

105TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 90

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts submitted the following concurrent resolution;  
which was referred to the Committee on the Budget

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

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

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

5        The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution  
6        on the budget for fiscal year 1998 is hereby established  
7        and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years  
8        1999 through 2002 are hereby set forth.

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1 **TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

2 **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

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

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

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

9 Fiscal year 1998:  
10 \$1,206,379,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 1999:  
12 \$1,252,942,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2000:  
14 \$1,307,528,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2001:  
16 \$1,366,412,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2002:  
18 \$1,427,435,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 1998: \$0.

23 Fiscal year 1999: \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2000: \$0.

25 Fiscal year 2001: \$0.

1 Fiscal year 2002: \$0.

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

5 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,399,365,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,447,879,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,495,779,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,526,118,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,552,378,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,383,432,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,440,016,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,489,140,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,516,666,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,535,000,000,000.

18 (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforce-  
19 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits  
20 for the unified budget are as follows:

21 Fiscal year 1998: \$94,589,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 1999: \$94,395,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2000: \$81,435,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001: \$46,229,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002: —\$2,473,000,000.

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

3                   Fiscal year 1998: \$5,597,684,000,000.

4                   Fiscal year 1999: \$5,845,015,000,000.

5                   Fiscal year 2000: \$6,089,938,000,000.

6                   Fiscal year 2001: \$6,301,629,000,000.

7                   Fiscal year 2002: \$6,472,834,000,000.

8           (6) DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS.—The appro-  
9 priate levels of total new direct loan obligations are  
10 as follows:

11                   Fiscal year 1998: \$33,829,000,000.

12                   Fiscal year 1999: \$33,378,000,000.

13                   Fiscal year 2000: \$34,775,000,000.

14                   Fiscal year 2001: \$36,039,000,000.

15                   Fiscal year 2002: \$37,099,000,000.

16           (7) PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMIT-  
17 MENTS.—The appropriate levels of new primary loan  
18 guarantee commitments are as follows:

19                   Fiscal year 1998: \$315,472,000,000.

20                   Fiscal year 1999: \$324,749,000,000.

21                   Fiscal year 2000: \$328,124,000,000.

22                   Fiscal year 2001: \$332,063,000,000.

23                   Fiscal year 2002: \$335,141,000,000.

1 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

2 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
3 propriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays,  
4 new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guaran-  
5 tee commitments for fiscal years 1998 through 2002 for  
6 each major functional category are:

7 (1) National Defense (050):

8 Fiscal year 1998:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$266,000,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$264,900,000,000.

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

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
14 mitments, \$588,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 1999:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$266,000,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$264,700,000,000.

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

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
21 mitments, \$757,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$267,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$267,300,000,000.

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

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
2 mitments, \$1,050,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2001:

4 (A) New budget authority,  
5 \$267,000,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$261,500,000,000.

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

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
9 mitments, \$1,050,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$267,000,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$264,400,000,000.

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

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
16 mitments, \$1,050,000,000.

17 (2) International Affairs (150):

18 Fiscal year 1998:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$15,909,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$14,558,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
23 \$1,966,000,000.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
25 mitments, \$12,751,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$14,918,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$14,569,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
6 \$2,021,000,000.

7 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
8 mitments, \$13,093,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2000:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$15,782,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$14,981,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
14 \$2,077,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
16 mitments, \$13,434,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$16,114,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$14,751,000,000.

21 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
22 \$2,122,000,000.

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
24 mitments, \$13,826,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$16,353,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$14,812,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
5 \$2,178,000,000.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
7 mitments, \$14,217,000,000.

8 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology  
9 (250):

10 Fiscal year 1998:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$16,437,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$17,082,000,000.

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

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
16 mitments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 1999:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$16,403,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$16,728,000,000.

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

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
23 mitments, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$16,147,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$16,213,000,000.

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

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
6 mitments, \$0.

7 Fiscal year 2001:

8 (A) New budget authority,  
9 \$16,000,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$16,062,000,000.

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

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
13 mitments, \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$15,804,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$15,868,000,000.

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

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
20 mitments, \$0.

21 (4) Energy (270):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$3,123,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$2,247,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$1,050,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$3,469,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$2,446,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
10 \$1,078,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
12 mitments, \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$3,186,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$2,293,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
18 \$1,109,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
20 mitments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$2,939,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$2,048,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$1,141,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$2,846,000,000.

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

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
10 \$1,171,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
12 mitments, \$0.

13 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

14 Fiscal year 1998:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$23,877,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$22,405,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
19 \$30,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
21 mitments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 1999:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$23,227,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$22,702,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$32,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$22,570,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$22,963,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
10 \$32,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
12 mitments, \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2001:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$22,151,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$22,720,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
18 \$34,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
20 mitments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$22,086,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$22,313,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$34,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$0.

5 (6) Agriculture (350):

6 Fiscal year 1998:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$13,133,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$11,892,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
11 \$9,620,000,000.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
13 mitments, \$6,365,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 1999:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$12,790,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$11,294,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
19 \$11,047,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
21 mitments, \$6,436,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$12,215,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$10,664,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$11,071,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$6,509,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$10,978,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$9,494,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
10 \$10,960,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
12 mitments, \$6,583,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$10,670,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$9,108,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
18 \$10,965,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
20 mitments, \$6,660,000,000.

21 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$6,607,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, -\$920,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$4,739,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$245,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$11,082,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$4,299,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
10 \$1,887,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
12 mitments, \$253,450,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$15,183,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$9,821,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
18 \$2,238,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
20 mitments, \$255,200,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$16,078,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$12,133,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$2,574,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$257,989,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$16,678,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$12,541,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
10 \$2,680,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
12 mitments, \$259,897,000,000.

13 (8) Transportation (400):

14 Fiscal year 1998:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$46,402,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$43,933,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
19 \$155,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
21 mitments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 1999:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$46,556,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$44,256,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$135,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$47,114,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$44,357,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
10 \$15,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
12 mitments, \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2001:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$48,135,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$44,303,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
18 \$15,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
20 mitments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$49,184,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$44,247,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$15,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$0.

5 (9) Community and Regional Development  
6 (450):

7 Fiscal year 1998:

8 (A) New budget authority,  
9 \$9,068,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$10,687,000,000.

11 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
12 \$2,867,000,000.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
14 mitments, \$2,385,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 1999:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$8,839,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$11,252,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
20 \$2,943,000,000.

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
22 mitments, \$2,406,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2000:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$8,210,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$11,386,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
3 \$3,020,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
5 mitments, \$2,429,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$8,214,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$11,800,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
11 \$3,098,000,000.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
13 mitments, \$2,452,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$8,290,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$8,929,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
19 \$3,180,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
21 mitments, \$2,475,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 1998:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$67,320,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$58,362,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
5 \$12,328,000,000.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
7 mitments, \$20,665,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 1999:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$63,750,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$63,885,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
13 \$13,092,000,000.

14 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
15 mitments, \$21,899,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2000:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$65,903,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$66,178,000,000.

20 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
21 \$13,926,000,000.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
23 mitments, \$23,263,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$67,759,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$67,981,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
5 \$14,701,000,000.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
7 mitments, \$24,517,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$68,739,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$68,966,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
13 \$15,426,000,000.

14 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
15 mitments, \$25,676,000,000.

16 (11) Health (550):

17 Fiscal year 1998:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$140,599,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$140,567,000,000.

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

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
23 mitments, \$85,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 1999:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$149,418,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$149,394,000,000.

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

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
6 mitments, \$0.

7 Fiscal year 2000:

8 (A) New budget authority,  
9 \$159,868,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$159,747,000,000.

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

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
13 mitments, \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2001:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$170,662,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$170,385,000,000.

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

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
20 mitments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$181,571,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$181,127,000,000.

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

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
2 mitments, \$0.

3 (12) Medicare (570):

4 Fiscal year 1998:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$203,820,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$203,964,000,000.

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

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
10 mitments, \$0.

11 Fiscal year 1999:

12 (A) New budget authority,  
13 \$214,673,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$214,148,000,000.

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

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
17 mitments, \$0.

18 Fiscal year 2000:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$229,340,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$229,337,000,000.

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

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
24 mitments, \$0.

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$244,036,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$243,181,000,000.

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

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
6 mitments, \$0.

7 Fiscal year 2002:

8 (A) New budget authority,  
9 \$256,548,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$255,769,000,000.

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

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
13 mitments, \$0.

14 (13) Income Security (600):

15 Fiscal year 1998:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$240,160,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$248,861,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
20 \$45,000,000.

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
22 mitments, \$37,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 1999:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$255,375,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$259,346,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
3 \$75,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
5 mitments, \$37,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$271,084,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$269,669,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
11 \$110,000,000.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
13 mitments, \$37,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2001:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$276,898,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$279,007,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
19 \$145,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
21 mitments, \$37,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$288,937,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$287,221,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
2 \$170,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$37,000,000.

5 (14) Social Security (650):

6 Fiscal year 1998:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$11,424,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$11,524,000,000.

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

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
12 mitments, \$0.

13 Fiscal year 1999:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$12,060,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$12,196,000,000.

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

18 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
19 mitments, \$0.

20 Fiscal year 2000:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$12,792,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$12,866,000,000.

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

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
2 mitments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 2001:

4 (A) New budget authority,  
5 \$13,022,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$13,043,000,000.

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

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
9 mitments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$14,383,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$14,398,000,000.

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

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
16 mitments, \$0.

17 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

18 Fiscal year 1998:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$40,579,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$41,371,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
23 \$1,029,000,000.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
25 mitments, \$27,096,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$41,745,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$41,979,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
6 \$1,068,000,000.

7 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
8 mitments, \$26,671,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2000:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$42,015,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$42,223,000,000.

13 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
14 \$1,177,000,000.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
16 mitments, \$26,202,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$42,418,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$42,540,000,000.

21 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
22 \$1,249,000,000.

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
24 mitments, \$25,609,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$42,629,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$42,783,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations,  
5 \$1,277,000,000.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
7 mitments, \$25,129,000,000.

8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

9 Fiscal year 1998:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$25,165,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$23,209,000,000.

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

14 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
15 mitments, \$0.

16 Fiscal year 1999:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$25,320,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$24,476,000,000.

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

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
22 mitments, \$0.

23 Fiscal year 2000:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$25,578,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$25,840,000,000.

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

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
4 mitments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$25,054,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$26,701,000,000.

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

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
11 mitments, \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2002:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$25,183,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$24,879,000,000.

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

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
18 mitments, \$0.

19 (17) General Government (800):

20 Fiscal year 1998:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$14,711,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$13,959,000,000.

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

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
2 mitments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 1999:

4 (A) New budget authority,  
5 \$14,444,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$14,363,000,000.

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

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
9 mitments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2000:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$13,977,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$14,727,000,000.

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

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
16 mitments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$13,675,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$14,131,000,000.

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

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
23 mitments, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$13,105,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$13,100,000,000.

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

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
6 mitments, \$0.

7 (18) Net Interest (900):

8 Fiscal year 1998:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$296,672,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$296,672,000,000.

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

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
14 mitments, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 1999:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$304,932,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$304,932,000,000.

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

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
21 mitments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$305,512,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$305,512,000,000.

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

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
3 mitments, \$0.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$304,037,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$304,037,000,000.

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

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
10 mitments, \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

12 (A) New budget authority,  
13 \$303,796,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$303,796,000,000.

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

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
17 mitments, \$0.

18 (19) Allowances (920):

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

21 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
24 mitments, \$0.

25 Fiscal year 1999:

1 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

2 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
5 mitments, \$0.

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

8 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
11 mitments, \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2001:

13 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

14 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
17 mitments, \$0.

18 Fiscal year 2002:

19 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

20 (B) Outlays, \$0.

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

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
23 mitments, \$0.

24 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

25 Fiscal year 1998:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 – \$41,841,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$41,841,000,000.

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

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
6 mitments, \$0.

7 Fiscal year 1999:

8 (A) New budget authority,  
9 – \$36,949,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, – \$36,949,000,000.

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

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
13 mitments, \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2000:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 – \$36,937,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, – \$36,937,000,000.

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

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
20 mitments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 – \$39,151,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, – \$39,151,000,000.

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

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
2 mitments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 2002:

4 (A) New budget authority,  
5 —\$51,124,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, —\$51,124,000,000.

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

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee com-  
9 mitments, \$0.

10 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**  
11 **INSTRUCTIONS**

12 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION.**

13 (a) SUBMISSIONS.—Not later than August 1, 1997,  
14 the House committees named in subsection (b) shall sub-  
15 mit their recommendations to the House Committee on  
16 the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the  
17 House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House  
18 a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations  
19 without any substantive revision.

20 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

21 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The House  
22 Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in  
23 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-  
24 ing such that the total level of direct spending for  
25 that committee does not exceed: \$34,571,000,000 in

1 outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$37,008,000,000 in  
2 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$211,443,000,000  
3 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

4 (2) COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL  
5 SERVICES.—The House Committee on Banking and  
6 Financial Services shall report changes in laws with-  
7 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such  
8 that the total level of direct spending for that com-  
9 mittee does not exceed: \$8,435,000,000 in outlays  
10 for fiscal year 1998, \$5,091,000,000 in outlays for  
11 fiscal year 2002, and \$50,306,000,000 in outlays in  
12 fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

13 (3) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.—The House  
14 Committee on Commerce shall report changes in  
15 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-  
16 ing such that the total level of direct spending for  
17 that committee does not exceed: \$395,150,000,000  
18 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$513,615,000,000 in  
19 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and  
20 \$2,638,120,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998  
21 through 2002.

22 (4) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE  
23 WORKFORCE.—The House Committee on Education  
24 and the Workforce shall report changes in laws with-  
25 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such

1 that the total level of direct spending for that com-  
2 mittee does not exceed: \$17,718,000,000 in outlays  
3 for fiscal year 1998, \$18,167,000,000 in outlays for  
4 fiscal year 2002, and \$106,050,000,000 in outlays  
5 in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

6 (5) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND  
7 OVERSIGHT.—(A) The House Committee on Govern-  
8 ment Reform and Oversight shall report changes in  
9 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-  
10 ing such that the total level of direct spending for  
11 that committee does not exceed: \$68,975,000,000 in  
12 outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$81,896,000,000 in  
13 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$443,061,000,000  
14 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

15 (B) The House Committee on Government Re-  
16 form and Oversight shall report changes in laws  
17 within its jurisdiction that would reduce the deficit  
18 by: \$0 in fiscal year 1998, \$621,000,000 in fiscal  
19 year 2002, and \$1,829,000,000 in fiscal years 1998  
20 through 2002.

21 (6) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND IN-  
22 FRASTRUCTURE.—The House Committee on Trans-  
23 portation and Infrastructure shall report changes in  
24 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-  
25 ing such that the total level of direct spending for

1 that committee does not exceed: \$18,287,000,000 in  
2 outlays for fiscal year 1998, \$17,483,000,000 in  
3 outlays for fiscal year 2002, and \$107,615,000,000  
4 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

5 (7) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The  
6 House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report  
7 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide  
8 direct spending such that the total level of direct  
9 spending for that committee does not exceed:  
10 \$22,478,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998,  
11 \$25,192,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and  
12 \$141,497,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998  
13 through 2002.

14 (8) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A)  
15 The House Committee on Ways and Means shall re-  
16 port changes in laws within its jurisdiction such that  
17 the total level of direct spending for that committee  
18 does not exceed: \$399,663,000,000 in outlays for  
19 fiscal year 1998, \$511,377,000,000 in outlays for  
20 fiscal year 2002, and \$2,639,195,000,000 in outlays  
21 in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

22 (B) The House Committee on Ways and Means  
23 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction  
24 sufficient to decrease revenues as follows: by  
25 \$8,000,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 1998, by

1       \$16,000,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 2002,  
2       and by \$60,000,000,000 in revenues in fiscal years  
3       1998 through 2002.

4           (C) The House Committee on Ways and Means  
5       shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction  
6       sufficient to increase revenues as follows: by  
7       \$8,000,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 1998, by  
8       by \$16,000,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 2002,  
9       and by \$60,000,000,000 in revenues in fiscal years  
10       1998 through 2002.

11       (c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the  
12       term “direct spending” has the meaning given to such  
13       term in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and  
14       Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

15       (d) CHILDREN’S HEALTH INITIATIVE.—If the Com-  
16       mittees on Commerce and Ways and Means report rec-  
17       ommendations pursuant to their reconciliation instruc-  
18       tions that, combined, provide an initiative for children’s  
19       health that would increase the deficit by more than \$4.6  
20       billion for fiscal year 1998, by more than \$8 billion for  
21       fiscal year 2002, and by more than \$32 billion for the  
22       period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002, the committees  
23       shall be deemed to not have complied with their reconcili-  
24       ation instructions pursuant to section 310(d) of the Con-  
25       gressional Budget Act of 1974.

1 **TITLE III—SENSE OF CONGRESS**  
2 **PROVISIONS**

3 **SEC. 301. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MIDDLE INCOME TAX**

4 **RELIEF.**

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

6 (1) Tax reductions in tax bills enacted in the  
7 1980's predominately benefited Americans with  
8 higher incomes.

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

12 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
13 gress that Congress should enact legislation providing tar-  
14 geted tax relief, with an emphasis on alleviating the tax  
15 burden on middle income Americans, by enacting the fol-  
16 lowing provisions:

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

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

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

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

9 **SEC. 302. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SMALL BUSINESS TAX**

10 **RELIEF.**

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

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

14           (2) Small businesses have a more difficult time  
15           than large corporations in raising capital, covering  
16           health care costs for employees, and coping with es-  
17           tate taxes.

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

21           (1) Incentives for long-term investments in  
22           small businesses, including capital gains relief, deferral  
23           of gains on any small business investments rolled  
24           over into another small business investment, and a

1 tripling of the amount of declarable losses on invest-  
2 ments in small businesses.

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

7 (3) 100 percent deductibility of health care  
8 costs for the self-employed.

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

11 **SEC. 303. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON REVENUE NEUTRALITY.**

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

13 (1) Large tax cuts in the 1980's led to an un-  
14 precedented explosion in the level of debt owed by  
15 American taxpayers.

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

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

23 (4) Targeted tax cuts for higher education,  
24 child care, homeownership, increased savings, and

1 small businesses can be enacted without reducing  
2 the net level of revenues.

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

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

8 It is the sense of Congress that sufficient funding be  
9 provided to insure all currently uninsured children in  
10 America, through health care grants to the States and an  
11 expansion of medicaid in a total amount of at least  
12 \$32,000,000,000 over the next 5 years.

13 **SEC. 305. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MEDICARE.**

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

15 (1) The Medicare Part A Trust Fund will go  
16 bankrupt by the year 2000 without congressional ac-  
17 tion.

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

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

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

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

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

10          (3) Include sustainable reductions in reimburse-  
11          ments for hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and  
12          other health care providers.

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

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

18 **SEC. 306. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MEDICAID.**

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

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

23               (2) Medicaid is the primary source of health  
24               care coverage for the uninsured, including poor chil-

1       dren, indigent mothers, and low-income senior citi-  
2       zens in nursing homes.

3               (3) Medicaid provides critical funding for medi-  
4       care premiums for low-income seniors.

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

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

13              (2) Spending reductions should not include ei-  
14       ther a block grant or a per capita cap.

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

19              (4) States should be given more flexibility in  
20       managing the medicaid program, through managed  
21       care options, and elimination of unnecessary regula-  
22       tions, while fully protecting the quality and availabil-  
23       ity of health care for medicaid recipients.

1 **SEC. 307. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DOMESTIC DISCRE-**  
2 **TIONARY SPENDING.**

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

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

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

11 (1) The spiraling cost of higher education tui-  
12 tion and fees threatens to put the cost of college out  
13 of reach for millions of Americans.

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

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

19 **SEC. 309. SENSE OF CONGRESS IN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.**

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

21 (1) Children cannot achieve their full edu-  
22 cational potential, if the school buildings they are  
23 educated in are falling apart.

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

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

3           (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
4           gress that Congress should enact the President’s school  
5           construction initiative, to provide \$5,000,000,000 to lever-  
6           age the repair and construction of elementary and second-  
7           ary schools.

8           **SEC. 310. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EDUCATION.**

9           It is the sense of Congress that funding should be  
10          substantially increased in a number of programs which in-  
11          crease educational opportunities, including:

12           (1) Title I grants, to help the disadvantaged de-  
13          velop basic educational skills.

14           (2) The Technology Literacy Challenge Fund,  
15          to provide computers, software, and technology  
16          training to elementary and secondary schools.

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

19           (4) Adult education grants, to provide adult lit-  
20          eracy and other educational programs.

21           (5) The Federal work study program, to pro-  
22          vide needy students with part-time work.

23          **SEC. 311. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRANSPORTATION.**

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



1 development has proven to be a sound long-term in-  
2 vestment in human resources.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
4 gress that sufficient funding should be provided in the fol-  
5 lowing programs to meet the needs of infants and toddlers:

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

8 (2) Head Start.

9 (3) Healthy Start.

10 (4) Programs for infants and toddlers with dis-  
11 abilities under part H of the Individuals with Dis-  
12 abilities Education Act (IDEA).

13 (5) Programs under the Child Care and Devel-  
14 opment Block Grant Act.

15 **SEC. 313. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HEALTH RESEARCH.**

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

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

19 (2) The National Institutes of Health accom-  
20 plishes its mission of discovering new medical knowl-  
21 edge that will lead to better health for everyone  
22 through supervising, funding, and conducting bio-  
23 medical and behavioral research to help prevent, de-  
24 tect, diagnose, and treat disease and disability in hu-  
25 mans.

1           (3) The Federal investment in the National In-  
2           stitutes of Health should be sufficient to keep up  
3           with the pace of biomedical inflation and public  
4           health needs.

5           (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
6           gress that funding for the National Institutes of Health  
7           should be at least equal to the Institute’s annual profes-  
8           sional judgment, which is the best and most reliable esti-  
9           mate of the minimum level of funding needed to sustain  
10          the high standard of scientific achievement attained by the  
11          National Institutes of Health.

12       **SEC. 314. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RESEARCH AND DEVEL-**  
13                               **OPMENT.**

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

15               (1) Federal support of research and develop-  
16               ment has led to numerous advances in science and  
17               technology that have greatly enhanced the lives of all  
18               Americans.

19               (2) Technological innovation has spurred almost  
20               half of the economic development of the past cen-  
21               tury.

22          (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
23          gress that full funding should be provided for Federal re-  
24          search and development programs, including the National

1 Science Foundation (NSF) and the solar and renewable  
2 energies programs of the Department of Energy.

3 **SEC. 315. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CRIME.**

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

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

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

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

12 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
13 gress that funding for crime intervention, prevention, and  
14 domestic violence programs should be increased over cur-  
15 rent levels.

16 **SEC. 316. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON VETERANS.**

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

19 **SEC. 317. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HOUSING.**

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

21 (1) According to the Department of Housing  
22 and Urban Development, 13,000,000 Americans  
23 have “acute housing needs”.

24 (2) Current funding for rental housing assist-  
25 ance for the elderly, disabled, working poor, and

1 mothers making the transition from welfare to work  
2 is inadequate.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
4 gress that funding for housing assistance should be in-  
5 creased by providing—

6 (1) full funding for operating subsidies for pub-  
7 lic housing authorities, as determined by the Per-  
8 formance Funding System;

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

12 (3) sufficient funding to create 50,000 new sec-  
13 tion 8 vouchers each year for the next 5 years.

14 **SEC. 318. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DEFENSE.**

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

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