tees of its House of Congress of total new budget authority and total budget outlays for each fiscal year covered by this resolution to carry out section 4. For all purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, those allocations shall be deemed to be made pursuant to section 302(a) and section 602(a) of that Act, as applicable.

SEC. 7. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BUDGET TRENDS.

It is the sense of Congress that the increasing portion of the Federal budget absorbed by interest payments and consumption programs, particularly health spending, has led to a declining level of domestically financed investment and may adversely impact the ability of the economy to grow at the levels needed to provide for future generations.

SEC. 8. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE NEED TO MAINTAIN FEDERAL INVESTMENTS.

It is the sense of Congress that a balanced program to improve the economy should be based on the concurrent goals of eliminating the deficit and maintaining Federal investment in programs that enhance long-term productivity such as research and development, education and training, and physical infrastructure improvements.

SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF FEDERAL INVESTMENTS WITHIN THE BUDGET.

It is the sense of Congress that the current budget structure focuses primarily on short-term spending and does not highlight for decision making purposes the differences between Federal spending for long-term investment and that for current consumption. In order to restructure Federal budget to make such a distinction, it is necessary to identify an investment component in the Federal budget and establish specific budgetary targets for such investments.

It was decided in the negative ..... { Yeas ..... 91 / Nays 339

¶52.30 [Roll No. 145]

AYES—91

Barcia, Barrett (WI), Becerra, Berman, Blagojevich, Blumenauer, Bonior, Brown (CA), Brown (FL), Carson, Clay, Clayton, Clyburn, Conyers, Coyne, Cummings, Davis (IL), Dellums, Dixon, Doggett, Doyle, Engel, Etheridge, Farr, Fattah, Filner, Foglietta, Ford, Frank (MA), Furse, Gephardt, Green, Hamilton, Hastings (FL), Hefner, Hilliard, Hinchey, Jackson (IL), Jackson-Lee (TX), Johnson, E. B., Kanjorski, Kilpatrick, Kind (WI), Klink, LaFalce, Lewis (GA), Lofgren, Markey, Martinez, Matsui, McDermott, McGovern, McKinney, McNulty, Meek, Millender-McDonald, Miller (CA), Mink, Moakley, Moran (VA), Nadler, Oberstar, Obey, Olver, Owens, Pastor, Payne, Pelosi, Rangel, Rivers, Roybal-Allard, Rush, Sanders, Scott, Serrano, Skaggs, Slaughter, Stark, Stokes, Thompson, Tierney, Torres, Towns, Velazquez, Vento, Waters, Watt (NC), Waxman, Wise, Woolsey, Wynn

NOES—339

Abercrombie, Ackerman, Aderholt, Allen, Andrews, Archer, Armey, Bachus, Baesler, Baker, Baldacci, Ballenger, Barr, Barrett (NE), Bartlett, Barton, Bass, Bateman, Bentsen, Bereuter, Berry, Bilbray, Bilirakis, Bishop, Bliley, Blunt, Boehlert, Boehner, Bonilla, Bono, Borski, Boswell, Boucher, Boyd, Brady, Brown (OH), Bryant, Bunning, Burr, Burton, Buyer, Callahan, Calvert, Camp, Campbell, Canady, Cannon, Capps, Cardin, Castle, Chabot, Chambliss, Chenoweth, Christensen, Clement, Coble, Coburn, Collins, Combest, Condit, Cook, Cooksey, Costello, Cox, Cramer, Crane, Crapo, Cubin, Cunningham, Danner, Davis (FL), Davis (VA), Deal, DeFazio, DeGette, Delahunt, DeLauro, DeLay, Deutsch, Diaz-Balart, Dickey, Dicks, Dingell, Dooley, Doolittle, Dreier, Duncan, Dunn, Edwards, Ehlers, Ehrlich, Emerson, English, Ensign, Eshoo, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Fawell, Fazio, Flake, Foley, Forbes, Fowler, Fox, Franks (NJ), Frelinghuysen, Frost, Gallegly, Ganske, Gejdenson, Gekas, Gibbons, Gilchrest, Gillmor, Gilman, Gingrich, Gonzalez, Goode, Goodlatte, Goodling, Gordon, Goss, Graham, Granger, Greenwood, Gutierrez, Gutknecht, Hall (OH), Hall (TX), Hansen, Harman, Hastert, Hastings (WA), Hayworth, Hefley, Herger, Hill, Hilleary, Hinojosa, Hobson, Hoekstra, Holden, Hooley, Horn, Hostettler, Houghton, Hoyer, Hulshof, Hunter, Hutchinson, Hyde, Inglis, Istook, Jenkins, John, Johnson (CT), Johnson (WI), Johnson, Sam, Jones, Kaptur, Kasich, Kelly, Kennedy (MA), Kennedy (RI), Kennelly, Kildee, Kim, King (NY), Kingston, Kleczka, Klug, Knollenberg, Kolbe, Kucinich, LaHood, Lampson, Lantos, Largent, Latham, LaTourette, Lazio, Leach, Levin, Lewis (CA), Lewis (KY), Linder, Lipinski, Livingston, LoBiondo, Lowey, Lucas, Luther, Maloney (CT), Maloney (NY), Manton, Manzullo, Mascara, McCarthy (MO), McCarthy (NY), McCollum, McCrery, McDade, McHale, McHugh, McInnis, McIntosh, McIntyre, McKeon, Menendez, Metcalf, Mica, Miller (FL), Minge, Molinari, Mollohan, Moran (KS), Morella, Murtha, Myrick, Neal, Nethercutt, Neumann, Ney, Northup, Norwood, Nussle, Ortiz, Oxley, Packard, Pallone, Pappas, Parker, Pascrell, Paul, Paxon, Pease, Peterson (MN), Peterson (PA), Petri, Pickering, Pickett, Pitts, Pombo, Pomeroy, Porter, Portman, Poshard, Price (NC), Pryce (OH), Quinn, Radanovich, Rahall, Ramstad, Redmond, Regula, Reyes, Riggs, Riley, Rodriguez, Roemer, Rogan, Rogers, Rohrabacher, Ros-Lehtinen, Rothman, Roukema, Royce, Ryun, Sabo, Salmon, Sanchez, Sandlin, Sanford, Sawyer, Saxton, Scarborough, Schaefer, Dan, Schaffer, Bob, Schumer, Sensenbrenner, Sessions, Shadegg, Shaw, Shays, Sherman, Shimkus, Shuster, Sisisky, Skeen, Skelton, Smith (MI), Smith (NJ), Smith (OR), Smith (TX), Smith, Adam, Smith, Linda, Snowbarger, Snyder, Solomon, Souder, Spence, Spratt, Stabenow, Stearns, Stenholm, Strickland, Stump, Stupak, Sununu, Tanner, Tauscher, Tauzin, Taylor (MS), Taylor (NC), Thomas, Thornberry, Thune, Thurman, Tiahrt, Traficant, Turner, Upton, Visclosky, Walsh, Wamp, Watkins, Watts (OK), Weldon (FL), Weldon (PA), Weller, Wexler, Weygand, White, Whitfield, Wicker, Wolf, Young (AK), Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—5

Jefferson, Meehan, Schiff, Talent, Yates

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was not agreed to.

After some further time,

¶52.31 RECORDED VOTE

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

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

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

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 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 1998: $1,206,379,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,252,942,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,307,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,366,412,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,427,435,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $0.
Fiscal year 1999: $0.
Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: $0.
Fiscal year 2002: $0.

(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 1998: $1,399,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,447,879,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,495,779,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,526,178,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,552,378,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $1,383,432,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,440,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,489,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,516,666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,535,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $177,053,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $187,074,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $181,612,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $150,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $107,565,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $5,596,684,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $5,844,015,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $6,088,538,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $6,298,829,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $6,474,034,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $33,829,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $33,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $34,775,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $36,039,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $37,099,000,000.
(7) PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS.—The appropriate levels of new primary loan guarantee commitments are as follows:
Fiscal year 1998: $315,472,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $324,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $328,124,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $332,063,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $335,141,000,000.

SEC. 102. 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 1998 through 2002 for each major functional category are:
(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $266,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $264,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $588,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $266,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $264,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $757,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $267,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $267,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $1,050,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $267,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $261,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $1,050,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $267,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $264,400,000,0000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $1,050,000,000.
(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $15,909,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,558,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,966,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $12,751,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $14,918,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,569,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,021,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,093,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $15,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,981,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,077,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,434,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $16,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,751,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,122,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,826,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,812,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,178,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,217,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $16,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,082,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $16,403,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,728,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $16,147,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,213,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $16,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,062,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15,804,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,868,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $3,123,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,247,000,000
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,050,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $3,469,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,446,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,078,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $3,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,293,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,109,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $2,939,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,048,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,141,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $2,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,867,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,171,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $23,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,405,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $23,227,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,702,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $32,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $22,570,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,963,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $32,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $22,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,720,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $34,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $22,086,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,313,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $34,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $13,133,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,892,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $9,620,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $12,790,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,294,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,047,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,215,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,664,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,071,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,509,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $10,978,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,494,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,960,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,583,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $10,670,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,108,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,965,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,660,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $6,607,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$920,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,739,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $245,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $11,082,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,299,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,887,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $253,450,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $15,183,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,821,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,238,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $255,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $16,078,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,133,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,574,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $257,989,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16,678,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,541,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,689,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $259,897,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $46,402,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,933,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $155,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $* * * To Be Supplied.
(B) Outlays, $* * * To Be Supplied.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $* * * To Be Supplied.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $* * * To Be Supplied.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $* * * To Be Supplied.
(B) Outlays, $* * * To Be Supplied.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $* * * To Be Supplied.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $* * * To Be Supplied.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $* * * To Be Supplied.
(B) Outlays, $* * * To Be Supplied.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $* * * To Be Supplied.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $* * * To Be Supplied.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $49,184,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,247,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $9,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,687,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,867,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $2,385,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $8,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,252,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,943,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $2,406,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $8,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,386,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,020,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $2,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $8,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,098,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $2,452,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $8,290,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,929,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,180,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $2,475,000,000.
(A) New budget authority, $46,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,256,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $135,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $47,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,357,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $48,135,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,303,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $67,320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,362,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,328,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $20,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $63,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,885,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $13,092,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $21,899,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $65,903,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,178,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $13,926,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $23,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $67,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,981,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $14,701,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $24,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $68,739,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,966,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,426,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $25,676,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $140,599,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $140,567,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $85,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $149,418,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $149,394,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $159,868,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $159,747,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $170,662,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $170,385,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $181,571,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $181,127,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $203,820,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $203,964,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $214,673,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $214,148,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $229,340,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $229,337,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $244,036,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $243,181,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $256,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $255,769,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $240,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $248,861,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $45,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $37,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $255,375,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $259,346,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $75,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $37,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $271,084,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $269,669,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $110,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $37,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $276,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $279,007,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $145,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $37,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $288,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $287,221,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $170,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $37,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $11,424,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,524,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $12,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,196,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,792,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,866,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,022,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,043,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $14,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,398,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $40,579,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,371,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,029,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $27,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $41,745,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,979,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,068,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $26,671,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $42,015,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,223,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,177,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $26,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $42,418,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,540,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,249,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,609,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $42,629,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,783,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,277,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,129,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $25,165,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,209,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $25,320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,476,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $25,578,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,840,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $25,054,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,701,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $25,183,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,879,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $14,711,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,959,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $14,444,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,363,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $13,977,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,727,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,131,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $13,105,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $296,672,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $296,672,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $304,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $304,932,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $305,512,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $305,512,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $304,037,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $304,037,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $303,796,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $303,796,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $41,841,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,841,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, −$36,949,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$36,949,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$36,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$36,937,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$39,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$39,151,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$51,124,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$51,124,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION.

(a) SUBMISSIONS.—Not later than August 1, 1997, the House committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(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: $34,571,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $37,008,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $211,443,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES.—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: $8,435,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $5,091,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $50,306,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 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: $395,150,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $513,615,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $2,638,120,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(4) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—The House Committee on Education and the Workforce 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: $17,718,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $18,167,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $106,050,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 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: $68,975,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $81,896,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $443,061,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 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: $0 in fiscal year 1998, $621,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and $1,829,000,000 in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(6) 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: $18,287,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $17,483,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $107,615,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(7) 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: $22,478,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $25,192,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $141,497,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(8) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A) The House Committee on Ways and Means

shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction such that the total level of direct spending for that committee does not exceed: $399,663,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $511,377,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $2,639,195,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(B) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to decrease revenues as follows: by $8,000,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 1998, by $16,000,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 2002, and by $60,000,000,000 in revenues in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(C) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to increase revenues as follows: by $8,000,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 1998, by $16,000,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 2002, and by $60,000,000,000 in revenues in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(c) 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.

(d) CHILDREN'S HEALTH INITIATIVE.—If the Committees on Commerce and Ways and Means report recommendations pursuant to their reconciliation instructions that, combined, provide an initiative for children's health that would increase the deficit by more than $4.6 billion for fiscal year 1998, by more than $8.0 billion for fiscal year 2002, and by more than $32 billion for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002, the committees shall be deemed to not have complied with their reconciliation instructions pursuant to section 310(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

TITLE III—SENSE OF CONGRESS PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MIDDLE INCOME TAX RELIEF.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Tax reductions in tax bills enacted in the 1980's predominately benefited Americans with higher incomes.

(2) Increases in the social security payroll tax over this period has resulted in a net increase in the tax burden on middle income Americans.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation providing targeted tax relief, with an emphasis on alleviating the tax burden on middle income Americans, by enacting the following provisions:

(1) Higher education initiatives, including the President's $1,500 HOPE scholarship tax credit and deductibility of up to $10,000 for higher education tuition and fees.

(2) Expansion of the child care tax credit, with increases in the amount of allowable expenses, the percentage of allowable expenses, and the income phase-down levels.

(3) Homeownership provisions, including up to a $500,000 capital gains exclusion for home sales, and permitting tax and penalty-free borrowing from an IRA account or a parent's IRA account for a down payment on a first-time home purchase.

(4) Savings provisions, including an increase in the annual limit for deductible IRA contributions from $2,000 to $2,500 per year.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Small businesses are the source of most new jobs created in this country.

(2) Small businesses have a more difficult time than large corporations in raising capital covering health care costs for employees, and coping with estate taxes.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation providing tax incentives and tax relief for small businesses, including:

(1) Incentives for long-term investments in small businesses, including capital gains relief, deferral of gains on any small business investments rolled over into another small business investment, and a tripling of the amount of declarable losses on investments in small businesses.

(2) Estate tax relief for family-owned small businesses and farms, and an increase in small businesses eligibility for 10-year installment payments of estate taxes.

(3) 100 percent deductibility of health care costs for the self-employed.

(4) Extension of the 5 percent Foreign Sales Credit (FSC) to software exporters.

SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON REVENUE NEUTRALITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Large tax cuts in the 1980's led to an unprecedented explosion in the level of debt owed by American taxpayers.

(2) Tax cuts without revenue offsets increase the level of spending cuts required to balance the budget, in vital areas like education, health care, transportation, and research and development.

(3) It is a priority to balance the budget first, and to defer tax cuts which reduce revenues until the budget is actually in balance.

(4) Targeted tax cuts for higher education, child care, homeownership, increased savings, and small businesses can be enacted without reducing the net level of revenues.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that all tax cuts should be fully offset by revenue increases, through reinstatement of expiring excise taxes and the closing of corporate tax loopholes.

SEC. 304. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

It is the sense of Congress that sufficient funding be provided to insure all currently uninsured children in America, through health care grants to the States and an expansion of medicaid in a total amount of at least $32,000,000,000 over the next 5 years.

SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON MEDICARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Medicare Part A Trust Fund will go bankrupt by the year 2000 without congressional action.

(2) Some 40,000,000 senior citizens rely on medicare for affordable, quality health care.

(3) Many low-income senior citizens are unable to afford projected increases in medicare premiums.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation to extend the solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund for the next 10 years, using policies which:

(1) Maintain part B premiums at 25 percent, with a phase-in of home health care changes.

(2) Provide new preventive and other health care benefits, including expanded mammography coverage, coverage for colorectal screenings, coverage for diabetes screening, 72 hours of respite care of Alzheimers patients, bone mass measurements for osteoporosis care, prostate cancer screening, cancer clinic benefits, and immunosuppressant drugs.

(3) Include sustainable reductions in reimbursements for hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and other health care providers.

(4) Provide full funding for teaching hospitals through the Graduate Medical Education program.

(5) Increase health care choices among seniors, without restricting access to fee-for-service health care.

SEC. 306. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MEDICAID.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Hospitals and other health care providers are already seriously underreimbursed for the actual cost of providing medicaid services.

(2) Medicaid is the primary source of health care coverage for the uninsured, including poor children, indigent mothers, and low-income senior citizens in nursing homes.

(3) Medicaid provides critical funding for medicare premiums for low-income seniors.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that medicaid legislation should increase coverage for low-income adults and seniors, and uninsured children, by providing that:

(1) Any reductions in medicaid reimbursements to health care providers should be used to expand coverage for children's health care, legal immigrants, and low-income Americans.

(2) Spending reductions should not include either a block grant or a per capita cap.

(3) Medicaid should extend its program to pay medicare premiums for low-income senior citizens, protecting them from increases caused by home health care shifts.

(4) States should be given more flexibility in managing the medicaid program, through managed care options, and elimination of unnecessary regulations, while fully protecting the quality and availability of health care for medicaid recipients.

SEC. 307. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DOMESTIC DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.

It is the sense of Congress that sufficient funding be provided for domestic discretionary spending to allow for full inflationary increases over the period from 1998 through 2002, to fully fund priority areas like education, health care, transportation, research and development, community development, crime, and housing.

SEC. 308. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PELL GRANT LIMITS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The spiraling cost of higher education tuition and fees threatens to put the cost of college out of reach for millions of Americans.

(2) Pell Grants are an effective way to make college affordable for low-income students.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should increase the annual limit on Pell Grants from $2,700 to $3,700.

SEC. 309. SENSE OF CONGRESS IN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Children cannot achieve their full educational potential, if the school buildings they are educated in are falling apart.

(2) The General Accounting Office (GAO) has determined that it will require $112,000,000,000 to repair and improve our Nation's schools.

(3) Many communities are unable to afford the full cost of making such needed repairs.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress should enact the President's school construction initiative, to provide $5,000,000,000 to leverage the repair and construction of elementary and secondary schools.

SEC. 310. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EDUCATION.

It is the sense of Congress that funding should be substantially increased in a number of programs which increase educational opportunities, including:

(1) Title I grants, to help the disadvantaged develop basic educational skills.

(2) The Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, to provide computers, software, and

technology training to elementary and secondary schools.

(3) Special education IDEA grants, to provide services to children with disabilities.

(4) Adult education grants, to provide adult literacy and other educational programs.

(5) The Federal work study program, to provide needy students with part-time work.

SEC. 311. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRANSPORTATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Our continued economic growth is dependent on maintaining and expanding our basic infrastructure, especially with respect to roads and bridges.

(2) In many sections of our country, our transportation infrastructure suffers from a lack of adequate funding and neglect of maintenance.

(3) For many years, Congress has failed to use funds collected under the Federal gas tax to pay for essential road and related transportation needs.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that all new funds collected in the transportation trust fund should be fully spent on transportation improvements.

SEC. 312. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Adequate nutrition, quality health care, educational opportunities, and high quality child care for children between birth and the age of 3 are scientifically shown to play a critical role in later childhood and adult development.

(2) Public spending on health, nutrition, education, and child care at the stage of early childhood development has proven to be a sound long-term investment in human resources.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that sufficient funding should be provided in the following programs to meet the needs of infants and toddlers:

(1) WIC (the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children).

(2) Head Start.

(3) Healthy Start.

(4) Programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities under part H of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

(5) Programs under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act.

SEC. 313. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HEALTH RESEARCH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the world's leading biomedical research institution.

(2) The National Institutes of Health accomplishes its mission of discovering new medical knowledge that will lead to better health for everyone through supervising, funding, and conducting biomedical and behavioral research to help prevent, detect, diagnose, and treat disease and disability in humans.

(3) The Federal investment in the National Institutes of Health should be sufficient to keep up with the pace of biomedical inflation and public health needs.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that funding for the National Institutes of Health should be at least equal to the Institute's annual professional judgment, which is the best and most reliable estimate of the minimum level of funding needed to sustain the high standard of scientific achievement attained by the National Institutes of Health.

SEC. 314. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Federal support of research and development has led to numerous advances in science and technology that have greatly enhanced the lives of all Americans.

(2) Technological innovation has spurred almost half of the economic development of the past century.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that full funding should be provided for Federal research and development programs, including the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the solar and renewable energies programs of the Department of Energy.

SEC. 315. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CRIME.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Crime continues to threaten residential and commercial neighborhoods through the Nation.

(2) Juvenile crime continues to grow at a faster rate than other categories of crime in this Nation.

(3) Intervention and prevention programs have been shown to successfully turn the tide of violent crime.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that funding for crime intervention, prevention, and domestic violence programs should be increased over current levels.

SEC. 316. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON VETERANS.

It is the sense of Congress that funding should not be cut for veterans' COLA or for housing benefits.

SEC. 317. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HOUSING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 13,000,000 Americans have ''acute housing needs''.

(2) Current funding for rental housing assistance for the elderly, disabled, working poor, and mothers making the transition from welfare to work is inadequate.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that funding for housing assistance should be increased by providing—

(1) full funding for operating subsidies for public housing authorities, as determined by the Performance Funding System;

(2) additional funding for capital grants for public housing authorities, to repair and maintain existing public housing units; and

(3) sufficient funding to create 50,000 new section 8 vouchers each year for the next 5 years.

SEC. 318. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DEFENSE.

It is the sense of Congress that defense spending should be maintained at current levels, and that priority should be given to defense readiness and full funding for personnel salaries and supplies, as opposed to continued expansions of large weapons systems.

It was decided in the negative ..... { Yeas ..... 123 / Nays 306

¶52.32 [Roll No. 146]

AYES—123

Ackerman
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berman
Blagojevich
Bonior
Borski
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Clayton
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Davis (IL)
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dixon
Engel
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Frank (MA)
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Green
Gutierrez
Hamilton
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hinchey
Holden
Hooley
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Klink
LaFalce
Lantos
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller (CA)
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sanders
Sawyer
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Skaggs
Slaughter
Stark
Stokes
Strickland
Stupak
Thurman
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Velazquez
Vento
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wynn

NOES—306

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fazio
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
McCarthy (MO)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
Meek
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Minge
Molinari
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Paul
Paxon
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)