

(2) remember that victims of leprosy still suffer social banishment in many parts of the world; and

(3) honor the people of Kalaupapa as a living American legacy of human spirit and dignity.

SENATE RESOLUTION 126—TO AMEND THE SENATE GIFT RULE

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 126

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Senate Gift Rule Reform Resolution".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE GIFT RULE.

Rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"RULE XXXV

"GIFTS

"1. (a) No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, or the spouse or dependent thereof, shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift in any calendar year of more than the minimal value as established by section 7342(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code, or \$100, whichever is less from any person, organization, or corporation unless, in limited and appropriate circumstances, a waiver is granted by the Select Committee on Ethics.

"(b) The prohibitions of subparagraph (a) do not apply to gifts—

"(1) from relatives; or

"(2) of personal hospitality of an individual.

"2. For purposes of this rule—

"(a) The term 'gift' means a payment, subscription, advance, forbearance, rendering, or deposit of money, services, or anything of value, including food, lodging, mementos, transportation, or entertainment, and reimbursement for expenses, unless consideration of equal or greater value is received, but does not include (1) a political contribution otherwise reported as required by law, (2) a loan made in a commercially reasonable manner (including requirements that the loan be repaid and that a reasonable rate of interest be paid), (3) a bequest, inheritance, or other transfer at death, (4) a bona fide award presented in recognition of public service and available to the general public, (5) anything of value given to a spouse or dependent of a reporting individual by the employer of such spouse or dependent in recognition of the service provided by such spouse or dependent, (6) free attendance at a widely attended event (as such term is defined by the Select Committee on Ethics) connected with the official duties of the Member, officer, or employee, (7) permissible travel, lodging, and meals at an event connected with the official duties of the Member, officer, or employee, or (8) permissible travel, lodging, and meals at an event to raise funds for a bona fide charity, subject to a determination by the Select Committee on Ethics that participation in the charity event is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

"(b) The term 'relative' has the same meaning given to such term in section 107(2) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-521).

"(c) The term 'permissible travel' means reasonable expenses for transportation which are incurred by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate in connection with services provided to or participation in an event sponsored by the organization which provided reimbursement for such expenses or which provides transportation directly, how-

ever expenses do not include the provision of transportation, or the payment for such expenses, for a continuous period in excess of 3 days exclusive of travel time within the United States of 7 days exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless such travel is approved by the Select Committee on Ethics as necessary for participation in the event.

"(d) The terms 'lodging' and 'meals' do not include expenditures for recreational activities or entertainment, other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event.

"3. (a) For purposes of the exceptions provided by paragraphs 2(a)(6), 2(a)(7), and 2(a)(8), a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at an event for an accompanying spouse shall not be considered to be a gift if others in attendance will generally be accompanied by spouses or if such attendance is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

"(b) The Select Committee on Ethics shall publish notice in the Congressional Record of the attendance by a Member, officer, or employee at an event permitted by paragraphs 2(a)(7) and 2(a)(8) not later than 30 days after such attendance. Attendance by an employee at an event permitted by paragraphs 2(a)(7) and 2(a)(8) shall be subject to approval of the employee's supervisor.

"4. If a Member, officer, or employee, after exercising reasonable diligence to obtain the information necessary to comply with this rule, unknowingly accepts a gift described in paragraph 1, such Member, officer, or employee shall, upon learning of the nature of the gift and its source, return the gift or, if it is not possible to return the gift, reimburse the donor for the value of the gift.

"5. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate may participate in a program, the principal objective of which is educational, sponsored by a foreign government or a foreign educational or charitable organization involving travel to a foreign country paid for by that foreign government or organization if such participation is not in violation of any law and if the Select Committee on Ethics has determined that participation in such program by Members, officers, or employees of the Senate is in the interests of the Senate and the United States.

"(b) Any Member who accepts an invitation to participate in any such program shall notify the Select Committee in writing of his acceptance. A Member shall also notify the Select Committee in writing whenever he has permitted any officer or employee whom he supervises (within the meaning of paragraph 11 of rule XXXVII) to participate in any such program. The chairman of the Select Committee shall place in the Congressional Record a list of all individuals participating; the supervisors of such individuals, where applicable; and the nature and itinerary of such program.

"(c) No Member, officer, or employee may accept funds in connection with participation in a program permitted under subparagraph (a) if such funds are not used for necessary food, lodging, transportation, and related expenses of the Member, officer, or employee."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by section 2 shall take effect on October 1, 1995.

SENATE RESOLUTION 127—RELATIVE TO BORDER CROSSING FEES

Ms. SNOWE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 127

Whereas in the budget of the United States for fiscal year 1996 that was submitted to Congress, the President proposed to impose and collect a boarder crossing fee for individuals and vehicles entering the United States;

Whereas both the Canadian and Mexican governments have expressed opposition to the imposition and collection of such a fee and have raised the possibility of imposing retaliatory border crossing fees of their own;

Whereas the imposition and collection of such a fee would have adverse effects on tourism and commerce that depend on travel across the borders of the United States;

Whereas the imposition and collection of such a fee would have such effects without addressing illegal immigration in a meaningful way;

Whereas on February 22, 1995, the President modified his proposal making the imposition of the new fees voluntary on United States border States (but tied the availability of Federal funds to improve border crossing infrastructure on their willingness to impose such fees); and

Whereas on May 4, 1995, the President further modified the border crossing fee proposal in immigration control legislation he submitted to Congress setting a \$1.50 per car and \$.75 per pedestrian fee structure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Government should not impose or collect a border crossing fee along its borders with Canada and Mexico.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

LAUTENBERG AMENDMENT NO. 1168

Mr. EXON (for Mr. LAUTENBERG) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; as follows:

On page 68, add at the end of line 12 the following: "In addition, paragraph (1)(B) of this section shall not apply to legislation that proposes to eliminate up to \$1,000,000,000 from wasteful bureaucratic overhead and wasteful procurement in the military budget, and to apply the resulting savings for use in strengthening enforcement of immigration laws."

LAUTENBERG (AND WELLSTONE) AMENDMENT NO. 1169

Mr. EXON (for Mr. LAUTENBERG for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 68, add at the end of line 12 the following: "In addition, paragraph (1)(B) of this section shall not apply to legislation that proposes to eliminate up to \$2,000,000,000 from wasteful bureaucratic overhead and wasteful procurement in the military budget, and to apply the resulting savings for use in addressing the problem of domestic violence."

LEAHY (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1170

Mr. EXON (for Mr. LEAHY, for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, *supra*; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NUTRITIONAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Federal nutrition programs, such as the school lunch program, the school breakfast program, the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (referred to in this section as "WIC"), the child and adult care food program, and others, are important to the health and well-being of children;

(2) participation in Federal nutrition programs is voluntary on the part of States, and the programs are administered and operated by every State;

(3) a major factor that led to the creation of the school lunch program was that a number of the recruits for the United States armed forces in World War II failed physical examinations due to problems related to inadequate nutrition;

(4)(A) WIC has proven to be extremely valuable in promoting the health of newborn babies and children; and

(B) each dollar invested in the prenatal component of WIC has been shown to save up to \$3.50 in medicaid costs related to medical problems that arise in the first 90 days after the birth of an infant;

(5) the requirement that infant formula be purchased under a competitive bidding system under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) saved \$1,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1994 and enabled States to allow 1,600,000 women, infants, and children to participate in WIC at no additional cost to taxpayers; and

(6) a balanced Federal budget will provide economic benefits to children alive today and to future generations of Americans.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution include the assumptions that—

(1) schools should continue to serve lunches that meet minimum nutritional requirements based on tested nutritional research;

(2) the content of WIC food packages for infants, children, and pregnant and postpartum women should continue to be based on scientific evidence;

(3) the competitive bidding system for infant formula under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) should be maintained;

(4) foods of minimum nutritional value should not be sold in competition with school lunches in the school cafeterias during lunch hours;

(5) some reductions in nutrition program spending can be made without compromising the nutritional well-being of program recipients;

(6) in complying with the reconciliation instructions in section 6 of this resolution, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate should take this section into account; and

(7) Congress should continue to move toward fully funding the WIC program.

LEAHY AMENDMENT NO. 1171

Mr. EXON (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, *supra*; as follows:

At the end of title III of the resolution, add the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MAINTAINING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers provide essential services that preserve and protect our freedoms and security;

(2) law enforcement officers deserve our appreciation and support;

(3) law enforcement officers and agencies are under increasing attacks, both to their physical safety and to their reputations;

(4) on April 7, 1995, the Senate passed S.J. Res. 32 in which the Senate recognizes the debt of gratitude the Nation owes to the men and women who daily serve the American people as law enforcement officers and the integrity, honesty, dedication, and sacrifice of our Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers;

(5) the Nation's sense of domestic tranquility has been shaken by explosions at the World Trade Center in New York and the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City and by the fear of violent crime in our cities, towns, and rural areas across the nation;

(6) Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts need increased financial commitment from the Federal Government and not the reduction of such commitment to law enforcement if law enforcement officers are to carry out their efforts to combat violent crime; and

(7) on April 5, 1995, and May 18, 1995, the House of Representatives has nonetheless voted to reduce \$5,000,000,000 from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund in order to provide for tax cuts in both H.R. 1215 and H. Con. Res. 67.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that the Federal Government's commitment to fund Federal law enforcement programs and programs to assist State and local efforts should be maintained and funding for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund should not be reduced by \$5,000,000,000 as the bill and resolution passed by the House of Representatives would require.

HARKIN (AND GRAHAM)
AMENDMENT NO. 1172

Mr. EXON (for Mr. HARKIN, for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, *supra*; as follows:

On page 77, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. . MEDICARE SAFEGUARDS COMPLIANCE INITIATIVE.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of points of order under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 and concurrent resolutions on the budget—

(A) the discretionary spending limits under section 601(a)(2) of that Act (and those limits as cumulatively adjusted) for the current fiscal year and each out-year;

(B) the allocations to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of that Act;

(C) the levels for the major functional categories that are appropriate and the appropriate budgetary aggregates in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(D) the maximum deficit amount under section 601(a)(1) of that Act (and that amount as cumulatively adjusted) for the current fiscal year,

shall be adjusted to reflect the amount of additional new budget authority or additional outlays (as defined in paragraph (2)) reported by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in appropriation Acts (or by the committee of conference on such legislation) for the Health Care Financing Administration medicare payment safeguards programs (as compared to the base level of \$396,300,000 for new budget authority) that the Congressional Budget Office has determined will result in a return on investment to the Government of at least 4 dollars for each dollar invested.

(2) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—As used in this section, the term "additional new budget authority" or "additional outlays" (as the case may be) means, for any fiscal year, budget authority in excess of \$396,300,000 for payment safeguards, but shall not exceed—

(A) for fiscal year 1996, \$50,000,000 in new budget authority and \$50,000,000 in outlays;

(B) for fiscal year 1997, \$55,000,000 in new budget authority and \$55,000,000 in outlays;

(C) for fiscal year 1998, \$60,000,000 in new budget authority and \$60,000,000 in outlays;

(D) for fiscal year 1999, \$65,000,000 in new budget authority and \$65,000,000 in outlays;

(E) for fiscal year 2000, \$70,000,000 in new budget authority and \$70,000,000 in outlays;

(F) for fiscal year 2001, \$75,000,000 in new budget authority and \$75,000,000 in outlays; and

(G) for fiscal year 2002, \$75,000,000 in new budget authority and \$75,000,000 in outlays.

(b) REVISED LIMITS, ALLOCATIONS, LEVELS, AND AGGREGATES.—Upon reporting of legislation pursuant to paragraph (1), and again upon the submission of the conference report on such legislation in either House (if a conference report is submitted), the chairman of the Committees on the Budget of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall file with their respective Houses appropriately revised—

(1) the discretionary spending limits under section 601(a)(2) of that Act (and those limits as cumulatively adjusted) for the current fiscal year and each out-year;

(2) the allocations to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of that Act; and

(3) the levels for the appropriate major functional categories that are appropriate and the appropriate budgetary aggregates in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget;

to carry out this subsection. These revised discretionary spending limits, allocations, functional levels, and aggregates shall be considered for purposes of congressional enforcement under that Act as the discretionary spending limits, allocations, functional levels, and aggregates.

(c) REPORTING REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—The Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may report appropriately revised allocations pursuant to sections 302(b) and 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this section.

(d) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—This section shall not apply to any additional budget authority or additional outlays unless—

(1) in the Senate, the chairman of the Budget Committee certifies, based on the information from the Congressional Budget Office, the General Accounting Office, the Health Care Financing Administration (as well as any other sources deemed relevant), that such budget authority or outlays will not increase the total of the Federal budget deficits over the next 5 years; and

(2) any funds made available pursuant to such budget authority or outlays are available only for the purpose of carrying out

Health Care Financing Administration payment safeguards.

**FEINGOLD (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1173**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. FEINGOLD, for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. SIMON) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

At the end of the resolution, insert the following new section:

SEC. . NEED TO ENACT LONG TERM HEALTH CARE REFORM.

It is the Sense of the Senate that the 104th Congress should enact fundamental long-term health care reform that emphasizes cost-effective, consumer oriented, and consumer-directed home and community-based care that builds upon existing family supports and achieves deficit reduction by helping elderly and disabled individuals remain in their own homes and communities.

**HARKIN (AND LAUTENBERG)
AMENDMENT NO. 1174**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. HARKIN, for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING LOSSES CAUSED BY USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that tobacco products impose a \$20,000,000,000 cost per year on Federal health programs like medicare and medicaid through tobacco-related illnesses;

(2) tobacco products are unlike any other product legally offered for sale because even when used as intended they cause death and disease; and

(3) States such as Florida, Mississippi, Minnesota, and West Virginia are currently taking action to recover State costs associated with tobacco-related illnesses.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that any proposal by the Committee on Finance of the Senate to reduce Federal spending on medicare and medicaid as required by Senate Concurrent Resolution 13 should include a proposal to recover from tobacco companies a portion of the costs their products impose on American taxpayers and Federal health programs including medicare and medicaid.

**JOHNSTON (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1175**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. JOHNSTON, for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. REID, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. BREAUX) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 74, delete lines 12 through 24 and insert the following: "budget, the appropriate budgetary allocations, aggregates, and levels shall be revised to reflect the additional deficit reduction achieved as calculated under subsection (c) for legislation that reduces revenues and/or increases funding for the Medicare trust fund not to exceed the following amounts:

"(1) with respect to fiscal year 1996, \$12,000,000,000 in outlays;

"(2) with respect to fiscal year 1997, \$22,000,000,000 in outlays;

"(3) with respect to fiscal year 1998, \$24,000,000,000 in outlays;

"(4) with respect to fiscal year 1999, \$28,000,000,000 in outlays;

"(5) with respect to fiscal year 2000, \$28,000,000,000 in outlays;

"(6) with respect to fiscal year 2001, \$28,000,000,000 in outlays;

"(7) with respect to fiscal year 2002, \$28,000,000,000 in outlays provided that, if CBO scores this surplus differently, then the numbers provided above shall be increased or decreased proportionally.

"(b) REVISED ALLOCATION AND AGGREGATES.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the submission of a conference report on such legislation (if a conference report is submitted), the Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate appropriately revised allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; budgetary aggregates; and levels under this resolution, revised by an amount that does not exceed the additional deficit reduction specified under subsection (d)."

REID AMENDMENT NO. 1176

Mr. EXON (for Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 74, strike lines 12 through 24 and insert the following: "budget, the appropriate budgetary allocations, aggregates, and levels shall be revised to reflect \$1,000,000,000 in budget authority and outlays of the additional deficit reduction achieved as calculated under subsection (c) for legislation that reduces the adverse effects on discretionary spending on our national parks system by restoring funding for rehabilitation, restoration, and park maintenance.

"(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the submission of a conference report on such legislation (if a conference report is submitted), the Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit to the Senate appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, budgetary aggregates, and levels under this resolution, revised by an amount that does not exceed the additional deficit reduction specified under subsection (a)."

**SARBANES (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1177**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. SARBANES, for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 74, strike lines 12 through 24 and insert the following: "budget, the revenue and spending aggregates may be revised and other appropriate budgetary allocations, aggregates, and levels may be revised to reflect the additional deficit reduction achieved as calculated under subsection (c) for legislation that reduces revenues, and legislation that will provide \$10,805,000,000 to the Environmental Protection Agency to administer federal grants for water infrastructure programs in the following manner:

"(1) with respect to fiscal year 1996, \$962,000,000 in budget authority and 42,000,000 in outlays;

"(2) with respect to fiscal year 1997, \$1,962,000,000 in budget authority and \$346,000,000 in outlays;

"(3) with respect to fiscal year 1998, \$2,462,000,000 in budget authority and \$920,000,000 in outlays;

"(4) with respect to fiscal year 1999, \$2,962,000,000 in budget authority and \$1,679,000,000 in outlays;

"(5) with respect to fiscal year 2000, \$2,962,000,000 in budget authority and \$2,291,000,000 in outlays;

"(6) with respect to fiscal year 2001, \$2,962,000,000 in budget authority and \$2,679,000,000 in outlays; and

"(7) with respect to fiscal year 2002, \$2,962,000,000 in budget authority and \$2,798,000,000 in outlays.

"(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the submission of a conference report on such legislation (if a conference report is submitted), the Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit to the Senate appropriately revised allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; discretionary spending under section 201(a) of this resolution; and budgetary aggregates and levels under this resolution, revised by an amount that does not exceed the additional deficit reduction calculated under subsection (d)."

**BAUCUS (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1178**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. BAUCUS, for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. WARNER, Mr. FORD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MANDATORY MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS UNDER FUNCTION 270: ENERGY.

It is the sense of the Senate that within the mandatory major assumptions under budget function 270, none of the power marketing administrations within the 48 contiguous States will be sold, and any savings that were assumed would be realized from the sale of those power marketing administrations will be realized through cost reductions in other programs within the Department of Energy.

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . DEFENSE OVERHEAD.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the major discretionary assumptions in this concurrent budget resolution include 15 percent reduction in overhead for programs of nondefense agencies that remain funded in the budget and whose funding is not interconnected with receipts dedicated to a program;

(2) the Committee Report (104-82) on this concurrent budget resolution states that "this assumption would not reduce funding for the programmatic activities of agencies."

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations should make a reduction of at least three percent in overhead for fiscal year 1996 programs of defense agencies, and should do so in a manner so as not to reduce funding for the programmatic activities of these agencies.

**LEVIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT
NO. 1179**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. LEVIN, for himself, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. STEVENS) proposed

an amendment to the concurrent resolution Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

**BAUCUS (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1180**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. BAUCUS, for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. EXON) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING
FUNDING FOR NATIONAL RAILROAD
PASSENGER CORPORATION.**

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution include the following: that Congress should redirect revenues resulting from the ½ cent of the excise tax rate directed by the amendments made by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 for fiscal years 1996 through 1999 to the account under subsection (e) of section 9503 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to a new account under such section for grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for operating expenses and capital improvements incurred by the Corporation.

BAUCUS AMENDMENT NO. 1181

Mr. EXON (for Mr. BAUCUS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following.

**SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE
ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE PROGRAM
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code—

(A) provides essential airline access to isolated rural communities across the United States;

(B) is necessary for the economic growth and development of rural communities;

(C) connects small rural communities to the national air transportation system of the United States;

(D) is a critical component of the national transportation system of the United States; and

(E) provides air service to 108 communities in 30 States; and

(2) the National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry established under section 204 of the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992 recommended maintaining the essential air service program with a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small communities.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code, should receive to the maximum extent possible a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small rural communities that qualify for assistance under the program.

**GRAMS (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1182**

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. GRAMS for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr.

LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 73, line 2, strike “may be reduced” and insert “shall be reduced”.

On page 73, line 2, strike “may be revised” and insert “shall be revised”.

On page 74, line 12, strike “may” and insert “shall”.

On page 74, line 13, strike “may” and insert “shall”.

On page 74, line 21, strike “may” and insert “shall”.

On page 74, line 16, insert the following before the period, “by providing family tax relief and incentives to stimulate savings, investment, job creation, and economic growth.”.

**CONRAD (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1183**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. CONRAD for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SIMON, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE
BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.**

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 2. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 3. Debt increase.

Sec. 4. Social Security.

Sec. 5. Major functional categories.

Sec. 6. Reconciliation.

**TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND
RULEMAKING**

Sec. 201. Discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 202. Extension of pay-as-you-go point of order.

Sec. 203. Budget surplus allowance.

Sec. 204. Scoring of emergency legislation.

Sec. 205. Sale of Government assets.

Sec. 206. Extension of Budget Act 60-vote enforcement through 2002.

Sec. 207. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

**TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS
AND THE SENATE**

Sec. 301. Restructuring Government and program terminations.

Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate regarding returning programs to the States.

Sec. 303. Commercialization of Federal activities.

Sec. 304. Nonpartisan Advisory Commission on the CPI.

Sec. 305. Sense of the Congress on a uniform accounting system in the Federal Government.

Sec. 306. Sense of the Congress that 90 percent of the benefits of any tax cuts must go to the middle class.

Sec. 307. Bipartisan Commission on the Solvency of Medicare.

Sec. 308. Sense of the Senate on the distribution of agriculture savings.

Sec. 309. Sense of the Congress regarding protection of children's health.

Sec. 310. Sense of the Senate that lobbying expenses should remain non-deductible.

Sec. 311. Expatriate taxes.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

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

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,049,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,098,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,156,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,218,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,287,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,364,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,446,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$6,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$15,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1999: \$31,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$41,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$50,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$61,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$103,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$109,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$114,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$120,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$126,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$133,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$140,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$946,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$989,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,041,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,098,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,160,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,231,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,306,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$6,905,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$15,299,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$21,007,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$31,302,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$41,201,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$50,511,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$61,794,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,291,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,330,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,384,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,432,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,493,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,524,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,572,700,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,194,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$1,230,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,278,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,318,600,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,373,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,394,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,432,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,287,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$1,323,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,359,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,413,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,472,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,504,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,554,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,191,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$1,223,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,253,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,301,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,353,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,376,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,415,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$237,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$224,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$203,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$194,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$185,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$139,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$107,700,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$245,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$234,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$212,600,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$203,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$192,600,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$144,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$109,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$5,206,328,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$5,500,272,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$5,771,718,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$6,032,491,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$6,281,682,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$6,487,560,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$6,659,567,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$37,600,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$40,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$42,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$45,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$45,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$45,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$46,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$193,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$187,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$185,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$183,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$184,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$186,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$187,600,000,000.

SEC. 3. DEBT INCREASE.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$303,328,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$293,943,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$271,446,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$260,774,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$249,191,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$205,878,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$172,007,000,000.

SEC. 4. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$347,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$392,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$411,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$430,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$452,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$475,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$498,600,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$299,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$310,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$342,600,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$338,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$353,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$368,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$383,800,000,000.

SEC. 5. 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 1996 through 2000 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$257,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$261,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$253,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$257,000,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$259,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$266,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$259,600,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$276,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$267,800,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$275,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$267,700,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$275,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$269,200,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,700,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,200,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$2,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$2,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$2,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,200,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$2,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$2,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$2,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays, \$8,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$2,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$54,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$13,600,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$16,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$54,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$16,300,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$15,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$56,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$55,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$19,100,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$15,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$56,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$21,800,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$14,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$57,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$21,900,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$15,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$57,800,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$15,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$58,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$22,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$16,600,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$122,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$122,400,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$129,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$129,300,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

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

(B) Outlays, \$135,200,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

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

(B) Outlays, \$140,200,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$144,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$144,400,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

(B) Outlays, \$148,800,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$153,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$153,400,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$174,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$171,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$184,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$182,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$198,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$196,500,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$213,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$210,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$228,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$226,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$246,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$244,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$266,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$264,600,000,000.

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

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

(13) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund:

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$63,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$62,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$69,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$78,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$88,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$87,200,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$97,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$96,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$108,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$107,200,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$120,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$119,200,000,000.

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

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

(14) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$227,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$226,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$235,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$237,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

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

(B) Outlays, \$248,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$259,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$275,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$275,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$280,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$294,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$294,700,000,000.

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

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

(15) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$10,500,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$10,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$14,100,000,000.

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

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

(16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

(B) Outlays, \$37,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$26,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$38,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,100,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$21,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,100,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$19,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,800,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$41,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$19,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$19,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays, \$42,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$26,600,000,000.

(17) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 1996:

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

(B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,200,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$22,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,200,000,000.

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

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

(18) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,500,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,100,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,600,000,000.

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

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

(19) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$298,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$298,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$309,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$309,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$318,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$318,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$330,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$330,500,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$342,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$342,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$349,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$349,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$357,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$357,100,000,000.

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

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

(20) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$309,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$309,000,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$320,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$320,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$328,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$328,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$339,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$339,800,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$349,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$349,800,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$355,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$355,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:
 (A) New budget authority, \$360,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$360,200,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(21) The corresponding levels of gross interest on the public debt are as follows:
 Fiscal year 1996: \$369,764,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1997: \$380,949,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1998: \$389,893,000,000.
 Fiscal year 1999: \$402,921,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2000: \$414,948,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2001: \$425,550,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$434,548,000,000.

(22) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 1996:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-8,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-6,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-8,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-8,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1998:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-7,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-7,600,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1999:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-6,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-7,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2000:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-5,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-6,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2001:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-5,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-6,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-5,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-6,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(23) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 1996:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-33,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-33,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-33,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-33,800,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1998:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-36,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-36,300,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1999:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-37,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-37,700,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$-39,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-39,700,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2001:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-41,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-41,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-42,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-42,300,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(24) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 1996:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-30,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-30,600,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-31,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-31,200,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1998:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-33,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-33,600,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1999:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-34,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-34,900,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2000:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-36,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-36,700,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2001:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-37,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-37,900,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:
 (A) New budget authority, \$-39,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$-39,000,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

SEC. 6. RECONCILIATION.

(a) SENATE COMMITTEES.—Not later than July 14, 1995, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays \$990,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$12,473,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$21,804,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Senate Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce out-

lays \$21,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$338,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$649,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(3) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit \$373,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$5,742,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$6,690,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(4) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit \$2,464,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$21,937,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$33,685,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(5) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$1,771,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$4,775,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$5,001,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(6) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$106,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$1,290,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$2,236,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(7) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$19,517,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$254,240,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$478,842,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(B) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to increase revenue \$7,500,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$115,700,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$228,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(8) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$0 in fiscal year 1996, \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(9) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$118,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$3,023,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$6,871,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(10) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$119,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$923,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$1,483,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(11) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$0 in fiscal year 1996, \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(12) COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.—The Senate Committee on Rules and

Administration shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$280,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$319,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(13) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$181,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$3,050,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$5,112,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

SEC. 201. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

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

- (1) with respect to fiscal year 1996, \$495,904,000,000 in new budget authority and \$534,045,000,000 in outlays;
- (2) with respect to fiscal year 1997, \$491,483,000,000 in new budget authority and \$527,591,000,000 in outlays;
- (3) with respect to fiscal year 1998, \$508,225,000,000 in new budget authority and \$526,688,000,000 in outlays;
- (4) with respect to fiscal year 1999, \$508,519,000,000 in new budget authority and \$533,516,000,000 in outlays;
- (5) with respect to fiscal year 2000, \$523,237,000,000 in new budget authority and \$543,948,000,000 in outlays;
- (6) with respect to fiscal year 2001, \$529,549,000,000 in new budget authority and \$551,939,000,000 in outlays; and
- (7) with respect to fiscal year 2002, \$530,368,000,000 in new budget authority and \$554,469,000,000 in outlays;

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

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

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

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the discretionary spending limits for such fiscal year; or

(B) any appropriations bill or resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such appropriations bill or resolution) for fiscal year 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 that would exceed any of the discretionary spending limits in this section or suballocations of those limits made pursuant to section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER.

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

(1) ensure continued compliance with the balanced budget plan set forth in this resolution; and

(2) continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement system.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any direct-spending or receipts legislation (as defined in paragraph (3)) that would increase the deficit for any one of the three applicable time periods (as defined in paragraph (2)) as measured pursuant to paragraph (4).

(2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "applicable time period" means any one of the three following periods—

(A) the first fiscal year covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget;

(B) the period of the first 5 fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(C) the period of the 5 fiscal years following the first 5 years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(3) DIRECT-SPENDING OR RECEIPTS LEGISLATION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "direct-spending or receipts legislation" shall—

(A) except as otherwise provided in this subsection, include all direct-spending legislation as that term is interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985;

(B) include—

(i) any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report to which this subsection otherwise applies; and

(ii) the estimated amount of savings in direct-spending programs applicable to that fiscal year resulting from the prior year's sequestration under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if any (except for any amounts sequestered as a result of a net deficit increase in the fiscal year immediately preceding the prior fiscal year); and

(C) exclude—

(i) any concurrent resolution on the budget; and

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

(4) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant to this section shall—

(A) use the baseline used for the most recent concurrent resolution on the budget, and for years beyond those covered by that concurrent resolution; and

(B) abide by the requirements of subsections (a) through (d) of section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that references to "outyears" in that section shall be deemed to apply to any year (other than the budget year) covered by any one of the time periods defined in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

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

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1

hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

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

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 23 of House Concurrent Resolution 218 (103d Congress) is repealed.

(g) SUNSET.—Subsections (a) through (e) of this section shall expire September 30, 2002.

SEC. 203. BUDGET SURPLUS ALLOWANCE.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS.—For the purposes of points of order under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 and this concurrent resolution on the budget, the appropriate allocations and budgetary aggregates and levels shall be revised to reflect the additional deficit reduction achieved as calculated under subsection (c) for legislation that reduces the adverse effects on medicare, medicaid, and welfare reform in the following manner:

(1) \$60,000,000,000 shall be used for medicare legislation which will reduce the adverse effects of—

- (A) increased premiums;
- (B) increased deductibles;
- (C) increased copayments;

(D) limits on the freedom to select the doctor of one's choice; and

(E) reduced or eliminated benefits caused by restrictions on eligibility or services. These additional medicare appropriations shall be allocated among the various components of the medicare program in a manner that maintains the solvency of the Federal Hospital Insurance (FHI) Trust Fund for the same time period established through program revisions enacted in the 1995 budget reconciliation bill.

(2) \$50,000,000,000 shall be used for legislation that reduces the adverse affects upon the elderly, disabled, and children who have nowhere else to turn but medicaid for health care.

(3) \$60,000,000,000 shall be used for legislation that reduces the drastic cuts to welfare programs.

(4) If the Congressional Budget Office scores this surplus differently, than the amounts provided in paragraphs (1) through (3) shall be increased or decreased proportionally.

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the submission of a conference report on such legislation (if a conference report is submitted), the Chairman of the Committee on Budget of the Senate may submit to the Senate appropriately revised allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and levels under this resolution, revised by an amount that does not exceed the additional deficit reduction calculated under subsection (d).

(c) CBO REVISED DEFICIT ESTIMATE.—After the enactment of legislation that complies with the reconciliation directives of section 6, the Congressional Budget Office shall provide the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate a revised estimate of the deficit for fiscal years 1996 through 2005.

(d) ADDITIONAL DEFICIT REDUCTION.—For purposes of this section, the term "additional deficit reduction" means the amount by which the total deficit levels assumed in this resolution for a fiscal year exceed the

revised deficit estimate provided pursuant to subsection (c) for such fiscal year for fiscal years 1996 through 2005.

(e) CBO CERTIFICATION AND CONTINGENCIES.—This section shall not apply unless—

(1) legislation has been enacted complying with the reconciliation directives of section 6;

(2) the Director of the Congressional Budget Office has provided the estimate required by subsection (c); and

(3) the revisions made pursuant to this subsection do not cause a budget deficit for fiscal year 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005.

SEC. 204. SCORING OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

Notwithstanding section 606(d)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and beginning with fiscal year 1996, the determinations under sections 302, 303, and 311 of such Act shall take into account any new budget authority, new entitlement authority, outlays, receipts, or deficit effects as a consequence of the provisions of section 251(b)(2)(D) and 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 205. SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.

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

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

(2) the President's fiscal year 1996 budget included \$8,000,000,000 in receipts from asset sales and proposed a change in the asset sale scoring rule to allow the proceeds from these sales to be scored;

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

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

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

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

(d) TREATMENT OF LOAN ASSETS.—For the purposes of this section, the sale of loan assets or the prepayment of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

SEC. 206. EXTENSION OF BUDGET ACT 60-VOTE ENFORCEMENT THROUGH 2002.

Notwithstanding section 275(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as amended by sections 13112(b) and 13208(b)(3) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990), the second sentence of section 904(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (except insofar as it relates to section 313 of that Act) and the final sentence of section 904(d) of that Act (except insofar as it relates to section 313 of that Act) shall continue to have effect as rules of the Senate through (but no later than) September 30, 2002.

SEC. 207. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The Senate adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS AND THE SENATE

SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON REVENUE INSTRUCTION TO FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) to balance the Federal budget in a rational and reasonable manner, there must be a fair and equitable distribution of the deficit reduction burden;

(2) the plan under consideration in the Senate does not ask the wealthy to contribute to deficit reduction;

(3) the deficit reduction package approved by the Senate Budget Committee would disproportionately affect those at lower-income levels;

(4) over the next 7 years, at current growth rates, tax loopholes and preferences will result in a revenue loss to the Federal Government of more than \$4,000,000,000,000; and

(5) the House Budget Committee had under consideration, but did not include in its deficit reduction package, a list of \$335,000,000,000 in corporate tax loopholes.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Senate Finance Committee, as part of this year's reconciliation package, should limit or eliminate tax loopholes that disproportionately benefit the wealthiest individuals and the largest corporations in order to more equitably distribute the burden of deficit reduction;

(2) the Senate Finance Committee should give first priority to closing corporate loopholes;

(3) the Senate Finance Committee should also give priority to closing loopholes that disproportionately benefit Americans with incomes of \$140,000 or more;

(4) in no event should taxes go up on those making less than \$140,000; and

(5) in no event should the Senate Committee on Finance reduce deductions for home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, or State and local taxes; and

(6) in no event should the Senate Finance Committee raise income tax rates for individuals.

SEC. 302. RESTRUCTURING GOVERNMENT AND PROGRAM TERMINATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that to balance the Federal budget in a rational and reasonable manner requires an assessment of national priorities and the appropriate role of the Federal Government in meeting the challenges facing the United States in the 21st century.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that to balance the budget the Congress should—

(1) restructure Federal programs to meet identified national priorities in the most effective and efficient manner so that program dollars get to the intended purpose or recipient;

(2) terminate programs that have largely met their goals, that have outlived their original purpose, or that have been superseded by other programs;

(3) seek to end significant duplication among Federal programs, which results in excessive administrative costs and ill serve the American people; and

(4) eliminate lower priority programs.

SEC. 303. NONPARTISAN ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE CPI.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Congress intended to insulate certain government beneficiaries and taxpayers from

the effects of inflation by indexing payments and tax brackets to the Consumer Price Index (CPI);

(2) approximately 30 percent of total Federal outlays and 45 percent of Federal revenues are indexed to reflect changes in the CPI; and

(3) the overwhelming consensus among experts is that the method used to construct the CPI and the current calculation of the CPI both overstate the estimate of the true cost of living.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) a temporary advisory commission should be established to make objective and nonpartisan recommendations concerning the appropriateness and accuracy of the methodology and calculations that determine the CPI;

(2) the Commission should be appointed on a nonpartisan basis, and should be composed of experts in the fields of economics, statistics, or other related professions; and

(3) the Commission should report its recommendations to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and to Congress at the earliest possible date.

SEC. 304. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON A UNIFORM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

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

(1) Much effort has been devoted to strengthening Federal internal accounting controls in the past. Although progress has been made in recent years, there still exists no uniform Federal accounting system for Federal Government entities and institutions.

(2) As a result, Federal financial management continues to be seriously deficient, and Federal financial management and fiscal practices have failed to identify costs, failed to reflect the total liabilities of congressional actions, and failed to accurately report the financial condition of the Federal Government.

(3) Current Federal accounting practices do not adequately report financial problems of the Federal Government or the full cost of programs and activities. The continued use of these practices undermines the Government's ability to provide credible and reliable financial data, encourages already widespread waste and inefficiency, and will not assist in achieving a balanced budget.

(4) Waste and inefficiency in Federal Government undermine the confidence of the American people in the Government and reduces the Federal Government's ability to address adequately vital public needs.

(5) To rebuild the accountability and credibility of the Federal Government, and restore public confidence in the Federal Government, a uniform Federal accounting system, that fully meets the accounting standards and reporting objectives for the Federal Government, must be immediately established so that all assets and liabilities, revenues and expenditures or expenses, and the full cost of programs and activities of the Federal Government can be consistently and accurately recorded, monitored, and uniformly reported throughout all government entities for control and management evaluation purposes.

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

(1) a uniform Federal accounting system should be established to consistently compile financial data across the Federal Government, and to make full disclosure of Federal financial data, including the full cost of Federal programs and activities, to the citizens, the Congress, the President, and agency management; and

(2) beginning with fiscal year 1997, the President should require the heads of agencies to—

(A) implement and maintain a uniform Federal accounting system; and

(B) provide financial statements;

in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis and established in accordance with proposed Federal accounting standards and interpretations recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board and other applicable law.

SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT 90 PERCENT OF THE BENEFITS OF ANY TAX CUTS MUST GO TO THE MIDDLE CLASS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the incomes of middle-class families have stagnated since the early 1980's, with family incomes growing more slowly between 1979 and 1989 than in any other business cycle since World War II; and

(2) according to the Department of the Treasury, in 1996, approximately 90 percent of American families will have incomes less than \$100,000.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that if the 1996 Concurrent Budget Resolution includes any cut in taxes, approximately 90 percent of the benefits of these tax cuts must go to working families with incomes less than \$100,000.

SEC. 306. BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON HEALTH CARE REFORM, MEDICARE AND MEDICAID COSTS, ACCESS AND SOLVENCY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Health Insurance for the Aged Act, which created the medicare program, was enacted on July 30, 1965, and, therefore, the medicare program will celebrate its 30-year anniversary on July 30, 1995;

(2) on April 3, 1995, the Trustees of medicare submitted their 1995 Annual Report on the Status of the medicare program to the Congress;

(3) the Trustees of medicare have concluded that "the medicare program is clearly unsustainable in its present form";

(4) the Trustees of medicare have concluded that "the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which pays inpatient hospital expenses, will be able to pay benefits for only about 7 years and is severely out of financial balance in the long range";

(5) the Public Trustees of medicare have concluded that "the Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund shows a rate of growth of costs which is clearly unsustainable";

(6) the Trustees of medicare have recommended "legislation to reestablish the Quadrennial Advisory Council that will help lead to effective solutions to the problems of the program";

(7) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform concluded that, absent long-term changes in medicare, projected medicare outlays will increase from about 4 percent of the payroll tax base today to over 15 percent of the payroll tax base by the year 2030;

(8) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform recommended, by a vote of 30 to 1, that spending and revenues available for medicare must be brought into long-term balance;

(9) the Public Trustees of medicare have concluded that "We had hoped for several years that comprehensive health reform would include meaningful medicare reforms. However, with the results of the last Congress, it is now clear that medicare reform needs to be addressed urgently as a distinct legislative initiative"; and

(10) the Public Trustees of medicare "strongly recommend that the crisis presented by the financial condition of the

medicare trust funds be urgently addressed on a comprehensive basis, including a review of the programs's financing methods, benefit provisions, and delivery mechanisms."

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

(1) a special bipartisan commission should be established immediately to make recommendations concerning the most appropriate response to the current health care crisis, and the recommendations should include ways to address medicare and medicaid costs, access and solvency issues and to reform our current health care system;

(2) the commission should report to Congress its recommendations on the appropriate response to the short-term solvency of medicare by July 10, 1995, in order that the committees of jurisdiction may consider those recommendations in fashioning an appropriate congressional response; and

(3) the commission should report its recommendations to respond to the Public Trustees' call to make medicare's financial condition sustainable over the long term to Congress by February 1, 1996.

**SIMON (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1184**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. SIMON, for himself, Mr. PELL, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

Strike section 207 in its entirety.

HARKIN AMENDMENT NO. 1185

Mr. EXON (for Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 5, line 17, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 7, line 3, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 7, line 15, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 8, line 1, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 8, line 10, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 9, line 14, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 11, line 7, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 11, line 8, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 66, line 10, decrease the amount by \$100.

On page 66, line 11, decrease the amount by \$100.

CRAIG AMENDMENT NO. 1186

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. CRAIG) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1185, proposed by Mr. HARKIN to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 5, line 17, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 7, line 3, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 7, line 15, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 8, line 1, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 9, line 14, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 11, line 7, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 11, line 8, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 66, line 10, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 66, line 11, decrease the amount by \$0.

It is the sense of the Congress that the functional levels assume that the swine research be reduced by \$100.00.

**SIMON (AND BUMPERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1187**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. SIMON, for himself and Mr. BUMPERS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 65, strike lines 13 through 18 and insert "\$477,820,000,000 in new budget authority and \$526,943,000,000 in outlays";

On page 65, strike lines 20 through 25 and insert "\$466,192,000,000 in new budget authority and \$506,943,000,000 in outlays";

On page 66, strike lines 2 through 7 and insert "\$479,568,000,000 in new budget authority and \$499,961,000,000 in outlays";

On page 66, strike lines 9 through 14 and insert "\$477,485,000,000 in new budget authority and \$502,571,000,000 in outlays";

On page 66, strike lines 16 through 21 and insert "\$492,177,000,000 in new budget authority and \$511,761,000,000 in outlays";

On page 66, strike beginning with line 23 through line 3, page 67, and insert "\$496,098,000,000 in new budget authority and \$517,258,000,000 in outlays";

On page 67, strike lines 5 through 10 and insert "\$495,498,000,000 in new budget authority and \$518,160,000,000 in outlays";

On page 67, line 22, strike "sum of the defense and nondefense".

KENNEDY AMENDMENT NO. 1188

Mr. EXON (for Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING REDUCTIONS IN MEDICARE SPENDING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Medicare protection is as important as Social Security protection in guaranteeing retirement security and is truly a part of Social Security;

(2) senior citizens have contributed throughout their working lives to Medicare in the expectation of health insurance protection when they retire;

(3) because of gaps in Medicare coverage, senior citizens already spend more than one dollar in five of their limited incomes to purchase the health care that they need;

(4) low and moderate-income senior citizens will suffer most from Medicare cuts, since 83 percent of all Medicare spending is for older Americans with annual incomes below \$25,000 and two-thirds is for those with annual incomes below \$15,000;

(5) at the present time, Medicare only pays 68 percent of what the private sector pays for comparable physicians' services and 69 percent of what the private sector pays for comparable hospital care;

(6) piecemeal, budget-driven cuts in Medicare will only shift costs from the Federal budget to the family budgets of senior citizens and working Americans;

(7) deep cuts in Medicare could damage the quality of American medicine, by endangering hospitals and other health care institutions that depend on Medicare, including rural hospitals, inner-city hospitals, and academic health centers;

(8) deep cuts in Medicare will make essential health care less available to millions of uninsured Americans, by endangering the financial stability of hospitals providing such care; and

(9) cuts in Medicare benefits should not be used to pay for tax cuts for the wealthy.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this concurrent resolution assume that reductions in projected medicare spending included in the reconciliation bill for fiscal year 1996 should not increase medical costs such as premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance or diminish access to health care for senior citizens, and further, that major reductions in projected Medicare spending should not be enacted by the Congress except in the context of a broad, bipartisan health reform plan that will not—

(1) increase costs or reduce access to care for senior citizens;

(2) shift costs to working Americans; or

(3) damage the quality of American medicine.

KENNEDY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1189

Mr. EXON (for Mr. KENNEDY for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. PELL) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, *supra*; as follows:

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by \$5,100,000,000.

On page 3, line 11, increase the amount by \$3,400,000,000.

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by \$3,600,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by \$4,100,000,000.

On page 3, line 20, increase the amount by \$5,100,000,000.

On page 3, line 21, increase the amount by \$3,400,000,000.

On page 3, line 22, increase the amount by \$3,600,000,000.

On page 3, line 23, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 3, line 24, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 25, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 1, increase the amount by \$4,100,000,000.

On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by \$5,100,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by \$3,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, increase the amount by \$3,600,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$4,100,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, increase the amount by \$5,100,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, increase the amount by \$3,400,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by \$3,600,000,000.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$4,100,000,000.

On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by \$28,300,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by \$3,600,000,000.

On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 23, increase the amount by \$4,100,000,000.

On page 6, line 16, increase the amount by \$5,100,000,000.

On page 6, line 17, increase the amount by \$3,400,000,000.

On page 6, line 18, increase the amount by \$3,600,000,000.

On page 6, line 19, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 6, line 20, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 21, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 22, increase the amount by \$4,100,000,000.

On page 31, line 12, increase the amount by \$28,300,000,000.

On page 31, line 20, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 32, line 3, increase the amount by \$3,600,000,000.

On page 32, line 11, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 32, line 19, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 33, line 2, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 33, line 10, increase the amount by \$4,100,000,000.

On page 31, line 13, increase the amount by \$5,100,000,000.

On page 31, line 21, increase the amount by \$3,400,000,000.

On page 32, line 4, increase the amount by \$3,600,000,000.

On page 32, line 12, increase the amount by \$3,800,000,000.

On page 32, line 20, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 33, line 3, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 33, line 11, increase the amount by \$4,100,000,000.

On page 64, line 9, decrease the amount by \$1,100,000,000.

On page 64, line 10, decrease the amount by \$4,600,000,000.

On page 64, line 11, decrease the amount by \$6,000,000,000.

On page 65, line 17, increase the amount by \$26,700,000,000.

On page 65, line 18, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 65, line 24, increase the amount by \$3,400,000,000.

On page 65, line 25, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 66, line 6, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 66, line 7, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 66, line 13, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 66, line 14, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 66, line 20, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 66, line 21, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 67, line 2, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 67, line 3, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 67, line 9, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

On page 67, line 10, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.

KENNEDY (AND PELL) AMENDMENT NO. 1190

Mr. EXON (for Mr. KENNEDY for himself and Mr. PELL) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, *supra*; as follows:

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by \$13,049,296.

On page 3, line 11, increase the amount by \$137,045,490.

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by \$503,890,941.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by \$902,889,932.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by \$1,300,174,427.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by \$1,729,683,671.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by \$2,183,925,995.

On page 3, line 20, increase the amount by \$13,049,296.

On page 3, line 21, increase the amount by \$137,045,490.

On page 3, line 22, increase the amount by \$503,890,941.

On page 3, line 23, increase the amount by \$902,889,932.

On page 3, line 24, increase the amount by \$1,300,174,427.

On page 3, line 25, increase the amount by \$1,729,683,671.

On page 4, line 1, increase the amount by \$2,183,925,995.

On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by \$13,049,296.

On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by \$137,045,490.

On page 4, line 20, increase the amount by \$503,890,941.

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by \$902,889,932.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$1,300,174,427.

On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$1,729,683,671.

On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$2,183,925,995.

On page 5, line 4, increase the amount by \$13,049,296.

On page 5, line 5, increase the amount by \$137,045,490.

On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by \$503,890,941.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$902,889,932.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$1,300,174,427.

On page 5 line 9, increase the amount by \$1,729,683,671.

On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$2,183,925,995.

On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by \$65,246,479.

On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by \$430,766,179.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by \$832,941,958.

On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by \$1,222,899,409.

On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by \$1,648,270,247.

On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by \$2,097,874,450.

On page 5, line 23, increase the amount by \$2,573,092,594.

On page 6, line 16, increase the amount by \$13,049,296.

On page 6, line 17, increase the amount by \$137,045,490.

On page 6, line 18, increase the amount by \$503,890,941.

On page 6, line 19, increase the amount by \$902,889,932.

On page 6, line 20, increase the amount by \$1,300,174,427.

On page 6, line 21, increase the amount by \$1,729,683,671.

On page 6, line 22, increase the amount by \$2,183,925,995.

On page 31, line 12, increase the amount by \$65,246,479.

On page 31, line 13, increase the amount by \$13,049,296.

On page 31, line 20, increase the amount by \$430,766,179.

On page 31, line 21, increase the amount by \$137,045,490.

On page 32, line 3, increase the amount by \$832,941,958.

On page 32, line 4, increase the amount by \$503,890,941.

On page 32, line 11, increase the amount by \$1,222,899,409.

On page 32, line 12, increase the amount by \$920,889,932.

On page 32, line 19, increase the amount by \$1,648,270,247.

On page 32, line 20, increase the amount by \$1,300,174,427.

On page 33, line 2, increase the amount by \$2,097,874,450.

On page 33, line 3, increase the amount by \$1,729,683,671.

On page 33, line 10, increase the amount by \$2,573,092,594.

On page 33, line 11, increase the amount by \$2,183,925,995.

On page 65, line 17, increase the amount by \$65,246,479.

On page 65, line 18, increase the amount by \$13,049,296.

On page 65, line 24, increase the amount by \$430,766,179.

On page 65, line 25, increase the amount by \$137,045,490.

On page 66, line 6, increase the amount by \$832,941,958.

On page 66, line 7, increase the amount by \$503,890,941.

On page 66, line 13, increase the amount by \$1,222,899,409.

On page 66, line 14, increase the amount by \$902,889,932.

On page 66, line 20, increase the amount by \$1,648,270,247.

On page 66, line 21, increase the amount by \$1,300,174,427.

On page 67, line 2, increase the amount by \$2,097,874,450.

On page 67, line 3, increase the amount by \$1,729,683,671.

On page 67, line 9, increase the amount by \$2,573,092,594.

On page 67, line 10, increase the amount by \$2,183,925,995.

BINGAMAN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1191

Mr. EXON (for Mr. BINGAMAN for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE PRIORITY THAT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) section 1202 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2956), which passed the Senate 93 to 3 and was signed into law by President Bush in 1992, amended section 6 of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. 12005) to direct the Secretary of Energy to conduct a 5-year program to commercialize renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies;

(2) poll after poll shows that the American people overwhelmingly believe that renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies should be the highest priority of Federal research, development, and demonstration activities;

(3) renewable technologies (such as wind, photovoltaic, solar thermal, geothermal, and biomass technology) have made significant progress toward increased reliability and decreased cost;

(4) energy efficient technologies in the building, industrial, transportation, and utility sectors have saved more than 3 trillion dollars for industries, consumers, and the Federal Government over the past 20 years while creating jobs, improving the competitiveness of the economy, making housing more affordable, and reducing the emissions of environmentally damaging pollutants;

(5) the renewable energy and energy efficiency technology programs feature private sector cost shares that are among the highest of Federal energy research and development programs;

(6) according to the Energy Information Administration, the United States currently imports more than 50 percent of its oil, representing \$46,000,000,000, or approximately 40 percent, of the \$116,000,000,000 total United States merchandise deficit in 1993; and

(7) renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies represent potential inroads for American companies into export markets for energy products and services estimated at least \$225,000,000,000 over the next 25 years.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution include the assumption that renewable energy and energy efficiency technology research, development, and demonstration activities should be given priority among the Federal energy research programs.

BRADLEY (AND DASCHLE) AMENDMENT NO. 1192

Mr. EXON (for Mr. BRADLEY, for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) proposed an amendment to Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 79, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. . IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL OF TAX EXPENDITURES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that does not include—

(1) appropriate levels for the budget year and planning levels for each of the 6 fiscal years following the budget year for the total amount, if any, tax expenditures should be increased or decreased by bills and resolutions to be reported by the appropriate committees; and

(2) tax expenditures for each major functional category, based on the allocations of the total levels set forth in the resolution.

(b) CBO.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall include alternatives for allocating tax expenditures in accordance with national priorities as required by section 202(f)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

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

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

BRADLEY AMENDMENTS NOS. 1193–1194

Mr. EXON (for Mr. BRADLEY) proposed two amendments to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1193

At the end of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING OFFSETTING NIH AND MEDICARE CUTS WITH TOBACCO TAX REVENUES.

(a) TOBACCO TAX.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate Committee on Finance, in meeting the committee's revenue instruction under section 6, will increase the Federal tax on cigarettes by \$1.00 a pack, tax smokeless tobacco products at the same rate as cigarettes, and increase the tax on all other tobacco products by a factor of 5.1667 and that the resulting revenues will be allocated as provided in subsection (b).

(b) USE OF REVENUES.—The revenues resulting from the taxes provided in subsection (a) shall be allocated as follows:

(1) 90 percent of the revenues (\$75,900,000,000) to offset medicare cuts, reducing the total amounts of cuts by 30 percent.

(2) 9.4 percent of the revenues (\$7,900,000,000) to offset the entire reduction to the NIH budget.

(3) 0.6 percent of the revenues, \$530,000,000 to assist tobacco farmers and communities in converting to new crops.

On page 63, line 7, strike the period and insert the following: “. The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase revenues \$12.5 billion in fiscal year 1996, \$61.8 billion for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$84.3 billion for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.”.

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.

On page 3, line 11, increase the amount by \$12.8 billion.

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by \$12.2 billion.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by \$11.8 billion.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by \$11.4 billion.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by \$11.1 billion.

On page 3, line 20, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.

On page 3, line 21, increase the amount by \$12.8 billion.

On page 3, line 22, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.

On page 3, line 23, increase the amount by \$12.2 billion.
 On page 3, line 24, increase the amount by \$11.8 billion.
 On page 3, line 25, increase the amount by \$11.4 billion.
 On page 3, line 26, increase the amount by \$11.1 billion.
 On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by \$12.8 billion.
 On page 4, line 20, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by \$12.2 billion.
 On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$11.8 billion.
 On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$11.4 billion.
 On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$11.1 billion.
 On page 5, line 4, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 5, line 5, increase the amount by \$12.8 billion.
 On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$12.2 billion.
 On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$11.8 billion.
 On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$11.4 billion.
 On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$11.1 billion.
 On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by \$12.8 billion.
 On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by \$12.2 billion.
 On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by \$11.8 billion.
 On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by \$11.4 billion.
 On page 5, line 23, increase the amount by \$11.1 billion.
 On page 6, line 3, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 6, line 4, increase the amount by \$12.8 billion.
 On page 6, line 5, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 6, line 6, increase the amount by \$12.2 billion.
 On page 6, line 7, increase the amount by \$11.8 billion.
 On page 6, line 8, increase the amount by \$11.4 billion.
 On page 6, line 9, increase the amount by \$11.1 billion.
 On page 6, line 16, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 6, line 17, increase the amount by \$12.8 billion.
 On page 6, line 18, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 6, line 19, increase the amount by \$12.2 billion.
 On page 6, line 20, increase the amount by \$11.8 billion.
 On page 6, line 21, increase the amount by \$11.4 billion.
 On page 6, line 22, increase the amount by \$11.1 billion.
 On page 7, line 3, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 7, line 4, increase the amount by \$12.8 billion.
 On page 7, line 5, increase the amount by \$12.5 billion.
 On page 7, line 6, increase the amount by \$12.2 billion.
 On page 7, line 7, increase the amount by \$11.8 billion.

On page 7, line 8, increase the amount by \$11.4 billion.
 On page 7, line 9, increase the amount by \$11.1 billion.
 On page 22, line 8, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 22, line 9, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 22, line 16, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 22, line 17, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 22, line 24, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 22, line 25, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 23, line 7, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 23, line 8, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 23, line 15, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 23, line 16, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 23, line 23, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 23, line 24, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 24, line 7, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 24, line 8, increase the amount by \$0.08 billion.
 On page 33, line 19, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 33, line 20, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 34, line 2, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 34, line 3, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 34, line 9, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 34, line 10, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 34, line 16, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 34, line 17, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 34, line 23, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 34, line 24, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 35, line 5, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 35, line 6, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 35, line 12, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 35, line 13, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 35, line 20, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 35, line 21, increase the amount by \$1.13 billion.
 On page 36, line 2, increase the amount by \$11.6 billion.
 On page 36, line 3, increase the amount by \$11.6 billion.
 On page 36, line 9, increase the amount by \$11.3 billion.
 On page 36, line 10, increase the amount by \$11.3 billion.
 On page 36, line 16, increase the amount by \$11.0 billion.
 On page 36, line 17, increase the amount by \$11.0 billion.
 On page 36, line 23, increase the amount by \$10.6 billion.
 On page 36, line 24, increase the amount by \$10.6 billion.
 On page 37, line 5, increase the amount by \$10.2 billion.
 On page 37, line 6, increase the amount by \$10.2 billion.
 On page 37, line 12, increase the amount by \$9.9 billion.
 On page 37, line 13, increase the amount by \$9.9 billion.

On page 65, line 17, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 65, line 18, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 65, line 24, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 65, line 25, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 66, line 6, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 66, line 7, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 66, line 13, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 66, line 14, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 66, line 20, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 66, line 21, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 67, line 2, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 67, line 3, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 67, line 9, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.
 On page 67, line 10, increase the amount by \$1.2 billion.

AMENDMENT NO. 1194

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TAX RATES AND TAX LOOPHOLES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) lower tax rates lead to increased economic activity and increased economic opportunity;

(2) lower tax rates lead to a more efficient economy, with less tax avoidance and investment patterns that rely on competitive market returns and not advantages produced by tax law;

(3) the tax code still retains billions of dollars worth of special tax breaks which are available to only limited groups of taxpayers and investors;

(4) federal policy should encourage the development of fully competitive markets and not create unique advantages for individual investors, companies or industries.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Congress should, to the maximum extent practicable, remove tax loopholes;

(2) the Congress should use the savings from the closing of special interest tax loopholes to reduce tax rates broadly for all classes of taxpayers.

WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 1195

Mr. EXON (for Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 64, line 24, decrease the amount by \$74,000,000.

On page 63, line 7, strike the period and insert the following: “. The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase revenues by \$74,000,000 in fiscal year 1996.”

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TAX EXPENDITURES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Committee on Finance, in meeting its reconciliation instructions for revenue, will limit or eliminate excessive and unnecessary tax expenditures, including those tax expenditures which provide special tax treatment to a single taxpayer or to a group of taxpayers.

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE DELIVERY OF VETERANS' SERVICES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals

in this resolution relating to Veterans' programs include the assumption that the delivery of Veterans' Services will continue to be improved, including further progress in the timely delivery of such services.

**BRADLEY (AND BIDEN)
AMENDMENT NO. 1196**

Mr. EXON (for Mr. BRADLEY for himself and Mr. BIDEN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.

(a) **DECLARATION.**—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 2. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 3. Debt increase.

Sec. 4. Social Security.

Sec. 5. Major functional categories.

Sec. 6. Reconciliation.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

Sec. 201. Discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 202. Extension of pay-as-you-go point of order.

Sec. 203. Budget surplus allowance.

Sec. 204. Scoring of emergency legislation.

Sec. 205. Sale of Government assets.

Sec. 206. Extension of Budget Act 60-vote enforcement through 2002.

Sec. 207. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS AND THE SENATE

Sec. 301. Restructuring Government and program terminations.

Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate regarding returning programs to the States.

Sec. 303. Commercialization of Federal activities.

Sec. 304. Nonpartisan Advisory Commission on the CPI.

Sec. 305. Sense of the Congress on a uniform accounting system in the Federal Government.

Sec. 306. Sense of the Congress that 90 percent of the benefits of any tax cuts must go to the middle class.

Sec. 307. Bipartisan Commission on the Solvency of Medicare.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

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

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,058,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,107,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,164,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,226,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,294,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,371,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,453,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$15,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$23,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$29,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$39,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$48,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$57,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$68,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$103,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$109,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$114,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$120,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$126,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$133,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$140,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$961,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,013,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,070,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,137,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,209,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,288,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,374,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$15,005,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$23,699,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$29,107,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$39,102,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$48,601,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$57,411,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$68,394,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,287,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,324,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,378,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,425,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,487,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,517,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,565,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,190,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,223,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,272,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,312,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,366,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,387,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,425,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,282,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,317,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,352,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,406,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,465,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,499,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,547,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,187,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,217,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,247,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,295,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,346,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,369,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,408,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$237,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$224,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$203,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$194,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$185,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$139,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$107,700,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$245,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$234,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$212,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$203,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$192,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$144,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$109,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$5,206,328,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$5,500,272,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$5,771,718,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$6,032,491,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$6,281,682,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$6,487,560,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$6,659,567,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$37,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$40,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$42,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$45,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$45,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$45,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$46,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$193,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$187,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$185,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$183,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$184,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$186,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$187,600,000,000.

SEC. 3. DEBT INCREASE.

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

Fiscal year 1996: \$303,328,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$293,943,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$271,446,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$260,774,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$249,191,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$205,878,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$172,007,000,000.

SEC. 4. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) **SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.**—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$347,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$392,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$411,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$430,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$452,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$475,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$498,600,000,000.

(b) **SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.**—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections

(B) Outlays, \$10,900,000,000.

(A) New budget authority, \$136,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$137,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$143,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$143,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$149,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$149,300,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$155,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,900,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$161,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$161,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$300,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$177,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$174,200,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$190,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$188,900,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$205,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$204,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$222,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$220,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$239,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$237,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$256,200,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$278,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$276,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(13) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund:

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,800,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$75,900,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$86,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$85,700,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$97,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$96,400,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$108,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$107,400,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$119,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,800,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$132,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$131,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(14) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$229,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$228,900,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$239,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$241,600,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$260,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$253,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$264,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$266,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$282,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$282,200,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$287,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$287,200,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$302,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$301,900,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$1,000,000,000.

(15) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$12,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$10,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$12,900,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

(16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,200,000,000.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$26,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,300,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,100,000,000.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$21,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,000,000,000.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$19,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,800,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,000,000,000.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$18,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$41,500,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,200,000,000.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$19,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,100,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,400,000,000.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$19,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,600,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$1,700,000,000.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$20,600,000,000.

(17) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.
 (D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,200,000,000.
 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$22,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,200,000,000.

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

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

(18) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,500,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,100,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,600,000,000.

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

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

(19) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$298,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$298,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$309,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$309,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$318,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$318,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$330,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$330,500,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$342,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$342,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$349,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$349,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$357,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$357,100,000,000.

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

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

(20) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, \$309,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$309,000,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, \$320,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$320,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, \$328,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$328,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, \$339,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$339,800,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$349,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$349,800,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$355,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$355,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$360,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$360,200,000,000.

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

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

(21) The corresponding levels of gross interest on the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$369,764,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$380,949,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$389,893,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$402,921,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$414,948,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$425,550,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$434,548,000,000.

(22) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, -\$8,600,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, -\$8,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$8,500,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, -\$7,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$7,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, -\$6,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$7,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, -\$5,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$6,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, -\$5,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$6,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, -\$5,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$6,100,000,000.

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

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

(23) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, -\$33,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$33,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, -\$33,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$33,800,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, -\$36,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$36,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, -\$37,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$37,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, -\$39,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$39,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, -\$41,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$41,100,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, -\$42,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$42,300,000,000.

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

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

(24) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, -\$30,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$30,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, —\$31,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$31,200,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, —\$33,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$33,600,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, —\$34,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$34,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, —\$36,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$36,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, —\$37,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$37,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays, —\$39,000,000,000.

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

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

SEC. 6. RECONCILIATION.

(a) SENATE COMMITTEES.—Not later than July 14, 1995, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays \$2,490,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$27,973,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$45,804,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Senate Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$4,221,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$21,738,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$30,649,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(3) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit \$373,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$5,742,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$6,690,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(4) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit \$2,664,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$22,937,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$35,085,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(5) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources shall report changes

in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$1,771,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$4,775,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$5,001,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(6) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$106,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$1,290,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$2,236,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(7) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$16,117,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$206,340,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$393,242,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(B) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to increase revenue \$15,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$155,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$282,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(8) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$0 in fiscal year 1996, \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(9) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$118,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$3,023,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$6,871,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(10) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$119,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$923,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$1,483,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(11) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$0 in fiscal year 1996, \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$0 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(12) COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.—The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$280,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$319,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(13) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$181,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$3,050,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$5,112,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

SEC. 201. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

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

(1) with respect to fiscal year 1996, \$489,604,000,000 in new budget authority and \$527,745,000,000 in outlays;

(2) with respect to fiscal year 1997, \$485,083,000,000 in new budget authority and \$521,191,000,000 in outlays;

(3) with respect to fiscal year 1998, \$501,825,000,000 in new budget authority and \$520,288,000,000 in outlays;

(4) with respect to fiscal year 1999, \$502,119,000,000 in new budget authority and \$527,116,000,000 in outlays;

(5) with respect to fiscal year 2000, \$516,737,000,000 in new budget authority and \$537,448,000,000 in outlays;

(6) with respect to fiscal year 2001, \$523,049,000,000 in new budget authority and \$545,439,000,000 in outlays; and

(7) with respect to fiscal year 2002, \$523,868,000,000 in new budget authority and \$547,969,000,000 in outlays;

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

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

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

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the discretionary spending limits for such fiscal year; or

(B) any appropriations bill or resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such appropriations bill or resolution) for fiscal year 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 that would exceed any of the discretionary spending limits in this section or suballocations of those limits made pursuant to section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER.

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

(1) ensure continued compliance with the balanced budget plan set forth in this resolution; and

(2) continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement system.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any direct-spending or receipts legislation (as defined in paragraph (3)) that would increase the deficit for

any one of the three applicable time periods (as defined in paragraph (2)) as measured pursuant to paragraph (4).

(2) **APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term “applicable time period” means any one of the three following periods—

(A) the first fiscal year covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget;

(B) the period of the first 5 fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(C) the period of the 5 fiscal years following the first 5 years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(3) **DIRECT-SPENDING OR RECEIPTS LEGISLATION.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term “direct-spending or receipts legislation” shall—

(A) except as otherwise provided in this subsection, include all direct-spending legislation as that term is interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985;

(B) include—

(i) any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report to which this subsection otherwise applies; and

(ii) the estimated amount of savings in direct-spending programs applicable to that fiscal year resulting from the prior year's sequestration under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if any (except for any amounts sequestered as a result of a net deficit increase in the fiscal year immediately preceding the prior fiscal year); and

(C) exclude—

(i) any concurrent resolution on the budget; and

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

(4) **BASELINE.**—Estimates prepared pursuant to this section shall—

(A) use the baseline used for the most recent concurrent resolution on the budget, and for years beyond those covered by that concurrent resolution; and

(B) abide by the requirements of subsections (a) through (d) of section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that references to “outyears” in that section shall be deemed to apply to any year (other than the budget year) covered by any one of the time periods defined in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

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

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

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

(f) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 23 of House Concurrent Resolution 218 (103d Congress) is repealed.

(g) **SUNSET.**—Subsections (a) through (e) of this section shall expire September 30, 2002.

SEC. 203. BUDGET SURPLUS ALLOWANCE.

(a) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—For the purposes of points of order under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 and this concurrent resolution on the budget, the revenue aggregates may be reduced and other appropriate allocations and budgetary aggregates and levels shall be revised to reflect the additional deficit reduction achieved as calculated under subsection (c) for legislation that reduces the adverse effects on medicare, medicaid, and welfare reform in the following manner:

(1) \$50,000,000,000 shall be used for legislation that reduces the adverse effects upon the elderly, disabled, and children who have nowhere else to turn but medicaid for health care.

(2) \$20,000,000,000 shall be used for legislation that reduces the drastic cuts to welfare programs.

(3) If the Congressional Budget Office scores this surplus differently, than the amounts provided in paragraphs (1) or (2) shall be increased or decreased proportionally.

(b) **REVISED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the submission of a conference report on such legislation (if a conference report is submitted), the Chairman of the Committee on Budget of the Senate may submit to the Senate appropriately revised allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and levels under this resolution, revised by an amount that does not exceed the additional deficit reduction calculated under subsection (d).

(c) **CBO REVISED DEFICIT ESTIMATE.**—After the enactment of legislation that complies with the reconciliation directives of section 6, the Congressional Budget Office shall provide the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate a revised estimate of the deficit for fiscal years 1996 through 2005.

(d) **ADDITIONAL DEFICIT REDUCTION.**—For purposes of this section, the term “additional deficit reduction” means the amount by which the total deficit levels assumed in this resolution for a fiscal year exceed the revised deficit estimate provided pursuant to subsection (c) for such fiscal year for fiscal years 1996 through 2005.

(e) **CBO CERTIFICATION AND CONTINGENCIES.**—This section shall not apply unless—

(1) legislation has been enacted complying with the reconciliation directives of section 6;

(2) the Director of the Congressional Budget Office has provided the estimate required by subsection (c); and

(3) the revisions made pursuant to this subsection do not cause a budget deficit for fiscal year 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005.

SEC. 204. SCORING OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

Notwithstanding section 606(d)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and beginning with fiscal year 1996, the determinations under sections 302, 303, and 311 of such Act shall take into account any new budget authority, new entitlement authority, outlays, receipts, or deficit effects as a consequence of the provisions of section 251(b)(2)(D) and 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 205. SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.

SEC. 206. EXTENSION OF BUDGET ACT 60-VOTE ENFORCEMENT THROUGH 2002.

Notwithstanding section 275(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as amended by sections 13112(b) and 13208(b)(3) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990), the second sentence of section 904(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (except insofar as it relates to section 313 of

that Act) and the final sentence of section 904(d) of that Act (except insofar as it relates to section 313 of that Act) shall continue to have effect as rules of the Senate through (but no later than) September 30, 2002.

SEC. 207. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The Senate adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS AND THE SENATE

SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON REVENUE INSTRUCTION TO FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Senate finds that—

(1) to balance the Federal budget in a rational and reasonable manner, there must be a fair and equitable distribution of the deficit reduction burden;

(2) the plan under consideration in the Senate does not ask the wealthy to contribute to deficit reduction;

(3) the deficit reduction package approved by the Senate Budget Committee would disproportionately affect those at lower-income levels;

(4) over the next 7 years, at current growth rates, tax loopholes and preferences will result in a revenue loss to the Federal Government of more than \$4,000,000,000,000; and

(5) the House Budget Committee had under consideration, but did not include in its deficit reduction package, a list of \$335,000,000,000 in corporate tax loopholes.

(b) **SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Senate Finance Committee, as part of this year's reconciliation package, should limit or eliminate tax loopholes that disproportionately benefit the wealthiest individuals and the largest corporations in order to more equitably distribute the burden of deficit reduction;

(2) the Senate Finance Committee should give first priority to closing corporate loopholes;

(3) the Senate Finance Committee should also give priority to closing loopholes that disproportionately benefit Americans with incomes of \$140,000 or more;

(4) in no event should taxes go up on those making less than \$140,000; and

(5) in no event should the Senate Committee on Finance raise income tax rates on individuals or reduce deductions for home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, or State and local taxes.

SEC. 302. RESTRUCTURING GOVERNMENT AND PROGRAM TERMINATIONS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Senate finds that to balance the Federal budget in a rational and reasonable manner requires an assessment of national priorities and the appropriate role of the Federal Government in meeting the challenges facing the United States in the 21st century.

(b) **SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that to balance the budget the Congress should—

(1) restructure Federal programs to meet identified national priorities in the most effective and efficient manner so that program dollars get to the intended purpose or recipient;

(2) terminate programs that have largely met their goals, that have outlived their

original purpose, or that have been superseded by other programs;

(3) seek to end significant duplication among Federal programs, which results in excessive administrative costs and ill serve the American people; and

(4) eliminate lower priority programs.

SEC. 303. NONPARTISAN ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE CPI.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Congress intended to insulate certain government beneficiaries and taxpayers from the effects of inflation by indexing payments and tax brackets to the Consumer Price Index (CPI);

(2) approximately 30 percent of total Federal outlays and 45 percent of Federal revenues are indexed to reflect changes in the CPI; and

(3) the overwhelming consensus among experts is that the method used to construct the CPI and the current calculation of the CPI both overstate the estimate of the true cost of living.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) a temporary advisory commission should be established to make objective and nonpartisan recommendations concerning the appropriateness and accuracy of the methodology and calculations that determine the CPI;

(2) the Commission should be appointed on a nonpartisan basis, and should be composed of experts in the fields of economics, statistics, or other related professions; and

(3) the Commission should report its recommendations to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and to Congress at the earliest possible date.

SEC. 304. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON A UNIFORM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

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

(1) Much effort has been devoted to strengthening Federal internal accounting controls in the past. Although progress has been made in recent years, there still exists no uniform Federal accounting system for Federal Government entities and institutions.

(2) As a result, Federal financial management continues to be seriously deficient, and Federal financial management and fiscal practices have failed to identify costs, failed to reflect the total liabilities of congressional actions, and failed to accurately report the financial condition of the Federal Government.

(3) Current Federal accounting practices do not adequately report financial problems of the Federal Government or the full cost of programs and activities. The continued use of these practices undermines the Government's ability to provide credible and reliable financial data, encourages already widespread waste and inefficiency, and will not assist in achieving a balanced budget.

(4) Waste and inefficiency in Federal Government undermine the confidence of the American people in the Government and reduces the Federal Government's ability to address adequately vital public needs.

(5) To rebuild the accountability and credibility of the Federal Government, and restore public confidence in the Federal Government, a uniform Federal accounting system, that fully meets the accounting standards and reporting objectives for the Federal Government, must be immediately established so that all assets and liabilities, revenues and expenditures or expenses, and the full cost of programs and activities of the Federal Government can be consistently and accurately recorded, monitored, and uniformly reported throughout all government

entities for control and management evaluation purposes.

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

(1) a uniform Federal accounting system should be established to consistently compile financial data across the Federal Government, and to make full disclosure of Federal financial data, including the full cost of Federal programs and activities, to the citizens, the Congress, the President, and agency management; and

(2) beginning with fiscal year 1997, the President should require the heads of agencies to—

(A) implement and maintain a uniform Federal accounting system; and

(B) provide financial statements; in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis and established in accordance with proposed Federal accounting standards and interpretations recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board and other applicable law.

SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT 90 PERCENT OF THE BENEFITS OF ANY TAX CUTS MUST GO TO THE MIDDLE CLASS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the incomes of middle-class families have stagnated since the early 1980's, with family incomes growing more slowly between 1979 and 1989 than in any other business cycle since World War II; and

(2) according to the Department of the Treasury, in 1996, approximately 90 percent of American families will have incomes less than \$100,000.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that if the 1996 Concurrent Budget Resolution includes any cut in taxes, approximately 90 percent of the benefits of these tax cuts must go to working families with incomes less than \$100,000.

SEC. 306. BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON HEALTH CARE REFORM, MEDICARE AND MEDICAID COSTS, ACCESS AND SOLVENCY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Health Insurance for the Aged Act, which created the medicare program, was enacted on July 30, 1965, and, therefore, the medicare program will celebrate its 30-year anniversary on July 30, 1995;

(2) on April 3, 1995, the Trustees of medicare submitted their 1995 Annual Report on the Status of the medicare program to the Congress;

(3) the Trustees of medicare have concluded that "the medicare program is clearly unsustainable in its present form";

(4) the Trustees of medicare have concluded that "the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which pays inpatient hospital expenses, will be able to pay benefits for only about 7 years and is severely out of financial balance in the long range";

(5) the Public Trustees of medicare have concluded that "the Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund shows a rate of growth of costs which is clearly unsustainable";

(6) the Trustees of medicare have recommended "legislation to reestablish the Quadrennial Advisory Council that will help lead to effective solutions to the problems of the program";

(7) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform concluded that, absent long-term changes in medicare, projected medicare outlays will increase from about 4 percent of the payroll tax base today to over 15 percent of the payroll tax base by the year 2030;

(8) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform recommended, by a vote of 30 to 1, that spending and revenues available for medicare must be brought into long-term balance;

(9) the Public Trustees of medicare have concluded that "We had hoped for several years that comprehensive health reform would include meaningful medicare reforms. However, with the results of the last Congress, it is now clear that medicare reform needs to be addressed urgently as a distinct legislative initiative"; and

(10) the Public Trustees of medicare "strongly recommend that the crisis presented by the financial condition of the medicare trust funds be urgently addressed on a comprehensive basis, including a review of the programs's financing methods, benefit provisions, and delivery mechanisms."

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

(1) a special bipartisan commission should be established immediately to make recommendations concerning the most appropriate response to the current health care crisis, and the recommendations should include ways to address medicare and medicaid costs, access and solvency issues and to reform our current health care system;

(2) the commission should report to Congress its recommendations on the appropriate response to the short-term solvency of medicare by July 10, 1995, in order that the committees of jurisdiction may consider those recommendations in fashioning an appropriate congressional response; and

(3) the commission should report its recommendations to respond to the Public Trustees' call to make medicare's financial condition sustainable over the long term to Congress by February 1, 1996.

**SNOWE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1197**

Mr. DOMENICI (for Ms. SNOWE, for herself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. DODD, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. PELL) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

Close tax loopholes and corporate subsidies by the following amounts:

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by \$875,000,000.

On page 3, line 11, increase the amount by \$1,100,000,000.

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by \$1,250,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by \$1,400,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by \$1,675,000,000.

On page 3, line 20, increase the amount by \$875,000,000.

On page 3, line 21, increase the amount by \$1,100,000,000.

On page 3, line 22, increase the amount by \$1,250,000,000.

On page 3, line 23, increase the amount by \$1,400,000,000.

On page 3, line 24, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 3, line 25, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 4, line 1, increase the amount by \$1,675,000,000.

Restore cuts in student loans by the following amounts:

On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by \$875,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by \$1,100,000,000.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by \$1,250,000,000.

On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by \$1,400,000,000.

On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 5, line 23, increase the amount by \$1,675,000,000.

On page 6, line 16, increase the amount by \$875,000,000.

On page 6, line 17, increase the amount by \$1,100,000,000.

On page 6, line 18, increase the amount by \$1,250,000,000.

On page 6, line 19, increase the amount by \$1,400,000,000.

On page 6, line 20, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 6, line 21, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 6, line 22, increase the amount by \$1,675,000,000.

On page 31, line 12, increase the amount by \$875,000,000.

On page 31, line 20, increase the amount by \$1,100,000,000.

On page 32, line 3, increase the amount by \$1,250,000,000.

On page 32, line 11, increase the amount by \$1,400,000,000.

On page 32, line 19, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 33, line 2, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 33 line 10, increase the amount by \$1,675,000,000.

On page 31, line 13, increase the amount by \$875,000,000.

On page 31, line 21, increase the amount by \$1,100,000,000.

On page 32, line 4, increase the amount by \$1,250,000,000.

On page 32, line 12, increase the amount by \$1,400,000,000.

On page 32, line 20, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 33, line 3, increase the amount by \$1,550,000,000.

On page 33, line 11, increase the amount by \$1,675,000,000.

On page 64, strike beginning with line 7 through page 64 line 12, and insert the following:

"Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays \$266,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, \$2,990,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and \$4,395,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002."

At the appropriate place insert the following: The assumption underlying the functional totals include that "It is the sense of the Senate that cuts in student loan benefits should be minimized, and that the current exclusion of income of Foreign Sales Corporation should be eliminated."

THE COMPREHENSIVE TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 1995

LEAHY AMENDMENT NO. 1198

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment to the bill (S. 735) to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following new title:

TITLE X—VICTIMS OF TERRORISM ACT SEC. 1001. TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Victims of Terrorism Act of 1995".

SEC. 1002. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE AND COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF TERRORISM.

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1404A the following new section:

"SEC. 1404B COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF TERRORISM.

"(a) VICTIMS OF ACTS OF TERRORISM OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—The Director may make supplemental grants to States and may provide compensation and assistance to any resident of the United States who, while outside the territorial boundaries of the United States, is a victim of a terrorist act and is not a person eligible for compensation under title VIII of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986.

"(b) VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC TERRORISM.—The Director may make supplemental grants to States for eligible crime victim compensation and assistance programs to provide emergency relief, assistance, training, and technical assistance for the benefit of victims of terrorist acts occurring within the United States."

SEC. 1003. FUNDING OF COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF TERRORISM AND CRIME.

(a) RESERVATION.—Section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) After the reserve under paragraph (4) reaches \$20,000,000 for any fiscal year, the Director may reserve any additional amount deposited in the Fund during that fiscal year as a reserve for victims of terrorist acts under section 1404B."; and

(2) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

"(e) AMOUNTS AWARDED AND UNSPENT.—Any amount awarded as part of a grant under this chapter that remains unspent at the end of a fiscal year in which the grant is made may be expended for the purpose for which the grant is made at any time during the 2 succeeding fiscal years, at the end of which period, any remaining unobligated sums shall be returned to the Fund."

(b) BASE AMOUNT.—Section 1404(a)(5)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 10603(a)(5)(B)) is amended by striking "\$200,000" and inserting "\$500,000".

SEC. 1004. PAYMENTS INTO CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

Section 3013 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§3013. Special assessment on convicted persons

"(a) The court shall assess on any person convicted of an offense against the United States—

"(1) in the case of a misdemeanor—

"(A) not less than \$50 if the defendant is an individual; and

"(B) not less than \$250 if the defendant is a person other than an individual; or

"(2) in the case of a felony—

"(A) not less than \$100 if the defendant is an individual; or

"(B) not less than \$500 if the defendant is a person other than an individual.

"(b) Amounts assessed under this section shall be collected in the same manner as fines are collected in criminal cases."

DOLE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1199

Mr. HATCH (for Mr. DOLE for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. BROWN, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. DEWINE

and Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 735, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Terrorism Prevention Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW ENHANCEMENTS

Sec. 101. Increased penalty for conspiracies involving explosives.

Sec. 102. Acts of terrorism transcending national boundaries.

Sec. 103. Conspiracy to harm people and property overseas.

Sec. 104. Increased penalties for certain terrorism crimes.

Sec. 105. Mandatory penalty for transferring an explosive material knowing that it will be used to commit a crime of violence.

Sec. 106. Penalty for possession of stolen explosives.

Sec. 107. Enhanced penalties for use of explosives or arson crimes.

TITLE II—COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Sec. 201. Findings.

Sec. 202. Prohibition on assistance to countries that aid terrorist states.

Sec. 203. Prohibition on assistance to countries that provide military equipment to terrorist states.

Sec. 204. Opposition to assistance by international financial institutions to terrorist states.

Sec. 205. Antiterrorism assistance.

Sec. 206. Jurisdiction for lawsuits against terrorist states.

Sec. 207. Report on support for international terrorists.

Sec. 208. Definition of assistance.

Sec. 209. Waiver authority concerning notice of denial of application for visas.

Sec. 210. Membership in a terrorist organization as a basis for exclusion from the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

TITLE III—ALIEN REMOVAL

Sec. 301. Alien terrorist removal.

Sec. 302. Extradition of aliens.

Sec. 303. Changes to the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate removal of alien terrorists.

Sec. 304. Access to certain confidential immigration and naturalization files through court order.

TITLE IV—CONTROL OF FUNDRAISING FOR TERRORISM ACTIVITIES

Sec. 401. Prohibition on terrorist fundraising.

Sec. 402. Correction to material support provision.

TITLE V—ASSISTANCE TO FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Subtitle A—Antiterrorism Assistance

Sec. 501. Disclosure of certain consumer reports to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for foreign counterintelligence investigations.

Sec. 502. Access to records of common carriers, public accommodation facilities, physical storage facilities, and vehicle rental facilities in foreign counterintelligence and counterterrorism cases.

Sec. 503. Increase in maximum rewards for information concerning international terrorism.