisions: On page 66 strike all on line 9 through 14.

Page 69, after line 5, insert the following new section:

Sec. . It is the sense of Congress that, not later than the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture should—

(1) release a detailed plan for compensating wheat farmers and handlers adversely affected by the karnal bunt quarantine in Riverside and Imperial Counties of California, which should include—

(A) an explanation of the factors to be used to determine the compensation amount for

wheat farmers and handlers, including how contract and spot market prices will be handled; and

(B) compensation for farmers who have crops positive for karnal bunt and compensation for farmers who have crops which are negative for karnal bunt, but which cannot go to market due to the lack of Department action on matching restrictions on the negative wheat with the latest risk assessments; and

(2) review the risk assessments developed by the University of California at Riverside and submit a report to Congress describing how these risk assessments will impact the Department of Agriculture policy on the quarantine area for the 1997 wheat crop.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put,

Will the House pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DREIER, announced that pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV the yeas and nays were ordered, and the call was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 351 affirmative ..... } Nays ..... 74

¶73.20

[Roll No. 234]

YEAS—351

Ackerman	Coleman	Gejdenson
Allard	Collins (GA)	Gekas
Archer	Collins (MI)	Geren
Army	Combest	Gilchrest
Bachus	Condit	Gilman
Baessler	Costello	Gonzalez
Bartlett	Cox	Goodlatte
Baker (CA)	Cramer	Goodling
Baker (LA)	Crane	Gordon
Baldacci	Creameans	Goss
Ballenger	Cubin	Graham
Barcia	Cummings	Greene (UT)
Barr	Cunningham	Greenwood
Barrett (NE)	Danner	Gunderson
Barton	Davis	Gutierrez
Bass	de la Garza	Gutknecht
Bateman	Deal	Hall (OH)
Bentsen	DeLauro	Hall (TX)
Bereuter	DeLay	Hamilton
Bevill	Deutsch	Hansen
Bilbray	Diaz-Balart	Harman
Bilirakis	Dickey	Hastert
Bishop	Dicks	Hastings (FL)
Bliley	Dingell	Hastings (WA)
Blumenauer	Dixon	Hayworth
Boehlert	Dooley	Hefley
Boehner	Doolittle	Hefner
Bonilla	Dornan	Heineman
Bonior	Doyle	Hergert
Bono	Dreier	Hilleary
Borski	Duncan	Hilliard
Boucher	Dunn	Hinchey
Brewster	Durbin	Hobson
Browder	Edwards	Hoekstra
Brown (CA)	Ehlers	Holden
Brown (FL)	Ehrlich	Hostettler
Brown (OH)	Emerson	Houghton
Brownback	English	Hoyer
Bryant (TN)	Ensign	Hunter
Bryant (TX)	Evans	Hutchinson
Bunn	Everett	Hyde
Bunning	Ewing	Inglis
Burr	Farr	Istook
Burton	Fawell	Jackson (IL)
Buyer	Fazio	Jackson-Lee
Callahan	Fields (LA)	(TX)
Camp	Fields (TX)	Jefferson
Campbell	Filner	Johnson (CT)
Canady	Flake	Johnson, E. B.
Cardin	Flanagan	Johnson, Sam
Castle	Foley	Jones
Chambliss	Forbes	Kanjorski
Chapman	Fowler	Kaptur
Christensen	Fox	Kasich
Chrysler	Franks (CT)	Kelly
Clayton	Frisa	Kennedy (MA)
Clement	Frost	Kennedy (RI)
Clinger	Funderburk	Kennelly
Clyburn	Furse	Kildee
Coble	Galleghy	Kim
Coburn	Ganske	King

Kingston	Myrick	Skaggs
Klink	Nadler	Skeen
Klug	Neal	Skelton
Knollenberg	Nethercutt	Slaughter
Kolbe	Ney	Smith (MI)
LaFalce	Norwood	Smith (NJ)
LaHood	Nussle	Smith (TX)
Lantos	Oberstar	Smith (WA)
Largent	Obey	Solomon
Latham	Olver	Souder
LaTourette	Ortiz	Spence
Laughlin	Orton	Spratt
Lazio	Oxley	Stearns
Leach	Packard	Stenholm
Levin	Pallone	Stokes
Lewis (CA)	Parker	Stump
Lewis (GA)	Pastor	Stupak
Lewis (KY)	Paxon	Talent
Lightfoot	Payne (VA)	Tanner
Linder	Pelosi	Tate
Lipinski	Peterson (FL)	Taylor (NC)
Livingston	Pickett	Tejeda
Longley	Porter	Thomas
Lowey	Portman	Thompson
Lucas	Poshard	Thornberry
Luther	Pryce	Thornton
Maloney	Quillen	Thurman
Manton	Quinn	Tiaht
Manzullo	Radanovich	Torres
Martinez	Rahall	Towns
Mascara	Ramstad	Trafcant
Matsui	Rangel	Upton
McCarthy	Reed	Vento
McCollum	Regula	Visclosky
McCrery	Richardson	Vucanovich
McHale	Riggs	Walker
McHugh	Rivers	Walsh
McInnis	Roemer	Wamp
McIntosh	Rogers	Ward
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen	Watt (NC)
McKinney	Rose	Watts (OK)
McNulty	Roth	Weldon (FL)
Meek	Sabo	Weldon (PA)
Metcalfe	Salmon	Weller
Meyers	Sanford	White
Mica	Sawyer	Whitfield
Millender-	Saxton	Wicker
McDonald	Schaefer	Williams
Miller (FL)	Schiff	Wise
Moakley	Schumer	Wolf
Molinar	Scott	Woolsey
Mollohan	Seastrand	Wynn
Montgomery	Shadegg	Young (AK)
Moorhead	Shaw	Young (FL)
Morella	Shays	Zeliff
Murtha	Shuster	Zimmer
Myers	Sisisky	

NAYS—74

Abercrombie	Gephardt	Pombo
Andrews	Gibbons	Pomeroy
Barrett (WI)	Green (TX)	Roberts
Becerra	Hancock	Rohrbacher
Beilenson	Hoke	Roybal-Allard
Berman	Jacobs	Royce
Blute	Johnson (SD)	Rush
Chabot	Johnston	Sanders
Chenoweth	Klecza	Scarborough
Clay	LoBiondo	Schroeder
Collins (IL)	Lofgren	Sensenbrenner
Conyers	Markey	Serrano
Cooley	Martini	Stark
Coyne	McDermott	Stockman
Crapo	Meehan	Studds
DeFazio	Menendez	Tauzin
Dellums	Miller (CA)	Taylor (MS)
Doggett	Minge	Torkildsen
Engel	Mink	Torricelli
Eshoo	Moran	Velazquez
Fattah	Neumann	Volkmer
Foglietta	Owens	Waters
Ford	Payne (NJ)	Waxman
Frank (MA)	Peterson (MN)	Yates
Franks (NJ)	Petri	

NOT VOTING—9

Calvert	Hayes	McDade
Frelinghuysen	Horn	Roukema
Gillmor	Lincoln	Wilson

So the bill was passed.

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

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶73.21 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3610

Mr. SOLOMON, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-619) the resolution (H. Res. 453) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3610) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

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

¶73.22 OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY

On motion of Mr. GILCHREST, by unanimous consent, the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 172) authorizing the 1996 Summer Olympic Torch Relay to be run through the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes; together with the following amendment of the Senate, was taken from the Speaker's table:

Page 2, line 8, strike out all after "Grounds" down to and including "overnight," in line 9.

On motion of Mr. GILCHREST, said Senate amendment was agreed to.

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

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶73.23 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST THE CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H. CON. RES. 178

Mr. DREIER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, called up the following resolution (H. Res. 450):

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 178) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1997 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read. The conference report shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget.

When said resolution was considered.

After debate,

On motion of Mr. DREIER, the previous question was ordered on the resolution to its adoption or rejection.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to said resolution?

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

Mr. MOAKLEY 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 ..... 232  
Nays ..... 190

¶73.24 [Roll No. 235] YEAS—232

- |              |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Allard       | Funderburk    | Nethercutt    |
| Archer       | Galleghy      | Neumann       |
| Armey        | Ganske        | Ney           |
| Bachus       | Gekas         | Norwood       |
| Baker (CA)   | Gilchrest     | Nussle        |
| Baker (LA)   | Gilman        | Oxley         |
| Ballenger    | Goodlatte     | Packard       |
| Barr         | Goodling      | Parker        |
| Barrett (NE) | Goss          | Paxon         |
| Bartlett     | Graham        | Petri         |
| Barton       | Greene (UT)   | Pombo         |
| Bass         | Greenwood     | Porter        |
| Bateman      | Gunderson     | Portman       |
| Bereuter     | Gutknecht     | Pryce         |
| Bilbray      | Hancock       | Quillen       |
| Bilirakis    | Hansen        | Quinn         |
| Bliley       | Hastert       | Radanovich    |
| Blute        | Hastings (WA) | Ramstad       |
| Boehlert     | Hayworth      | Regula        |
| Boehner      | Hayward       | Riggs         |
| Bonilla      | Heineman      | Roberts       |
| Bono         | Herger        | Rogers        |
| Brownback    | Hilleary      | Rohrabacher   |
| Bryant (TN)  | Hobson        | Ros-Lehtinen  |
| Bunn         | Hoekstra      | Roth          |
| Bunning      | Hoke          | Roukema       |
| Burr         | Horn          | Royce         |
| Burton       | Hostettler    | Salmon        |
| Buyer        | Houghton      | Sanford       |
| Callahan     | Hunter        | Saxton        |
| Camp         | Hutchinson    | Scarborough   |
| Campbell     | Hyde          | Schaefer      |
| Canady       | Inglis        | Schiff        |
| Castle       | Istook        | Seastrand     |
| Chabot       | Jacobs        | Sensenbrenner |
| Chambliss    | Johnson (CT)  | Shadegg       |
| Chenoweth    | Johnson, Sam  | Shaw          |
| Christensen  | Jones         | Shays         |
| Chrysler     | Kasich        | Shuster       |
| Clinger      | Kelly         | Skeen         |
| Coble        | Kim           | Smith (MI)    |
| Coburn       | King          | Smith (NJ)    |
| Collins (GA) | Kingston      | Smith (TX)    |
| Combest      | Klug          | Smith (WA)    |
| Cooley       | Knollenberg   | Solomon       |
| Cox          | Kolbe         | Souder        |
| Crane        | LaHood        | Spence        |
| Crapo        | Largent       | Stearns       |
| Creameans    | Latham        | Stockman      |
| Cubin        | LaTourette    | Stump         |
| Cunningham   | Laughlin      | Talent        |
| Davis        | Lazio         | Tate          |
| Deal         | Leach         | Tauzin        |
| DeLay        | Lewis (CA)    | Taylor (NC)   |
| Diaz-Balart  | Lewis (KY)    | Thomas        |
| Dickey       | Lightfoot     | Thornberry    |
| Doolittle    | Linder        | Tiaht         |
| Dornan       | Livingston    | Torkildsen    |
| Dreier       | LoBiondo      | Traficant     |
| Duncan       | Longley       | Upton         |
| Dunn         | Lucas         | Vucanovich    |
| Ehlers       | Manzullo      | Walker        |
| Ehrlich      | Martini       | Walsh         |
| Emerson      | McCollum      | Wamp          |
| English      | McCrery       | Watts (OK)    |
| Ensign       | McHugh        | Weldon (FL)   |
| Everett      | McInnis       | Weldon (PA)   |
| Ewing        | McIntosh      | Weller        |
| Fawell       | McKeon        | White         |
| Fields (TX)  | Metcalf       | Whitfield     |
| Flanagan     | Meyers        | Wicker        |
| Foley        | Mica          | Wolf          |
| Forbes       | Miller (FL)   | Young (AK)    |
| Fowler       | Molinaro      | Young (FL)    |
| Fox          | Moorhead      | Zeliff        |
| Franks (CT)  | Morella       | Zimmer        |
| Franks (NJ)  | Myers         |               |
| Frisa        | Myrick        |               |

NAYS—190

- |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Abercrombie  | Borski       | Collins (MI) |
| Ackerman     | Brewster     | Condit       |
| Andrews      | Browder      | Conyers      |
| Baesler      | Brown (CA)   | Costello     |
| Baldacci     | Brown (FL)   | Coyne        |
| Barcia       | Brown (OH)   | Cramer       |
| Barrett (WI) | Bryant (TX)  | Cummings     |
| Becerra      | Cardin       | Danner       |
| Beilenson    | Clay         | de la Garza  |
| Bentsen      | Clayton      | DeFazio      |
| Bevill       | Clement      | DeLauro      |
| Bishop       | Clyburn      | Dellums      |
| Blumenauer   | Coleman      | Deutsch      |
| Bonior       | Collins (IL) | Dicks        |

- |                |               |               |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Dingell        | Kennelly      | Pickett       |
| Dixon          | Kildee        | Pomero        |
| Doggett        | Klecicka      | Poshard       |
| Dooley         | Klink         | Rahall        |
| Doyle          | LaFalce       | Rangel        |
| Durbin         | Lantos        | Reed          |
| Edwards        | Levin         | Richardson    |
| Engel          | Lewis (GA)    | Rivers        |
| Eshoo          | Lipinski      | Roemer        |
| Evans          | Lofgren       | Roybal-Allard |
| Farr           | Lowe          | Rush          |
| Fattah         | Luther        | Sabo          |
| Fazio          | Maloney       | Sanders       |
| Fields (LA)    | Manton        | Sawyer        |
| Filner         | Markey        | Schroeder     |
| Flake          | Martinez      | Schumer       |
| Foglietta      | Mascara       | Scott         |
| Ford           | Matsui        | Serrano       |
| Frank (MA)     | McCarthy      | Sisisky       |
| Frost          | McDermott     | Skaggs        |
| Furse          | McHale        | Skelton       |
| Gejdenson      | McKinney      | Slaughter     |
| Gephardt       | McNulty       | Spratt        |
| Geren          | Meehan        | Stark         |
| Gibbons        | Meeke         | Stenholm      |
| Gonzalez       | Menendez      | Stokes        |
| Gordon         | Millender-    | Studds        |
| Green (TX)     | McDonald      | Stupak        |
| Gutierrez      | Miller (CA)   | Tanner        |
| Hall (OH)      | Minge         | Taylor (MS)   |
| Hall (TX)      | Mink          | Tejeda        |
| Hamilton       | Moakley       | Thompson      |
| Harman         | Mollohan      | Thornton      |
| Hastings (FL)  | Montgomery    | Thurman       |
| Hefner         | Murtha        | Torres        |
| Hilliard       | Nadler        | Torricelli    |
| Hinchee        | Neal          | Towns         |
| Holden         | Oberstar      | Velazquez     |
| Hoyer          | Obey          | Vento         |
| Jackson (IL)   | Olver         | Visclosky     |
| Jackson-Lee    | Ortiz         | Volkmer       |
| (TX)           | Orton         | Ward          |
| Jefferson      | Owens         | Waters        |
| Johnson (SD)   | Pallone       | Watt (NC)     |
| Johnson, E. B. | Pastor        | Waxman        |
| Johnston       | Payne (NJ)    | Williams      |
| Kanjorski      | Payne (VA)    | Wise          |
| Kaptur         | Pelosi        | Woolsey       |
| Kennedy (MA)   | Peterson (FL) | Wynn          |
| Kennedy (RI)   | Peterson (MN) | Yates         |

NOT VOTING—12

- |         |               |        |
|---------|---------------|--------|
| Berman  | Frelinghuysen | McDade |
| Boucher | Gillmor       | Moran  |
| Calvert | Hayes         | Rose   |
| Chapman | Lincoln       | Wilson |

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.

¶73.25 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTION

Mr. KASICH, pursuant to House Resolution 450, called up the following conference report (Rept. No. 104-612):

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. 178) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1997 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

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

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997.

The Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1997 is hereby established and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998 through 2002 are hereby set forth.

**SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1997.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

**TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Debt increase.

Sec. 103. Social security.

Sec. 104. Major functional categories.

**TITLE II—RECONCILIATION DIRECTIONS**

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 202. Reconciliation in the Senate.

**TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**

Sec. 301. Discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 302. Budgetary treatment of the sale of Government assets.

Sec. 303. Budgetary treatment of direct student loans.

Sec. 304. Superfund reserve fund.

Sec. 305. Tax reserve fund in the Senate.

Sec. 306. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

Sec. 307. Government shutdown prevention allowance.

**TITLE IV—SENSE OF CONGRESS, HOUSE, AND SENATE PROVISIONS**

Sec. 401. Sense of Congress on baselines.

Sec. 402. Sense of Congress on loan sales.

Sec. 403. Sense of Congress on changes in medicaid.

Sec. 404. Sense of Congress on impact of legislation on children.

Sec. 405. Sense of Congress on debt repayment.

Sec. 406. Sense of Congress on commitment to a balanced budget by fiscal year 2002.

Sec. 407. Sense of Congress that tax reductions should benefit working families.

Sec. 408. Sense of Congress on a bipartisan commission on the solvency of medicare.

Sec. 409. Sense of Congress on medicare transfers.

Sec. 410. Sense of Congress regarding changes in the medicare program.

Sec. 411. Sense of Congress regarding revenue assumptions.

Sec. 412. Sense of Congress regarding domestic violence.

Sec. 413. Sense of Congress regarding student loans.

Sec. 414. Sense of Congress regarding additional charges under the medicare program.

Sec. 415. Sense of Congress regarding requirements that welfare recipients be drug-free.

Sec. 416. Sense of Congress on an accurate index for inflation.

Sec. 417. Sense of Congress that the 1993 income tax increase on social security benefits should be repealed.

Sec. 418. Sense of Congress regarding the Administration's practice regarding the prosecution of drug smugglers.

Sec. 419. Sense of Congress on corporate subsidies.

Sec. 420. Sense of Congress regarding welfare reform.

Sec. 421. Sense of Congress on FCC spectrum auctions.

Sec. 422. Sense of the House on emergencies.

Sec. 423. Sense of the Senate on funding to assist youth at risk.

Sec. 424. Sense of the Senate on long-term trends in budget estimates.

Sec. 425. Sense of the Senate on repeal of the gas tax.

Sec. 426. Sense of the Senate regarding the use of budgetary savings.

Sec. 427. Sense of the Senate regarding the transfer of excess Government computers to public schools.

Sec. 428. Sense of the Senate on Federal retreats.

Sec. 429. Sense of the Senate regarding the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation.

Sec. 430. Sense of the Senate regarding equal retirement savings for home-makers.

Sec. 431. Sense of the Senate on the National Institutes of Health funding for anti-addiction drugs.

Sec. 432. Sense of the Senate regarding the extension of the employer education assistance exclusion under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Sec. 433. Sense of the Senate regarding the Economic Development Administration placing high priority on maintaining field-based economic development representatives.

Sec. 434. Sense of the Senate on LIHEAP.

Sec. 435. Sense of the Senate on Davis-Bacon.

Sec. 436. Sense of the Senate on reimbursement of the United States for operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort.

Sec. 437. Sense of the Senate on solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund.

Sec. 438. Sense of the Senate on the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

Sec. 439. Sense of the Senate regarding the funding of Amtrak.

**TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS****SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,083,728,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,130,269,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,177,467,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,231,178,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,290,661,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,359,046,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1997: —\$16,627,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: —\$18,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: —\$20,890,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: —\$20,620,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: —\$20,436,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: —\$14,849,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1997: \$108,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$113,226,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$119,361,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$125,737,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$131,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$138,131,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,314,760,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,362,075,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,392,403,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,433,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,453,873,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,496,063,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,311,011,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,354,668,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,383,872,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,416,493,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,432,423,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,462,900,000,000.

(4) **DEFICITS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: \$227,283,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$224,399,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$206,405,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$185,315,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$141,762,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$103,854,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1997: \$5,435,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$5,702,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$5,945,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$6,165,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$6,338,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$6,468,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1997: \$41,353,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$36,358,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$36,455,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$36,535,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$36,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$36,624,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1997: \$267,284,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$269,467,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$268,601,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$268,489,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$270,244,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$270,948,000,000.

**SEC. 102. DEBT INCREASE.**

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

Fiscal year 1997: \$279,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$266,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$243,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$219,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$173,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$130,000,000,000.

**SEC. 103. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

(a) **SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.**—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, 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 1997: \$385,010,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$402,282,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$423,420,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$445,102,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$465,155,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$487,344,000,000.

(b) **SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.**—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, 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 1997: \$357,596,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$374,931,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$393,137,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$412,438,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$433,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$455,165,000,000.

**SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 for each major functional category are:

- (1) National Defense (050):  
Fiscal year 1997:  
(A) New budget authority, \$265,583,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$264,146,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998:  
(A) New budget authority, \$268,198,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$263,018,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999:  
(A) New budget authority, \$270,797,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$266,289,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$192,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000:  
(A) New budget authority, \$273,337,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$269,961,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$187,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001:  
(A) New budget authority, \$275,961,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$269,025,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$185,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002:  
(A) New budget authority, \$278,821,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$268,962,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$183,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):  
Fiscal year 1997:  
(A) New budget authority, \$14,308,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$15,201,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$4,333,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,110,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998:  
(A) New budget authority, \$12,120,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$13,519,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$4,342,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,262,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999:  
(A) New budget authority, \$11,095,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$12,520,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$4,358,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,311,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000:  
(A) New budget authority, \$11,556,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$11,235,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$4,346,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,311,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001:  
(A) New budget authority, \$11,664,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$11,022,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$4,395,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,409,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002:  
(A) New budget authority, \$11,864,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$10,896,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$4,387,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,409,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):  
Fiscal year 1997:  
(A) New budget authority, \$16,788,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$16,865,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 1998:  
(A) New budget authority, \$16,249,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$16,421,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 1999:  
(A) New budget authority, \$16,012,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$16,053,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2000:  
(A) New budget authority, \$15,775,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$15,805,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2001:  
(A) New budget authority, \$15,700,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$15,717,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2002:  
(A) New budget authority, \$15,573,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$15,611,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (4) Energy (270):  
Fiscal year 1997:  
(A) New budget authority, \$3,728,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,080,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,033,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 1998:  
(A) New budget authority, \$2,830,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$2,328,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,039,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 1999:  
(A) New budget authority, \$2,512,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,758,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,045,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2000:  
(A) New budget authority, \$2,272,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,351,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,036,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2001:  
(A) New budget authority, \$2,385,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$1,329,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,000,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2002:  
(A) New budget authority, \$2,069,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$874,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,031,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):  
Fiscal year 1997:  
(A) New budget authority, \$20,879,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$21,707,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$37,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 1998:  
(A) New budget authority, \$18,862,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$19,698,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$41,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 1999:  
(A) New budget authority, \$19,787,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$20,515,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$38,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2000:  
(A) New budget authority, \$18,604,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$19,125,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$38,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2001:  
(A) New budget authority, \$19,170,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$19,418,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$38,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2002:  
(A) New budget authority, \$19,098,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$19,169,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$38,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.
- (6) Agriculture (350):  
Fiscal year 1997:  
(A) New budget authority, \$12,811,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$10,985,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$7,794,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$5,870,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998:  
(A) New budget authority, \$12,122,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$10,220,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$9,346,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$6,637,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999:  
(A) New budget authority, \$11,799,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$9,898,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$10,743,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$6,586,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000:  
(A) New budget authority, \$11,146,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$9,268,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$10,736,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$6,652,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001:  
(A) New budget authority, \$10,015,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$8,229,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$10,595,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$6,641,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002:  
(A) New budget authority, \$9,627,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,822,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$10,570,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$6,709,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
Fiscal year 1997:  
(A) New budget authority, \$8,186,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, -\$2,307,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,856,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$197,340,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998:  
(A) New budget authority, \$9,561,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$5,746,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,787,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$196,570,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999:  
(A) New budget authority, \$10,575,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,109,000,000.  
(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,763,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$196,253,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000:  
(A) New budget authority, \$12,543,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,414,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,759,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$195,883,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,363,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,377,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,745,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$195,375,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,695,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,312,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,740,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$194,875,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,635,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,311,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$15,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,427,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,306,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$15,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,904,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,886,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$15,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,798,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$34,678,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$15,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,104,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$34,121,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$15,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,518,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$33,624,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$15,000,000.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,218,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$10,321,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,231,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$2,133,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,651,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,982,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,257,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$2,133,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,611,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,111,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,287,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,171,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,656,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,267,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,365,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,171,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,466,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,819,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,404,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$2,202,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,367,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,334,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,430,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$2,202,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,983,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$49,964,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$16,219,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$17,469,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,428,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$47,758,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$16,219,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$19,760,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,197,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$47,761,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$16,219,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$20,854,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,931,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$48,319,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$16,219,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$21,589,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$49,686,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$48,953,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$16,219,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$23,319,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,409,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$49,629,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$16,219,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$25,085,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$133,228,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$133,172,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$187,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$140,343,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$140,728,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.  
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$94,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$146,103,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$146,246,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$152,405,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$152,317,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$158,848,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$158,509,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$164,380,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$163,912,000,000.

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

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

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$192,835,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$191,151,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$207,412,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$205,687,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$218,091,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$215,819,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$230,596,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$228,847,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$243,192,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$241,458,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$253,649,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$251,248,000,000.

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

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

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$230,233,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$239,737,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$241,767,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$244,694,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$246,842,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$253,422,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$265,119,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$265,209,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$264,868,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$268,404,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$283,450,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$280,388,000,000.

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

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

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,813,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,001,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,476,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,213,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,219,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,922,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,979,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,662,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$10,775,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$13,458,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,607,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$14,290,000,000.

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

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

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,463,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,561,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$935,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$26,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,552,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,313,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$962,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$25,925,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,179,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$38,644,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$987,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$25,426,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,186,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,886,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,021,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$24,883,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,382,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,265,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,189,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$24,298,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,318,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,602,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,194,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$23,668,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,924,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$19,540,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,320,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,397,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,264,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$22,331,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,278,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$22,966,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,330,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,281,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,315,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,267,000,000.

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

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

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,353,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,186,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,097,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$14,275,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,288,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$13,461,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,609,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$13,675,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,262,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$13,185,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,209,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,831,000,000.

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

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

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$282,591,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$282,591,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$289,121,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$289,121,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$292,939,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$292,939,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$294,426,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$294,426,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$298,531,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$298,531,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$302,932,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$302,932,000,000.

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

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

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, -\$465,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, -\$1,921,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$1,217,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, -\$2,084,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$1,085,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, -\$2,340,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$1,413,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, -\$2,552,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$2,401,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, -\$2,898,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$2,863,000,000.

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

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

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, -\$45,334,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$45,334,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$7,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, -\$35,539,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$35,539,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,350,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, -\$34,727,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$34,727,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, -\$36,505,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$36,505,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, -\$38,277,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$38,277,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, -\$39,940,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$39,940,000,000.

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

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

## TITLE II—RECONCILIATION DIRECTIONS

### SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS.—

(1) WELFARE AND MEDICAID REFORM AND TAX RELIEF.—Not later than June 13, 1996, the House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations to provide direct spending and revenues 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 a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2) **MEDICARE PRESERVATION.**—Not later than July 18, 1996, the House committees named in subsection (c) shall submit their recommendations to provide direct spending 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 a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(3) **TAX AND MISCELLANEOUS DIRECT SPENDING REFORMS.**—Not later than September 6, 1996, the House committees named in subsection (d) shall submit their recommendations to provide direct spending, deficit reduction, and revenues 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 a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(b) **INSTRUCTIONS FOR WELFARE AND MEDICAID REFORM AND TAX RELIEF.**—

(1) **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**—The House Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$35,609,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$36,625,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$216,316,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(2) **COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.**—The House Committee on Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$326,354,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$473,718,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$2,395,231,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(3) **COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.**—The House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$15,808,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$19,670,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$105,331,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(4) **COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.**—(A) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$381,199,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$563,607,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$2,810,569,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(B) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than \$122,400,000,000 for fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(c) **INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEDICARE PRESERVATION.**—

(1) **COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.**—The House Committee on Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$319,554,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$420,915,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$2,237,231,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(2) **COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.**—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the

total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$374,399,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$510,804,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$2,652,569,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(d) **INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAX AND MISCELLANEOUS DIRECT SPENDING REFORMS.**—

(1) **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**—The House Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$35,599,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$36,614,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$216,251,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(2) **COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES.**—(A) The House Committee on Banking and Financial Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$12,645,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$5,775,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$41,639,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(B) The House Committee on Banking and Financial Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that would reduce the deficit by: \$0 in fiscal year 1997, \$115,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and \$305,000,000 in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(3) **COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.**—The House Committee on Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$318,054,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$415,290,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$2,216,885,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(4) **COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.**—The House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$15,025,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$18,963,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$101,660,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(5) **COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT.**—(A) The House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$65,164,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$82,594,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$442,230,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(B) The House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that would reduce the deficit by: \$201,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$590,000,000 for fiscal years 2002, and \$2,837,000,000 in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(6) **COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.**—The House Committee on International Relations shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$13,025,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$10,311,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$67,953,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(7) **COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.**—The House Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$2,784,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$4,586,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$26,482,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(8) **COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.**—The House Committee on National Security shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$39,787,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$49,774,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$271,815,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(9) **COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES.**—The House Committee on Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$2,115,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$2,048,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$11,652,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(10) **COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE.**—The House Committee on Science shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$40,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$46,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$242,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(11) **COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.**—The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$18,315,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$18,001,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$107,328,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(12) **COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.**—The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$21,375,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$22,217,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$130,468,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(13) **COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.**—(A) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: \$372,342,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997, \$508,107,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$2,638,057,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(B)(i) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than \$113,838,000,000 in fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(ii) If a reconciliation bill referred to in subsection (a)(1) is enacted into law, then the revenue amount set forth in clause (i) shall be adjusted to reflect the revenue provisions of that Act.

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

## SEC. 202. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) **FIRST RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS.**—Not later than June 21, 1996, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(1) **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.**—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in

section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays \$1,974,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$26,169,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$5,967,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(2) 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 \$260,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$98,321,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$36,578,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(B) The Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues by not more than \$122,400,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

(b) SECOND RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS.—No later than July 24, 1996, the Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill proposing 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 \$6,800,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$158,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$52,803,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(c) THIRD RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS.—No later than September 18, 1996, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays \$10,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$65,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$11,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Senate Committee on Armed Services 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 \$79,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$649,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$166,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(3) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by \$3,628,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$3,605,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$462,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(4) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation 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 \$19,396,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$5,649,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(5) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce

outlays \$90,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$1,512,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$72,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(6) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays \$87,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$2,184,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$392,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(7) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—(A) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by \$3,639,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$23,184,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$4,121,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(B) The Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce revenues for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002 by not more than the amount specified in subsection (a)(2)(B) reduced by the amount that legislation enacted pursuant to subsection (a) reduced revenues for that period of fiscal years.

(8) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit \$1,101,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$8,801,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$1,492,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(9) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary 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 \$476,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002 and \$119,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(10) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays \$783,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$3,671,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$707,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(11) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs 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 \$126,000,000 in fiscal year 1997, \$5,271,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and \$1,418,000,000 in fiscal year 2002.

(d) TREATMENT OF RECONCILIATION BILLS FOR PRIOR SURPLUS.—For purposes of section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress), legislation which reduces revenues pursuant to a reconciliation instruction contained in subsection (c) shall be taken together with all other legislation enacted pursuant to the reconciliation instructions contained in this resolution when determining the deficit effect of such legislation.

### TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

#### SEC. 301. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) DEFINITION.—As used in this section and for the purposes of allocations made pursuant to section 302(a) or 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the discretionary category, the term "discretionary spending limit" means—

(1) with respect to fiscal year 1997—

(A) for the defense category \$266,362,000,000 in new budget authority and \$264,968,000,000 in outlays; and

(B) for the nondefense category \$230,988,000,000 in new budget authority and \$273,644,000,000 in outlays;

(2) with respect to fiscal year 1998—

(A) for the defense category \$268,971,000,000 in new budget authority and \$263,862,000,000 in outlays; and

(B) for the nondefense category \$224,746,000,000 in new budget authority and \$263,093,000,000 in outlays;

(3) with respect to fiscal year 1999, for the discretionary category \$491,268,000,000 in new budget authority and \$525,485,000,000 in outlays;

(4) with respect to fiscal year 2000, for the discretionary category \$498,589,000,000 in new budget authority and \$525,251,000,000 in outlays;

(5) with respect to fiscal year 2001, for the discretionary category \$491,117,000,000 in new budget authority and \$516,223,000,000 in outlays; and

(6) with respect to fiscal year 2002, for the discretionary category \$500,592,000,000 in new budget authority and \$514,219,000,000 in outlays;

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

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

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

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

(B) any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the discretionary spending limit for such fiscal year; or

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

(2) EXCEPTION.—

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

(B) ENFORCEMENT OF DISCRETIONARY LIMITS IN FY 1997.—Until the enactment of reconciliation legislation pursuant to subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 202 of this resolution and for purposes of the application of paragraph (1), only subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) shall apply, and it shall apply only for fiscal year 1997.

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

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

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

**SEC. 302. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.**

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

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

(2) the President's fiscal year 1997 budget included \$3,900,000,000 in receipts from asset sales and proposed a change in the asset sale scoring rule to allow the proceeds from these sales to be scored;

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

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

(b) BUDGETARY TREATMENT.—(1) For the purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, amounts realized from sales of assets shall be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

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

(3) For purposes of this section, the sale of loan assets or the prepayment of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

**SEC. 303. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF DIRECT STUDENT LOANS.**

For the purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the cost of a direct loan under the Federal direct student loan program shall be the net present value, at the time when the direct loan is disbursed, of the following cash flows for the estimated life of the loan—

(1) loan disbursements;

(2) repayments of principal;

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

(4) direct expenses, including—

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

(B) collection of delinquent loans; and

(C) writeoff and closeout of loans.

**SEC. 304. SUPERFUND RESERVE FUND.**

(a) DEFICIT NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSE.—

(1) COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS.—In the House of Representatives—

(A) after the enactment of a superfund bill that reforms the Superfund program to facilitate the clean up of hazardous waste sites and extends Superfund taxes; and

(B) upon the reporting of an appropriation measure (or submission of a conference report thereon) that appropriates funds for the Superfund program in excess of \$1,302,000,000; the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of that House may submit revised allocations, functional levels, budget aggregates, and discretionary spending limits to carry out this section by an amount that is equal to such excess. These revisions shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional

Budget Act of 1974 as the allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits contained in this resolution.

(2) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the revision of allocations to that committee pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments under this subsection shall not exceed—

(A) the net revenue increase for a fiscal year resulting from the enactment of legislation that extends Superfund taxes; and

(B) \$898,000,000 in budget authority for a fiscal year and the outlays flowing from such budget authority in all fiscal years.

(3) READJUSTMENTS.—In the House of Representatives, any adjustments made under this subsection for any appropriations measure or any conference report thereon may be readjusted if that measure is not enacted into law.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, after the enactment of legislation that reforms the Superfund program and extends Superfund taxes, in the Senate, budget authority and outlays allocated to the Committee on Appropriations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate functional levels, the appropriate budget aggregates, and the discretionary spending limits in section 201 of this resolution may be revised to provide additional budget authority and the outlays flowing from that budget authority for the Superfund program, pursuant to this subsection.

(2) DEFICIT NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENTS.—

(A) ALLOCATIONS.—

(i) COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS.—In the Senate, upon reporting of an appropriations measure, or when a conference committee submits a conference report thereon, that appropriates funds for the Superfund program in excess of \$1,302,000,000, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit revised allocations, functional levels, budget aggregates, and discretionary spending limits to carry out this section that adds to such allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits an amount that is equal to such excess. These revised allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits contained in this resolution.

(ii) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the revision of the allocations pursuant to clause (i).

(B) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments under this subsection shall not exceed—

(i) the net revenue increase for a fiscal year resulting from the enactment of legislation that extends Superfund taxes; and

(ii) \$898,000,000 in budget authority for a fiscal year and the outlays flowing from such budget authority in all fiscal years.

**SEC. 305. TAX RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, revenue and spending aggregates may be reduced and allocations may be revised for legislation that reduces revenues by providing family tax relief, fuel tax relief, and incentives to stimulate savings, investment, job creation, and economic growth if such legislation will not increase the deficit for—

(1) fiscal year 1997;

(2) the period of fiscal years 1997 through 2001; or

(3) the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006.

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the consideration of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), 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 section. These revised allocations, functional levels, and aggregates shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, functional levels, and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) 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 section.

**SEC. 306. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, or of that House to which they specifically apply, 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 either House to change those rules (so far as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

**SEC. 307. GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN PREVENTION ALLOWANCE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives for consideration of a conference report, or in the Senate, the fiscal year 1997 outlay allocation made pursuant to sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on Appropriations, the fiscal year 1997 outlay aggregate, the fiscal year 1997 discretionary limit on nondefense outlays and other appropriate aggregates may be increased for a resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1997. These revised allocations, aggregates, and limits shall be considered for all purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, aggregates, and limits contained in this resolution and shall remain in effect for the consideration of any fiscal year 1997 appropriations measure.

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—In the Senate, upon the consideration of a motion to proceed or an agreement to proceed to a resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1997, or in the House of Representatives, upon the filing of a conference report thereon, that complies with the fiscal year 1997 discretionary limit on nondefense budget authority, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the appropriate House may submit a revised outlay allocation for such committee and appropriately revised aggregates and limits to carry out this section.

(c) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the appropriate House may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the revision of allocations pursuant to this section.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments made under this section shall not exceed \$1,337,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1997.

**TITLE IV—SENSE OF CONGRESS, HOUSE, AND SENATE PROVISIONS**

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

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

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

(2) Under baseline assumptions, spending automatically rises with inflation even if such increases are not mandated under existing law.

(3) Baseline budgeting is inherently biased against policies that would reduce the projected growth in spending because such policies are depicted as spending reductions from an increasing baseline.

(4) The baseline concept has encouraged Congress to abdicate its constitutional obligation to control the public purse for those programs which are automatically funded.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that baseline budgeting should be replaced with a budgetary model that requires justification of aggregate funding levels and maximizes congressional accountability for Federal spending.

**SEC. 402. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON LOAN SALES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) The House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government have stated that "more consideration should be given to the sale of nonperforming loans held not only by HUD, but by all Federal agencies that provide credit programs" and directed the Office of Management and Budget to direct Federal agencies to evaluate the value of their credit programs and develop a plan for the privatization of such credit programs.

(2) The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies has directed that the Small Business Administration should study and report to Congress on the feasibility of private servicing of SBA loan activities.

(3) The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies previously directed the Farmers Home Administration to "explore the potential savings that might occur from contract centralized servicing."

(4) The Committee on Agriculture of the House has consistently urged the Secretary of Agriculture to explore contracting out loan servicing operations.

(5) The General Accounting Office has found that "Allowing the public and private sectors to compete for the centralized servicing (of loans) could mean reaping the benefits of the competitive marketplace—greater efficiency, increased focus on customer needs, increased innovation, and improved morale."

(6) The House Committee on Small Business has recommended "that 40 percent of the loan servicing portfolio (for Disaster Loans) be privatized."

(7) The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1997 proposes to review options for improving the quality of loan portfolio management including contracting to the private sector.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the appropriate committees of the House and the Senate should report legislation authorizing the sale of such loan assets as they deem appropriate in order to contribute to Government downsizing, administrative cost savings, and improved services to borrowers.

**SEC. 403. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CHANGES IN MEDICAID.**

It is the sense of Congress that any legislation changing the medicaid program pursuant to this resolution should—

(1) guarantee coverage for low-income children, pregnant women, the elderly, and the disabled as described in the National Governors' Association February 6, 1996, policy on reforming medicaid, which was endorsed unanimously by our Nation's Governors;

(2) maintain the medicaid program as a matching program while providing a fairer and more equitable formula for calculating the matching rate;

(3) reject any illusory financing schemes;

(4) continue existing law for Federal minimum quality standards for nursing homes and the enforcement of those standards;

(5) continue Federal rules that prevent wives or husbands from being required to impoverish themselves in order to obtain and keep medicaid benefits for their spouse requiring nursing home care and continue existing prohibitions against the States requiring the adult children of institutionalized patients from having to contribute to the cost of nursing facility services; and

(6) provide coverage of medicare premiums and cost-sharing payments for low-income seniors consistent with the unanimous National Governors' Association medicaid policy.

**SEC. 404. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPACT OF LEGISLATION ON CHILDREN.**

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should not adopt or enact any legislation that will increase the number of children who are hungry, homeless, poor, or medically uninsured.

(b) LEGISLATIVE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR IMPACT ON CHILDREN.—In the event legislation enacted to comply with this resolution results in an increase in the number of hungry, homeless, poor, or medically uninsured by the end of fiscal year 1997, Congress shall revisit the provisions of such legislation which caused such increase and shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, adopt legislation which would halt any continuation of such increase.

**SEC. 405. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DEBT REPAYMENT.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress has a basic moral and ethical responsibility to future generations to repay the Federal debt;

(2) Congress should enact a plan that balances the budget and also develop a regimen for paying off the Federal debt;

(3) after the budget is balanced, a surplus should be created which can be used to begin paying off the debt; and

(4) such a plan should be formulated and implemented so that this generation can save future generations from the crushing burdens of the Federal debt.

**SEC. 406. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMMITMENT TO A BALANCED BUDGET BY FISCAL YEAR 2002.**

It is the sense of Congress that the President and Congress should continue to adhere to the statutory commitment made by both parties on November 20, 1995, to enact legislation to achieve a balanced budget not later than fiscal year 2002 as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office.

**SEC. 407. SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT TAX REDUCTIONS SHOULD BENEFIT WORKING FAMILIES.**

It is the sense of Congress that this concurrent resolution on the budget assumes any reductions in taxes should be structured to benefit working families by providing family tax relief and incentives to stimulate savings, investment, job creation, and economic growth.

**SEC. 408. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON A BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON THE SOLVENCY OF MEDICARE.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Trustees of medicare have concluded that "the medicare program is clearly unsustainable in its present form";

(2) the Trustees of medicare concluded in 1995 that "the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which pays inpatient hospital expenses, will be able to pay benefits for only about 7 years and is severely out of financial balance in the long range";

(3) preliminary data made available to Congress indicate that the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will go bankrupt in the year 2001, rather than the year 2002, as predicted last year;

(4) the Public Trustees of medicare have concluded that "the Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund shows a rate of growth of costs which is clearly unsustainable";

(5) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform concluded that, absent long-term changes in medicare, projected medicare outlays will increase from about 4 percent of the payroll tax base today to over 15 percent of the payroll tax base by the year 2030;

(6) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform recommended, by a vote of 30 to 1, that spending and revenues available for medicare must be brought into long-term balance; and

(7) in the most recent Trustees' report, the Public Trustees of medicare "strongly recommend that the crisis presented by the financial condition of the medicare trust funds be urgently addressed on a comprehensive basis, including a review of the program's financing methods, benefit provisions, and delivery mechanisms."

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that in order to meet the aggregates and levels in this budget resolution—

(1) a special bipartisan commission should be established immediately to make recommendations concerning the most appropriate response to the short-term solvency and long-term sustainability issues facing the medicare program which do not include tax increases in any form, including transfers of spending from the medicare Part A program to the Part B program; and

(2) the commission should report to Congress its recommendations prior to the adoption of a concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1998 in order that the committees of jurisdiction may consider these recommendations in fashioning an appropriate congressional response.

**SEC. 409. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MEDICARE TRANSFERS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) home health care provides a broad spectrum of health and social services to approximately 3,500,000 medicare beneficiaries in the comfort of their homes;

(2) the President has proposed reimbursing the first 100 home health care visits after a hospital stay through medicare part A and reimbursing all other visits through medicare part B, shifting responsibility for \$55,000,000,000 of spending from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund to the general revenues that pay for medicare part B;

(3) such a transfer does nothing to control medicare spending, and is merely a book-keeping change which artificially extends the solvency of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund;

(4) this transfer of funds camouflages the need to make changes in the medicare program to ensure the long-term solvency of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which the Congressional Budget Office now states will become bankrupt in the year 2001, a year earlier than projected in the 1995 report by the Trustees of the Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds;

(5) Congress will be breaking a commitment to the American people if it does not act to ensure the solvency of the entire medicare program in both the short- and long-term;

(6) the President's proposal would force those in need of chronic care services to rely upon the availability of general revenues to provide financing for these services, making them more vulnerable to benefits changes than under current law; and

(7) according to the National Association of Home Care, shifting medicare home care payments from part A to part B would deemphasize the importance of home care by eliminating its status as part of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, thereby undermining access to the less costly form of care.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that in meeting the spending targets specified in the budget resolution, Congress should not accept the President's proposal to transfer spending from one part of medicare to another in its efforts to preserve, protect, and improve the medicare program.

**SEC. 410. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CHANGES IN THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that, in achieving the spending levels specified in this resolution—

(1) the public trustees of medicare have concluded that "the medicare program is clearly unsustainable in its present form";

(2) the President has said his goal is to keep the medicare hospital insurance trust fund solvent for more than a decade, but his budget transfers \$55,000,000,000 of home health spending from medicare part A to medicare part B;

(3) the transfer of home health spending threatens the delivery of home health services to 3.5 million medicare beneficiaries;

(4) such a transfer increases the burden on general revenues, including income taxes paid by working Americans, by \$55,000,000,000;

(5) such a transfer artificially inflates the solvency of the medicare hospital insurance trust fund, misleading Congress, medicare beneficiaries, and working taxpayers;

(6) the Director of the Congressional Budget Office has certified that, without such a transfer, the President's budget extends the solvency of the hospital insurance trust fund for only one additional year; and

(7) without misleading transfers, the President's budget therefore fails to achieve his own stated goal for the medicare hospital insurance trust fund.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, in achieving the spending levels specified in this resolution, Congress assumes that Congress would—

(1) keep the medicare hospital insurance trust fund solvent for more than a decade, as recommended by the President; and

(2) accept the President's proposed level of medicare part B savings over the period 1997 through 2002; but would

(3) reject the President's proposal to transfer home health spending from one part of medicare to another, which threatens the delivery of home health care services to 3.5 million medicare beneficiaries, artificially inflates the solvency of the medicare hospital insurance trust fund, and increases the burden on general revenues, including income taxes paid by working Americans, by \$55,000,000,000.

**SEC. 411. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Corporations and individuals have clear responsibility to adhere to environmental laws. When they do not, and environmental damage results, the Federal and State governments may impose fines and penalties, and assess polluters for the cost of remediation.

(2) Assessment of these costs is important in the enforcement process. They appropriately penalize wrongdoing. They discourage future environmental damage. They ensure that taxpayers do not bear the financial brunt of cleaning up after damages done by polluters.

(3) In the case of the Exxon Valdez oil spill disaster in Prince William Sound, Alaska, for example, the corporate settlement with the Federal Government totaled \$900,000,000.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that assumptions in this resolution assume an appropriate amount of revenues per year through legislation that will not allow deductions for fines and penalties arising from a failure to comply with Federal or State environmental or health protection laws.

**SEC. 412. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.**

The assumptions underlying functional totals in this budget resolution include:

(1) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that:

(A) Violence against women is the leading cause of physical injury to women. The Department of Justice estimates that over 1 million violent crimes against women are committed by domestic partners annually.

(B) Domestic violence dramatically affects the victim's ability to participate in the workforce. A University of Minnesota survey reported that one-quarter of battered women surveyed had lost a job partly because of being abused and that over half of these women had been harassed by their abuser at work.

(C) Domestic violence is often intensified as women seek to gain economic independence through attending school or job training programs. Batterers have been reported to prevent women from attending such programs or sabotage their efforts at self-improvement.

(D) Nationwide surveys of service providers prepared by the Taylor Institute of Chicago, document, for the first time, the interrelationship between domestic violence and welfare by showing that between 50 percent and 80 percent of women in welfare to work programs are current or past victims of domestic violence.

(E) The American Psychological Association has reported that violence against women is usually witnessed by their children, who as a result can suffer severe psychological, cognitive and physical damage and some studies have found that children who witness violence in their homes have a greater propensity to commit violent acts in their homes and communities when they become adults.

(F) Over half of the women surveyed by the Taylor Institute stayed with their batterers because they lacked the resources to support themselves and their children. The surveys also found that the availability of economic support is a critical factor in women's ability to leave abusive situations that threaten themselves and their children.

(G) Proposals to restructure the welfare programs may impact the availability of the economic support and the safety net necessary to enable poor women to flee abuse without risking homelessness and starvation for their families.

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

(A) No welfare reform provision should be enacted by Congress unless and until Congress considers whether such welfare reform provisions would exacerbate violence against women and their children, further endanger women's lives, make it more difficult for women to escape domestic violence, or further punish women victimized by violence.

(B) Any welfare reform measure enacted by Congress should require that any welfare to work, education, or job placement programs implemented by the States address the impact of domestic violence on welfare recipients.

**SEC. 413. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING STUDENT LOANS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) over the last 60 years, education and advancements in knowledge have accounted for 37 percent of our nation's economic growth;

(2) a college degree significantly increases job stability, resulting in an unemployment rate among college graduates less than half that of those with high school diplomas;

(3) a person with a bachelor's degree will average 50-55 percent more in lifetime earnings than a person with a high school diploma;

(4) education is a key to providing alternatives to crime and violence, and is a cost-effective strategy for breaking cycles of poverty and moving welfare recipients to work;

(5) a highly educated populace is necessary to the effective functioning of democracy and to a growing economy, and the opportunity to gain a college education helps advance the American ideals of progress and social equality;

(6) a highly educated and flexible work force is an essential component of economic growth and competitiveness;

(7) for many families, Federal Student Aid Programs make the difference in the ability of students to attend college;

(8) in 1994, nearly 6 million postsecondary students received some kind of financial assistance to help them pay for the costs of schooling;

(9) since 1988, college costs have risen by 54 percent, and student borrowing has increased by 219 percent;

(10) in fiscal year 1996, the Balanced Budget Act achieved savings without reducing student loan limits or increasing fees to students or parents; and

(11) under this budget resolution student loans will increase from \$26.6 billion today to \$37.4 billion in 2002; the Congressional Budget Office projects that these are the exact same levels that would occur under President Clinton's student loan policies.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the aggregates and functional levels included in this budget resolution assume that savings in student loans can be achieved without any program change that would increase costs to students and parents or decrease accessibility to student loans.

**SEC. 414. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADDITIONAL CHARGES UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) senior citizens must spend more than 1 dollar in 5 of their limited incomes to purchase the health care they need;

(2) 2/3 of spending under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act is for senior citizens with annual incomes of less than \$15,000;

(3) fee for service cost increases have forced higher out-of-pocket costs for seniors; and

(4) the current medicare managed care experience has demonstrated that medicare HMO enrollees face lower out-of-pocket costs when they join HMO's in competitive markets; also, over one half of these enrollees pay no medicare premiums and receive extra benefits free of charge, such as prescription drugs and eye glasses, due to competitive market forces.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any reconciliation bill considered during the second session of the 104th Congress should maintain Medicare beneficiaries right to remain in the current Medicare fee-for-service program and also should maintain the existing prohibitions against additional charges by providers under the Medicare fee-for-service program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act ("balance billing"), and that Medicare beneficiaries should be offered the greatest opportunity possible to choose private plans that will offer lower out-of-pocket costs than what they currently pay in the Medicare fee-for-

service program, and to choose a health care delivery option that best meets their needs.

**SEC. 415. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING REQUIREMENTS THAT WELFARE RECIPIENTS BE DRUG-FREE.**

In recognition of the fact that American workers are required to be drug-free in the workplace, it is the sense of Congress that this concurrent resolution on the budget assumes that the States may require welfare recipients to be drug-free as a condition for receiving such benefits and that random drug testing may be used to enforce such requirements.

**SEC. 416. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AN ACCURATE INDEX FOR INFLATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) a significant portion of Federal expenditures and revenues are indexed to measurements of inflation; and

(2) a variety of inflation indices exist which vary according to the accuracy with which such indices measure increases in the cost of living; and

(3) Federal Government usage of inflation indices which overstate true inflation has the demonstrated effect of accelerating Federal spending, increasing the Federal budget deficit, increasing Federal borrowing, and thereby enlarging the projected burden on future American taxpayers.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the assumptions underlying this budget resolution include that all Federal spending and revenues which are indexed for inflation should be calibrated by the most accurate inflation indices which are available to the Federal Government.

**SEC. 417. SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE 1993 INCOME TAX INCREASE ON SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS SHOULD BE REPEALED.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the fiscal year 1994 budget proposal of President Clinton to raise Federal income taxes on the Social Security benefits of senior citizens with income as low as \$25,000, and those provisions of the fiscal year 1994 recommendations of the Budget Resolution and the 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act in which the One Hundred Third Congress voted to raise Federal income taxes on the Social Security benefits of senior citizens with income as low as \$34,000 should be repealed;

(2) President Clinton has stated that he believes he raised Federal taxes too much in 1993; and

(3) the budget resolution should react to President Clinton's fiscal year 1997 budget which documents the fact that in the history of the United States, the total tax burden has never been greater than it is today.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the assumptions underlying this resolution include—

(1) that raising Federal income taxes in 1993 on the Social Security benefits of middle-class individuals with income as low as \$34,000 was a mistake;

(2) that the Federal income tax hike on Social Security benefits imposed in 1993 by the One Hundred Third Congress and signed into law by President Clinton should be repealed; and

(3) President Clinton should work with Congress to repeal the 1993 Federal income tax hike on Social Security benefits in a manner that would not adversely affect the Social Security Trust Fund or the Medicare Part A Trust Fund, and should ensure that such repeal is coupled with offsetting reductions in Federal spending.

**SEC. 418. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION'S PRACTICE REGARDING THE PROSECUTION OF DRUG SMUGGLERS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) drug use is devastating to the Nation, particularly among juveniles, and has led ju-

veniles to become involved in interstate gangs and to participate in violent crime;

(2) drug use has experienced a dramatic resurgence among our youth;

(3) the number of youths aged 12-17 using marijuana has increased from 1.6 million in 1992 to 2.9 million in 1994, and the category of "recent marijuana use" increased a staggering 200 percent among 14- to 15-year-olds over the same period;

(4) since 1992, there has been a 52 percent jump in the number of high school seniors using drugs on a monthly basis, even as worrisome declines are noted in peer disapproval of drug use;

(5) 1 in 3 high school students uses marijuana;

(6) 12- to 17-year-olds who use marijuana are 85 percent more likely to graduate to cocaine than those who abstain from marijuana;

(7) juveniles who reach 21 without ever having used drugs almost never try them later in life;

(8) the latest results from the Drug Abuse Warning Network show that marijuana-related episodes jumped 39 percent and are running at 155 percent above the 1990 level, and that methamphetamine cases have risen 256 percent over the 1991 level;

(9) between February 1993 and February 1995 the retail price of a gram of cocaine fell from \$172 to \$137, and that of a gram of heroin also fell from \$2,032 to \$1,278;

(10) it has been reported that the Department of Justice, through the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, has adopted a policy of allowing certain foreign drug smugglers to avoid prosecution altogether by being released to Mexico;

(11) it has been reported that in the past year approximately 2,300 suspected narcotics traffickers were taken into custody for bringing illegal drugs across the border, but approximately one in four were returned to their country of origin without being prosecuted;

(12) it has been reported that the United States Customs Service is operating under guidelines limiting any prosecution in marijuana cases to cases involving 125 pounds of marijuana or more;

(13) it has been reported that suspects possessing as much as 32 pounds of methamphetamine and 37,000 Quaalude tablets were not prosecuted but were, instead, allowed to return to their countries of origin after their drugs and vehicles were confiscated;

(14) it has been reported that after a seizure of 158 pounds of cocaine, one defendant was cited and released because there was no room at the Federal jail and charges against her were dropped;

(15) it has been reported that some smugglers have been caught two or more times—even in the same week—yet still were not prosecuted;

(16) the number of defendants prosecuted for violations of the Federal drug laws has dropped from 25,033 in 1992 to 22,926 in 1995;

(17) this Congress has increased the funding of the Federal Bureau of Prisons by 11.7 percent over the 1995 appropriations level; and

(18) this Congress has increased the funding of the Immigration and Naturalization Service by 23.5 percent over the 1995 appropriations level.

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

(1) the function totals and aggregates underlying this resolution assume that the Attorney General should promptly investigate this matter and report, within 30 days, to the Chair of the Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary; and

(2) the Attorney General should ensure that cases involving the smuggling of drugs

into the United States are vigorously prosecuted.

**SEC. 419. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CORPORATE SUBSIDIES.**

It is the sense of Congress that the functional levels and aggregates in this budget resolution assume that—

(1) the Federal budget contains tens of billions of dollars in payments, benefits and programs that primarily assist profit-making enterprises and industries rather than provide a clear and compelling public interest;

(2) corporate subsidies can provide unfair competitive advantages to certain industries and industry segments;

(3) at a time when millions of Americans are being asked to sacrifice in order to balance the budget, the corporate sector should bear its share of the burden; and

(4) Federal payments, benefits, and programs which predominantly benefit a particular industry or segment of an industry, rather than provide a clear and compelling public benefit, should be reformed or terminated in order to provide additional tax relief, deficit reduction, or to achieve the savings necessary to meet this resolution's instructions and levels.

**SEC. 420. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING WELFARE REFORM.**

(a) Congress finds that—

(1) this resolution assumes substantial savings from welfare reform; and

(2) children born out of wedlock are five times more likely to be poor and about ten times more likely to be extremely poor and therefore are more likely to receive welfare benefits than children from two parent families; and

(3) high rates of out-of-wedlock births are associated with a host of other social pathologies; for example, children of single mothers are twice as likely to drop out of high school; boys whose fathers are absent are more likely to engage in criminal activities; and girls in single-parent families are three times more likely to have children out of wedlock themselves.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that any comprehensive legislation sent to the President that balances the budget by a certain date and that includes welfare reform provisions and that is agreed to by Congress and the President shall also contain to the maximum extent possible a strategy for reducing the rate of out-of-wedlock births and encouraging family formation.

**SEC. 421. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FCC SPECTRUM AUCTIONS.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Congressional Budget Office has scored revenue expected to be raised from the auction of Federal Communications Commission licenses for various services;

(2) for budget scoring purposes, Congress has assumed that such auctions would occur in a prompt and expeditious manner and that revenue raised by such auctions would flow to the Federal treasury;

(3) this resolution assumes that the revenue to be raised from auctions totals billions of dollars;

(4) this resolution makes assumptions that services would be auctioned where the Federal Communications Commission has not yet conducted auctions for such services, such as Local Multipoint Distribution Service (LMDS), licenses for paging services, final broadband PCS licenses, narrow band PCS licenses, licenses for unserved cellular, and Digital Audio Radio (DARS), and other subscription services, revenue from which has been assumed in Congressional budgetary calculations and in determining the level of the deficit; and

(5) the Commission's service rules can dramatically affect license values and auction

revenues and therefore the Commission should act expeditiously and without further delay to conduct auctions of licenses in a manner that maximizes revenue, increases efficiency, and enhances competition.

**SEC. 422. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON EMERGENCIES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives finds that:

(1) The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 exempted from the discretionary spending limits and the Pay-As-You-Go requirements for entitlement and tax legislation funding requirements that are designated by Congress and the President as an emergency.

(2) Congress and the President have increasingly misused the emergency designation by—

(A) designating as emergencies funding requirements that are predictable and do not pose a threat to life, property, or national security,

(B) designating emergencies with the sole purpose of circumventing statutory and congressional spending limitations, and

(C) adding to emergency legislation controversial items that would not otherwise withstand public scrutiny.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that in order to balance the Federal budget Congress should consider alternative approaches to budgeting for emergencies, including codifying the definition of an emergency, establishing contingency funds to pay for emergencies, and fully offsetting the costs of emergencies with rescissions of spending authority that would have been obligated but for the rescission.

**SEC. 423. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING TO ASSIST YOUTH AT RISK.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) there is an increasing prevalence of violence and drug use among this country's youth;

(2) in recognizing the magnitude of this problem, the Federal Government must continue to maximize efforts in addressing the increasing prevalence of violence and drug use among this country's youth, with necessary adherence to budget guidelines and proven program effectiveness;

(3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that between 1985 and 1994, juvenile arrests for violent crime increased by 75 percent nationwide;

(4) the United States Attorney General reports that 20 years ago, fewer than half our cities reported gang activity and now, a generation later, reasonable estimates indicate that there are more than 500,000 gang members in more than 16,000 gangs on the streets of our cities resulting in more than 580,000 gang-related crimes in 1993;

(5) the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention reports that in 1994, law enforcement agencies made over 2,700,000 arrests of persons under age 18, with juveniles accounting for 19 percent of all violent crime arrests across the country;

(6) the Congressional Task Force on National Drug Policy recently set forth a series of recommendations for strengthening the criminal justice and law enforcement effort, including domestic prevention efforts reinforcing the idea that prevention begins at home;

(7) the Office of National Drug Control Policy reports that between 1991 and 1995, marijuana use among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders has increased and is continuing to spiral upward; and

(8) the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention reports that in 1993, substance abuse played a role in over 70 percent of rapes, over 60 percent of incidents of child abuse, and almost 60 percent of murders nationwide.

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

aggregates underlying this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that—

(1) sufficient funding should be provided to programs of proven program effectiveness which assist youth at risk to reduce illegal drug use and the incidence of youth crime and violence;

(2) priority should be given to determine "what works" through scientifically recognized, independent evaluations of existing programs to maximize the Federal investment and efforts should be made to reform those programs of no proven benefit;

(3) efforts should be made to ensure coordination and eliminate duplication among federally supported at-risk youth programs; and

(4) special efforts should be made to increase successful interdiction of the flow of illegal drugs into the United States and into communities nationwide.

**SEC. 424. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LONG-TERM TRENDS IN BUDGET ESTIMATES.**

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the report accompanying a concurrent resolution on the budget should include an analysis, prepared after consultation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, of the concurrent resolution's impact on likely budgetary trends during the next 30 fiscal years; and

(2) the President should include in his budget each year, an analysis of the budget's impact on revenues and outlays for entitlements for the period of 30 fiscal years, and that the President should also include likely budgetary trends during the next 30 fiscal years, and that the President should also include generational accounting information each year in the President's budget.

**SEC. 425. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REPEAL OF THE GAS TAX.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the President originally proposed a \$72,000,000,000 energy excise tax (the so-called BTU tax) as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA 93) which included a new tax on transportation fuels;

(2) in response to opposition in the Senate to the BTU tax, the President and Congress adopted instead a new 4.3 cents per gallon transportation fuels tax as part of OBRA 93, which represented a 30 percent increase in the existing motor fuels tax;

(3) the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax has cost American motorists an estimated \$14,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 since it went into effect on October 1, 1993;

(4) the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax is regressive, creating a larger financial impact on lower and middle income motorists than on upper income motorists;

(5) the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax imposes a disproportionate burden on rural citizens who do not have access to public transportation services, and who must rely on their automobiles and drive long distances, to work, to shop, and to receive medical care;

(6) the average American faces a substantial tax burden, and the increase of this tax burden through the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax represented and continues to represent an inappropriate and unwarranted means of reducing the Nation's budget deficit;

(7) retail gasoline prices in the United States have increased an average of 19 cents per gallon since the beginning of the year to the highest level since the Persian Gulf War, and the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax exacerbates the impact of this price increase on consumers;

(8) continuation of the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax will exacerbate the impact on consumers of any future gasoline price spikes that result from market conditions; and

(9) the fiscal year 1997 budget resolution will assume a net tax cut totaling

\$122,000,000,000 over six years, which exceeds the revenue impact of a repeal of the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax, and will establish a reserve fund which may be used to provide other forms of tax relief, including relief from the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax, on a deficit neutral basis.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the revenue levels and procedures in this resolution provide that—

(1) Congress and the President should immediately approve legislation to repeal the 4.3 cents per gallon transportation fuels tax contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 through the end of 1996;

(2) Congress and the President should approve, through the fiscal year 1997 budget process, legislation to permanently repeal the 4.3 cents per gallon transportation fuels tax contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993; and

(3) the savings generated by the repeal of the 4.3 cents per gallon transportation fuels tax contained in OBRA 93 should be fully passed on to consumers.

**SEC. 426. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE USE OF BUDGETARY SAVINGS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) in August of 1994, the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform issued an Interim Report to the President, which found that, "To ensure that today's debt and spending commitments do not unfairly burden America's children, the Government must act now. A bipartisan coalition of Congress, led by the President, must resolve the long-term imbalance between the Government's entitlement promises and the funds it will have available to pay for them";

(2) unless Congress and the President act together in a bipartisan way, overall Federal spending is projected by the Commission to rise from the current level of slightly over 22 percent of the Gross Domestic Product of the United States (hereafter in this section referred to as "GDP") to over 37 percent of GDP by the year 2030;

(3) the source of that growth is not domestic discretionary spending, which is approximately the same portion of GDP now as it was in 1969, the last time at which the Federal budget was in balance;

(4) mandatory spending was only 29.6 percent of the Federal budget in 1963, but is estimated to account for 72 percent of the Federal budget in the year 2003;

(5) social security, medicare and medicaid, together with interest on the national debt, are the largest sources of the growth of mandatory spending;

(6) ensuring the long-term future of the social security system is essential to protecting the retirement security of the American people;

(7) the Social Security Trust Fund is projected to begin spending more than it takes in by approximately the year 2013, with Federal budget deficits rising rapidly thereafter unless appropriate policy changes are made;

(8) ensuring the future of medicare and medicaid is essential to protecting access to high-quality health care for senior citizens and poor women and children;

(9) Federal health care expenses have been rising at double digit rates, and are projected to triple to 11 percent of GDP by the year 2030 unless appropriate policy changes are made; and

(10) due to demographic factors, Federal health care expenses are projected to double by the year 2030, even if health care cost inflation is restrained after 1999, so that costs for each person of a given age grow no faster than the economy.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that budget savings in the mandatory spending area should be used—

(1) to protect and enhance the retirement security of the American people by ensuring

the long-term future of the social security system;

(2) to protect and enhance the health care security of senior citizens and poor Americans by ensuring the long-term future of Medicare and Medicaid; and

(3) to restore and maintain Federal budget discipline, to ensure that the level of private investment necessary for long-term economic growth and prosperity is available.

**SEC. 427. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE TRANSFER OF EXCESS GOVERNMENT COMPUTERS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

(a) ASSUMPTIONS.—The figures contained in this resolution are based on the following assumptions:

(1) America's children must obtain the necessary skills and tools needed to succeed in the technologically advanced 21st century;

(2) Executive Order 12999 outlines the need to make modern computer technology an integral part of every classroom, provide teachers with the professional development they need to use new technologies effectively, connect classrooms to the National Information Infrastructure, and encourage the creation of excellent education software;

(3) many private corporations have donated educational software to schools, which are lacking the necessary computer hardware to utilize this equipment;

(4) current inventories of excess Federal Government computers are being conducted in each Federal agency; and

(5) there is no current communication being made between Federal agencies with this excess equipment and the schools in need of these computers.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals and aggregates in this budget resolution assume that the General Services Administration should place a high priority on facilitating direct transfer of excess Federal Government computers to public schools and community-based educational organizations.

**SEC. 428. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FEDERAL RETREATS.**

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the function totals and aggregates in this resolution assume that all Federal agencies will refrain from using Federal funds for expenses incurred during training sessions or retreats off Federal property, unless Federal property is not available.

**SEC. 429. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code—

(A) provides essential airline access to isolated rural communities across the United States;

(B) is necessary for the economic growth and development of rural communities;

(C) connects small rural communities to the national air transportation system of the United States;

(D) is a critical component of the national transportation system of the United States; and

(E) provides air service to 108 communities in 30 States; and

(2) the National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry established under section 204 of the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992 recommended maintaining the essential air service program with a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small communities.

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

program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code, should receive a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small rural communities that qualify for assistance under the program.

**SEC. 430. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING EQUAL RETIREMENT SAVINGS FOR HOMEMAKERS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that the assumptions of this budget resolution take into account that—

(1) by teaching and feeding our children and caring for our elderly, American homemakers are an important, vital part of our society;

(2) homemakers retirement needs are the same as all Americans, and thus they need every opportunity to save and invest for retirement;

(3) because they are living on a single income, homemakers and their spouses often have less income for savings;

(4) individual retirement accounts are provided by Congress in the Internal Revenue Code to assist Americans for retirement savings;

(5) currently, individual retirement accounts permit workers other than homemakers to make deductible contributions of \$2,000 a year, but limit homemakers to deductible contributions of \$250 a year;

(6) limiting homemakers individual retirement account contributions to an amount less than the contributions of other workers discriminates against homemakers.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the revenue level assumed in this budget resolution provides for legislation to make individual retirement account deductible contribution limits for homemakers equal to the individual retirement account deductible contribution limits for all other American workers, and that Congress and the President should immediately approve such legislation in the appropriate reconciliation vehicle.

**SEC. 431. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH FUNDING FOR ANTI-ADDICTION DRUGS.**

It is the sense of the Senate that amounts appropriated for the National Institutes of Health should provide funding for additional research on an anti-addiction drug to block the craving for illicit addictive substances.

**SEC. 432. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE EXTENSION OF THE EMPLOYER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE EXCLUSION UNDER SECTION 127 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) since 1978, over 7,000,000 American workers have benefited from the employer education assistance exclusion under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by being able to improve their education and acquire new skills without having to pay taxes on the benefit;

(2) American companies have benefited by improving the education and skills of their employees who in turn can contribute more to their company;

(3) the American economy becomes more globally competitive because an educated workforce is able to produce more and to adapt more rapidly to changing technologies;

(4) American companies are experiencing unprecedented global competition and the value and necessity of life-long education for their employees has increased;

(5) the employer education assistance exclusion was first enacted in 1978;

(6) the exclusion has been extended 7 previous times;

(7) the last extension expired December 31, 1994; and

(8) the exclusion has received broad bipartisan support.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the revenue level assumed in the Budget Resolution accommodate an extension of the employer education assistance exclusion under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 from January 1, 1995, through December 31, 1996.

**SEC. 433. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION PLACING HIGH PRIORITY ON MAINTAINING FIELD-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPRESENTATIVES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The Economic Development Administration plays a crucial role in helping economically disadvantaged regions of the United States develop infrastructure that supports and promotes greater economic activity and growth, particularly in nonurban regions.

(2) The Economic Development Administration helps to promote industrial park development, business incubators, water and sewer system improvements, vocational and technical training facilities, tourism development strategies, technical assistance and capacity building for local governments, economic adjustment strategies, revolving loan funds, and other projects which the private sector has not generated or will not generate without some assistance from the Government through the Economic Development Administration.

(3) The Economic Development Administration maintains 6 regional offices which oversee staff that are designated field-based representatives of the Economic Development Administration, and these field-based representatives provide valuable expertise and counseling on economic planning and development to nonurban communities.

(4) The Economic Development Administration Regional Centers are located in the urban areas of Austin, Seattle, Denver, Atlanta, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

(5) Because of a 37-percent reduction in approved funding for salaries and expenses from fiscal year 1995, the Economic Development Administration has initiated staff reductions requiring the elimination of 8 field-based positions. The field-based economic development representative positions that are either being eliminated or not replaced after voluntary retirement and which currently interact with nonurban communities on economic development efforts cover the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and North Carolina.

(6) These staff cutbacks will adversely affect States with very low per-capita personal income, including New Mexico which ranks 47th in the Nation in per-capita personal income, Oklahoma ranking 46th, North Dakota ranking 42nd, Arizona ranking 35th, Maine ranking 34th, and North Carolina ranking 33rd.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals and aggregates underlying this budget resolution assume that—

(1) it is regrettable that the Economic Development Administration has elected to reduce field-based economic development representatives who are fulfilling the Economic Development Administration's mission of interacting with and counseling nonurban communities in economically disadvantaged regions of the United States;

(2) the Economic Development Administration should take all necessary and appropriate actions to ensure that field-based economic development representation receives high priority; and

(3) the Economic Development Administration should reconsider the planned termi-

nation of field-based economic development representatives responsible for States that are economically disadvantaged, and that this reconsideration take place without delay.

**SEC. 434. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LIHEAP.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that: (1) Home energy assistance for working and low-income families with children, the elderly on fixed incomes, the disabled, and others who need such aid is a critical part of the social safety net in cold-weather areas during the winter, and a source of necessary cooling aid during the summer;

(2) LIHEAP is a highly targeted, cost-effective way to help millions of low-income Americans pay their home energy bills. More than two-thirds of LIHEAP-eligible households have annual incomes of less than \$8,000, more than one-half have annual incomes below \$6,000; and

(3) LIHEAP funding has been substantially reduced in recent years, and cannot sustain further spending cuts if the program is to remain a viable means of meeting the home heating and other energy-related needs of low-income families, especially those in cold-weather States.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—The assumptions underlying this budget resolution assume that it is the sense of the Senate that the funds made available for LIHEAP for fiscal year 1997 will be not less than the actual expenditures made for LIHEAP in fiscal year 1996.

**SEC. 435. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DAVIS-BACON.**

Notwithstanding any provision of this resolution, it is the sense of the Senate that the provisions in this resolution do not assume the repeal but rather reform of the Davis-Bacon Act.

**SEC. 436. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REIMBURSEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR OPERATIONS SOUTHERN WATCH AND PROVIDE COMFORT.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) as of May 1996, the United States has spent \$2,937,000,000 of United States taxpayer funds since the conclusion of the Gulf War in 1991 for the singular purpose of protecting the Kurdish and Shiite population from Iraqi aggression;

(2) the President's defense budget request for 1997 includes an additional \$590,100,000 for Operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort, both of which are designed to restrict Iraqi military aggression against the Kurdish and Shiite people of Iraq;

(3) costs for these military operations constitute part of the continued budget deficit of the United States; and

(4) United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 (1995) (referred to as "SCR 986") would allow Iraq to sell up to \$1,000,000,000 in petroleum and petroleum products every 90 days, for an initial period of 180 days.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the function totals and aggregates in this resolution assume that—

(1) the President should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to ensure any subsequent extension of authority beyond the 180 days originally provided by SCR 986 specifically mandates and authorizes the reimbursement of the United States for costs associated with Operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort out of revenues generated by any sale of petroleum or petroleum-related products originating from Iraq;

(2) in the event that the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations fails to modify the terms of any subsequent resolution extending the authority granted by SCR 986 as called for in paragraph (1), the President should reject any United

Nations' action or resolution seeking to extend the terms of the oil sale beyond the 180 days authorized by SCR 986;

(3) the President should take the necessary steps to ensure that—

(A) any effort by the United Nations to temporarily lift the trade embargo for humanitarian purposes, specifically the sale of petroleum or petroleum products, restricts all revenues from such sale from being diverted to benefit the Iraqi military; and

(B) the temporary lifting of the trade embargo does not encourage other countries to take steps to begin promoting commercial relations with the Iraqi military in expectation that sanctions will be permanently lifted; and

(4) revenues reimbursed to the United States from the oil sale authorized by SCR 986, or any subsequent action or resolution, should be used to reduce the Federal budget deficit.

**SEC. 437. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SOLVENCY OF THE MEDICARE TRUST FUND.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that repeal of certain provisions from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 would move the insolvency date of the HI (Medicare) Trust Fund forward by a full year.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that no provisions in this budget resolution should worsen the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund.

**SEC. 438. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND.**

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that when the Finance Committee meets its outlay and revenue obligations under this resolution the committee should not make any changes in the Presidential Election Campaign Fund or its funding mechanism and should meet its revenue and outlay targets through other programs within its jurisdiction.

**SEC. 439. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE FUNDING OF AMTRAK.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that— (1) a capital funding stream is essential to the ability of the National Rail Passenger Corporation ("Amtrak") to reduce its dependence on Federal operating support; and

(2) Amtrak needs a secure source of financing, no less favorable than provided to other modes of transportation, for capital improvements.

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

(1) revenues attributable to one-half cent per gallon of the excise taxes imposed on gasoline, special motor fuel, and diesel fuel from the Mass Transit Account should be dedicated to a new Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund during the period January 1, 1997, through September 30, 2001;

(2) revenues would not be deposited in the Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund during any fiscal year to the extent that the deposit is estimated to result in available revenues in the Mass Transit Account being insufficient to satisfy that year's estimated appropriation levels;

(3) monies in the Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund should be generally available to fund, on a reimbursement basis, capital expenditures incurred by Amtrak;

(4) amounts to fund capital expenditures related to rail operations should be set aside for each State that has not had Amtrak service in such State for the preceding year; and

(5) funding provided by the Intercity Passenger Rail Trust Fund shall be made available subject to appropriations and shall not increase mandatory spending.

And the Senate agree to the same. From the Committee on the Budget, for consideration of the House concurrent resolu-

tion and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN KASICH,  
DAVE HOBSON,  
BOB WALKER,  
JIM KOLBE,  
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,  
WALLY HERGER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

PETE V. DOMENICI,  
CHUCK GRASSLEY,  
DON NICKLES,  
PHIL GRAMM,  
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,  
SLADE GORTON,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

When said conference report was considered.

After debate,

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

The question being put,

Will the House agree to said conference report?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, announced that pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV the yeas and nays were ordered, and the call was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 216  
affirmative ..... { Nays ..... 211

¶73.26

[Roll No. 236]

YEAS—216

Allard	Ehrlich	Klug
Archer	Emerson	Knollenberg
Armey	English	Kolbe
Bachus	Ensign	LaHood
Baker (CA)	Everett	Latham
Baker (LA)	Ewing	LaTourette
Ballenger	Fawell	Laughlin
Barr	Fields (TX)	Lazio
Barrett (NE)	Foley	Leach
Bartlett	Forbes	Lewis (CA)
Bass	Fowler	Lewis (KY)
Bateman	Fox	Lightfoot
Bereuter	Franks (CT)	Linder
Bilbray	Franks (NJ)	Livingston
Bilirakis	Frisa	LoBiondo
Bliley	Funderburk	Longley
Blute	Galleghy	Lucas
Boehlert	Ganske	Manzullo
Boehner	Gekas	Martini
Bonilla	Geren	McCollum
Bono	Gilchrest	McCrery
Brownback	Gilman	McHugh
Bryant (TN)	Gingrich	McInnis
Bunning	Goodlatte	McIntosh
Burr	Goodling	McKeon
Burton	Goss	Metcalf
Buyer	Graham	Meyers
Callahan	Greene (UT)	Mica
Camp	Greenwood	Miller (FL)
Campbell	Gunderson	Molinari
Canady	Hall (TX)	Montgomery
Castle	Hancock	Moorhead
Chambliss	Hansen	Morrell
Chrysler	Hastert	Myers
Clinger	Hastings (WA)	Nethercutt
Coble	Hayworth	Ney
Collins (GA)	Hefley	Norwood
Combest	Heineman	Nussle
Condit	Herger	Oxley
Cooley	Hillery	Packard
Cox	Hobson	Parker
Crane	Hoekstra	Paxon
Crapo	Hoke	Pombo
Creameans	Horn	Porter
Cubin	Houghton	Portman
Cunningham	Hunter	Pryce
Davis	Hutchinson	Quillen
Deal	Hyde	Quinn
DeLay	Inglis	Radanovich
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)	Ramstad
Dickey	Johnson, Sam	Regula
Doolittle	Jones	Riggs
Dornan	Kasich	Roberts
Dreier	Kelly	Rogers
Duncan	Kim	Rohrabacher
Dunn	King	Ros-Lehtinen
Ehlers	Kingston	Roth

Roukema	Smith (WA)	Walker
Royce	Solomon	Walsh
Saxton	Spence	Wamp
Scarborough	Stearns	Watts (OK)
Schaefer	Stockman	Weldon (FL)
Schiff	Stump	Weldon (PA)
Seastrand	Talent	Weller
Sensenbrenner	Tate	White
Shaw	Tauzin	Whitfield
Shays	Taylor (NC)	Wicker
Shuster	Thomas	Wolf
Skeen	Thornberry	Young (AK)
Smith (MI)	Torkildsen	Young (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Upton	Zeliff
Smith (TX)	Vucanovich	Zimmer

NAYS—211

Abercrombie	Furse	Oberstar
Ackerman	Gejdenson	Obey
Andrews	Gephardt	Olver
Baesler	Gibbons	Ortiz
Baldacci	Gonzalez	Orton
Barcia	Gordon	Owens
Barrett (WI)	Green (TX)	Pallone
Barton	Gutierrez	Pastor
Becerra	Gutknecht	Payne (NJ)
Beilenson	Hall (OH)	Payne (VA)
Bentsen	Hamilton	Pelosi
Berman	Harman	Peterson (FL)
Bevill	Hastings (FL)	Peterson (MN)
Bishop	Hefner	Petri
Blumenauer	Hilliard	Pickett
Bonior	Hinchee	Pomeroy
Borski	Holden	Poshary
Boucher	Hostettler	Rahall
Brewster	Hoyer	Rangel
Browder	Istook	Reed
Brown (CA)	Jackson (IL)	Richardson
Brown (FL)	Jackson-Lee	Rivers
Brown (OH)	(TX)	Roemer
Bryant (TX)	Jacobs	Rose
Bunn	Jefferson	Roybal-Allard
Cardin	Johnson (SD)	Rush
Chabot	Johnson, E. B.	Sabo
Chapman	Johnston	Salmon
Chenoweth	Kanjorski	Sanders
Christensen	Kaptur	Sanford
Clay	Kennedy (MA)	Sawyer
Clayton	Kennedy (RI)	Schroeder
Clement	Kennelly	Schumer
Clyburn	Kildee	Scott
Coburn	Kleccka	Serrano
Coleman	Klink	Shadegg
Collins (IL)	LaFalce	Sisisky
Collins (MI)	Lantos	Skaggs
Conyers	Largent	Skelton
Costello	Levin	Slaughter
Coyne	Lewis (GA)	Souder
Cramer	Lipinski	Spratt
Cummings	Lofgren	Stark
Danner	Lowey	Stenholm
de la Garza	Luther	Stokes
DeFazio	Maloney	Studds
DeLauro	Markey	Stupak
Dellums	Martinez	Tanner
Deutsch	Mascara	Taylor (MS)
Dicks	Matsui	Tejeda
Dingell	McCarthy	Thompson
Dixon	McDermott	Thornton
Doggett	McHale	Thurman
Dooley	McKinney	Tiahrt
Doyle	McNulty	Torres
Durbin	Meehan	Torricelli
Edwards	Meek	Towns
Engel	Menendez	Trafcant
Eshoo	Millender-	Velazquez
Evans	McDonald	Vento
Farr	Miller (CA)	Visclosky
Fattah	Minge	Volkmer
Fazio	Mink	Ward
Fields (LA)	Moakley	Waters
Filner	Mollohan	Watt (NC)
Flake	Moran	Waxman
Flanagan	Murtha	Williams
Foglietta	Myrick	Wise
Ford	Nadler	Woolsey
Frank (MA)	Neal	Wynn
Frost	Neumann	Yates

NOT VOTING—8

Calvert	Hayes	McDade
Frelinghuysen	Lincoln	Wilson
Gillmor	Manton	

So the conference report was agreed to.

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

¶73.27 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

It is my pleasure to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Arts for the fiscal year 1995.

On September 29, 1995, at the close of the fiscal year, the Arts Endowment celebrated its 30th anniversary. A young man or woman born at the same time as this Federal agency's establishment has enjoyed access to the arts and culture unparalleled in the history of the country. The National Endowment for the Arts has helped bring tens of thousands of artists into schools, teaching tens of millions of students about the power of the creative imagination. This small Federal agency has helped launch a national cultural network that has grown in size and quality these past 30 years.

This Annual Report is another chapter in a great success story. In these pages, you will find projects that bring the arts to people in every State and in thousands of communities from Putney, Vermont, to Mammoth Lakes, California. The difference art makes in our lives is profound; we see more clearly, listen more intently, and respond to our fellow man with deeper understanding and empathy.

In these challenging times, when some question the value of public support for the arts, we should reflect upon our obligation to the common good. The arts are not a luxury, but a vital part of our national character and our individual human spirit. The poet Langston Hughes said, "Bring me all of your dreams, you dreamers. Bring all of your heart melodies . . ." For 30 years, the Arts Endowment has helped keep those dreams alive for our artists and our audiences. May it long continue to do so.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 12, 1996.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

¶73.28 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2754

Mr. DREIER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, called up the following resolution (H. Res. 448):

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2754) to approve and implement the OECD Shipbuilding Trade Agreement. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided among and controlled by the chairmen and ranking minority members of

the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on National Security. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part 1 of the report of the Committee in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No other amendment shall be in order except the amendment printed in part 2 of the report of the Committee on Rules. That amendment may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against that amendment are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

When said resolution was considered.

After debate,

On motion of Mr. DREIER, the previous question was ordered on the resolution to its adoption or rejection and under the operation thereof, 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.

¶73.29 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. EMERSON, for today until 3 p.m.;

To Mr. MARTINI, for today until 2 p.m.;

To Mr. BASS, for today until 2:30 p.m.; and

To Mr. INGLIS, for today until 5 p.m. And then,

¶73.30 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. ROHRBACHER, at 11 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶73.31 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCCOLLUM: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2803. A bill to amend the anti-car theft provisions of title 49, United States Code, to increase the utility of motor vehicle title information to State and Federal law enforcement officials, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-618). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SOLOMON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 453. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3610) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-619). Referred to the House Calendar.

### ¶73.32 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 3617. A bill to amend the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 relating to metric highway signing requirements; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Ms. FURSE, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. DIXON, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ROEMER, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 3618. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit the transportation of chemical oxygen generators as cargo on any aircraft carrying passengers or cargo in air commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 3619. A bill to provide off-budget treatment for the land and water conservation fund; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Government Reform and Oversight, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSS:

H.R. 3620. A bill to amend the act of October 11, 1974 (Public Law 93-440; 88 Stat. 1257), to provide for the continued operation of certain tour businesses in recently acquired areas of Big Cypress National Preserve; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. MANTON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 3621. A bill to amend the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 to require that disbursements from the International Fund for Ireland are distributed in accordance with the MacBride principles of economic justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. CHRYSLER (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. BUNN of Oregon, Mr. HEINEMAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. BONO, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. HASTERT):

H.R. 3622. A bill to provide for the substitution of the term "standard trade relations" in lieu of "nondiscriminatory treatment" and "most-favored-nation treatment", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FARR:

H.R. 3623. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to revise its

television duopoly rules to require public comment on certain local marketing agreements; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FORBES:

H.R. 3624. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish, and provide a checkoff for, a biomedical research fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 3625. A bill to authorize appropriations for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. FARR, Mr. FROST, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 3626. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue regulations relating to recirculation of fresh air in commercial aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ORTON:

H.R. 3627. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain lands near Myton, UT, to the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. VELAZQUEZ (for herself and Ms. MOLINARI):

H.R. 3628. A bill to establish the Lower East Side Tenement Museum National Historic Site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. VENTO:

H.R. 3629. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to require that photographic evidence of a person's identity be presented before a change-of-address order shall be accepted by the U.S. Postal Service for processing; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. FOX (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. FORBES):

H.R. 3630. A bill to require coverage for screening mammography and pap smears under health plans; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAVIS (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 3631. A bill to provide for the recognition and designation of the official society to administer and coordinate the United States of America activities to commemorate and celebrate the achievements of the second millennium, and promote even greater achievements in the millennium to come by endowing an international cross-cultural scholarship fund to further the development and education of the world's future leaders; to the Committee on Government Reform

and Oversight, and in addition to the Committees on International Relations, and Banking and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EHRLICH:

H.R. 3632. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to repeal the requirement for annual resident review for nursing facilities under the Medicaid Program and to require resident reviews for mentally ill or mentally retarded residents when there is a significant change in physical or mental condition; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 3633. A bill to amend title XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to permit a waiver of the prohibition of offering nurse aide training and competency evaluation programs in certain nursing facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mr. JACOBS):

H.J. Res. 180. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the Electoral College and to provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.J. Res. 181. Joint resolution disapproving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment—most-favored-nation treatment—to the products of the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SERRANO (for himself, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. YATES, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. STOKES, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MANTON, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. NADLER):

H. Con. Res. 184. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to pediatric and adolescent AIDS; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. FARR, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. POMBO, Mrs. SEASTRAND, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BAKER of California, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. DOOLITTLE):

H. Res. 452. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Colombian fresh cut flowers should not receive preferential tariff treatment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. FARR):

H. Res. 454. Resolution directing the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives to take all necessary steps to make voting records of members of the House and other information on the legislative activities of the House accessible on the Internet through the official homepage of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

### ¶73.33 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 118: Mr. PETRI.  
 H.R. 1023: Mrs. VUCANOVICH.  
 H.R. 1230: Mrs. MEYERS OF KANSAS.  
 H.R. 2011: Mr. REED and Mr. CAMPBELL.  
 H.R. 2019: Mr. HAYWORTH.  
 H.R. 2090: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. KLUG.  
 H.R. 2260: Mr. LIGHTFOOT.  
 H.R. 2272: Mr. COYNE.  
 H.R. 2472: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. THOMPSON.  
 H.R. 2508: Mr. KNOLLENBERG.  
 H.R. 2652: Mr. SAWYER.  
 H.R. 2727: Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HORN, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. BREWSTER.  
 H.R. 2827: Mr. LOBIONDO and Mr. EDWARDS.  
 H.R. 2834: Mr. MASCARA.  
 H.R. 2925: Mr. HILLIARD.  
 H.R. 2931: Mr. BALDACCI.  
 H.R. 3118: Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 3161: Mr. MANZULLO.  
 H.R. 3168: Mr. BORSKI.  
 H.R. 3195: Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HOSTETTLER, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 3226: Mr. KING and Mr. CASTLE.  
 H.R. 3303: Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, and Mr. FOLEY.  
 H.R. 3316: Ms. FURSE and Mr. DEFAZIO.  
 H.R. 3393: Mr. TRAFICANT.  
 H.R. 3396: Mr. HAYES, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.  
 H.R. 3398: Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. KLUG.  
 H.R. 3401: Mr. FARR and Mr. BAKER of California.  
 H.R. 3433: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. KLUG, and Mr. HANSEN.  
 H.R. 3462: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. SISISKY.  
 H.R. 3477: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. BONIOR, and Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 3508: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Ms. RIVERS.  
 H.R. 3514: Mr. HAYES.  
 H.R. 3525: Mr. COBLE, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Ms. GREENE of Utah, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. DIXON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. BUYER.  
 H.R. 3548: Mr. BARR, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. BLUTE.  
 H.R. 3556: Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. TAUZIN.  
 H.R. 3566: Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. LIPINSKI.  
 H.R. 3577: Mr. LIPINSKI.  
 H.R. 3586: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. HERGER.  
 H.R. 3596: Mr. GOODLING and Mr. HOLDEN.  
 H.R. 3604: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. KLUG, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.  
 H. Con. Res. 175: Mr. MANTON, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON.  
 H. Res. 286: Mr. FROST and Ms. PELOSI.

#### ¶73.34 DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2951: Mr. BACHUS.

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1996 (74)

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER.

#### ¶74.1 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER announced he had examined and approved the Journal of

the proceedings of Wednesday, June 12, 1996.

Mr. HEFLEY, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, objected to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question being put, *viva voce*, Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

The SPEAKER announced that the yeas had it.

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

The SPEAKER pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that the vote would be postponed until later today.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

#### ¶74.2 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

3571. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tobacco Inspection; Growers' Referendum Results (Docket No. TB-95-13) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3572. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tobacco Inspection; Growers' Referendum Results (Docket No. TB-95-15) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3573. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Hazelnuts Grown in Oregon and Washington; Assessment Rate (Docket No. FV96-982-IIFR) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3574. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Increased Assessment Rate for Domestically Produced Peanuts Handled by Persons Not Subject to Peanut Marketing Agreement No. 146 and for Marketing Agreement No. 146 Regulating the Quality of Domestically Produced Peanuts (Docket No. FV96-998-IIFR) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3575. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Apricots Grown in Designated Counties in Washington; Temporary Suspension of Minimum Grade Requirements (Docket No. FV96-922-IIFR) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3576. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of June 1, 1996, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 104-232); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3577. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled the "FHA Single Family Housing Reform Act of 1996"; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

3578. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Pension and Welfare Benefits, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Interpretive Bulletin 96-1 Participant Investment Education (Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration) (RIN:

1210-AA50) received June 12, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

3579. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Valuation of Plan Benefits in Single-Employer Plans; Valuation of Plan Benefits and Plan Assets Following Mass Withdrawal; Amendments Adopting Additional PBGC Rates (29 CFR Parts 2619 and 2676) received June 11, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

3580. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled the "Development Disabilities Assistance Amendments of 1996," pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

3581. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Testing Consent Order for Alkyl Glycidyl Ethers; Technical Amendment (FRL-5368-3) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3582. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hazardous Air Pollutant List; Modification (FRL-5520-5) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3583. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites (FRL-5520-2) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3584. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 15.117(g)(3) of the Commission's Rules Relating to the Filing of UHF Noise Figure Performance Measurements (ET Docket No. 95-144) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3585. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Implementation of Section 302 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996: Open Video Systems (CS Docket No. 95-46) received June 13, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3586. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Foods and Drugs; Technical Amendments (21 CFR Chapter I) received June 12, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3587. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Change of Names and Addresses; Technical Amendment; Correction (21 CFR Parts 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, and 189) received June 12, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3588. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Change of Names and Addresses; Technical Amendment; (21 CFR Parts 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, and 189) received June 12, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

3589. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Food and