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Calendar No. 55

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 27

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

MAY 19, 1997

Placed on the calendar

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S. CON. RES. 27

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 1997

Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on the Budget, submitted the following original concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

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

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

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998 including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 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 1998.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 102. Social Security.
Sec. 103. Major functional categories.
Sec. 104. Reconciliation.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

Sec. 201. Discretionary spending limits.
Sec. 202. Allowance in the Senate.
Sec. 203. Allowance in the Senate for section 8 housing assistance.
Sec. 204. Environmental reserve.
Sec. 205. Federal land acquisition reserve.
Sec. 206. Allowance in the Senate for arrearages.
Sec. 207. Intercity passenger rail reserve fund for fiscal years 1998–2002.
Sec. 208. Mass transit reserve fund for fiscal years 1998–2002.
Sec. 209. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE SENATE

Sec. 301. Sense of the Senate on long term entitlement reforms, including accuracy in determining changes in the cost of living.
Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate on tactical fighter aircraft programs.
Sec. 303. Sense of the Senate regarding children's health coverage.
Sec. 304. Sense of the Senate on a Medicaid per capita cap.
Sec. 305. Sense of the Senate that added savings go to deficit reduction.
Sec. 306. Sense of the Senate on fairness in Medicare.
Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate regarding assistance to Lithuania and Latvia.
Sec. 308. Sense of the Senate regarding a national commission on higher education.
Sec. 309. Sense of the Senate on lockbox.
Sec. 310. Sense of the Senate on the earned income credit.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1998: $1,199,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $1,241,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $1,285,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $1,343,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $1,407,600,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $−7,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $−11,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $−22,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $−22,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $−19,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $113,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $119,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $125,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $130,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $136,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $1,384,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $1,440,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $1,486,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $1,520,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $1,551,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $1,372,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $1,424,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $1,468,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $1,500,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $1,516,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $−173,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $−182,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $−183,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $−157,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $−108,700,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $5,593,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $5,836,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $6,082,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $6,301,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $6,473,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $34,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $33,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $34,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $36,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $37,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $315,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $324,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $328,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $332,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $335,300,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1998: $402,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $422,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $442,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $461,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $482,800,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1998: $317,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $330,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: $343,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: $358,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $372,500,000,000.

SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1998 through 2002 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $268,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $266,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $270,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $265,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $274,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $268,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $281,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $270,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $289,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $272,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,100,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $15,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,600,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $12,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $14,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,600,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $15,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,100,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $16,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,100,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $16,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $16,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $16,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $15,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $15,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $15,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $3,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,200,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $3,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $3,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $2,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,000,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $2,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,900,000,000.

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

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

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $23,900,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $23,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $22,600,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $22,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,700,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $22,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,300,000,000.

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

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

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $13,100,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $9,600,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $12,800,000,000.

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

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

(B) Outlays, $10,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,100,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

(B) Outlays, $9,500,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $10,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,100,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,700,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $6,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $245,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

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

(B) Outlays, $4,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,900,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $253,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $15,200,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $255,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $16,100,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,600,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $258,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $16,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,500,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $259,900,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $44,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $40,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $46,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $47,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,400,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $48,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,300,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $49,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,200,000,000.

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

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

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 1998:

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

(B) Outlays, $10,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,900,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $8,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,900,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $7,800,000,000.

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

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $7,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $11,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,100,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $7,800,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $60,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $56,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,300,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $20,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $60,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $59,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $13,100,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $21,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $61,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $60,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $13,900,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $23,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

(B) Outlays, $61,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $14,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $24,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays, $62,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,700,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $137,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $137,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $144,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $144,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $154,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $153,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $163,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $163,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $172,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $171,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $201,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $201,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $212,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $211,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $225,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $225,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $239,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $238,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $251,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $250,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $239,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $247,800,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $254,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $258,100,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $269,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $268,200,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $275,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $277,300,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $286,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $285,200,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $11,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $11,500,000,000.

(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, $12,200,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $12,800,000,000.

(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, $13,000,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $14,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $40,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,300,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $27,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $41,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,900,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

(B) Outlays, $42,200,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $26,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $42,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $42,500,000,000.

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

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $42,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $42,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,300,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,100,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $24,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $25,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $24,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,200,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $24,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $24,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $14,700,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $14,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

(B) Outlays, $14,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $13,700,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $13,100,000,000.

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

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $296,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $296,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $304,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $304,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $304,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $304,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $303,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $303,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$303,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$303,800,000,000.

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

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

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, −\$0.

(B) Outlays, −\$0.

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

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, −\$0.

(B) Outlays, −\$0.

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

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, −\$0.

(B) Outlays, −\$0.

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$0.

(B) Outlays, −$0.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$0.

(B) Outlays, −$0.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, −$41,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$41,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, −$36,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$36,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, −$36,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$36,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$39,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$39,200,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$51,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$51,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

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

SEC. 104. RECONCILIATION.

(a) RECONCILIATION OF SPENDING REDUCTIONS.—Not later than June 20, 1997, 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 increase outlays by $300,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and $1,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit $434,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and $1,590,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(3) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall report

changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $14,849,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and $26,496,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $6,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and $13,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(5) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Senate Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate changes in laws within its jurisdiction—

(A) 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 $40,946,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and $100,721,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002; and

(B) to increase the statutory limit on the public debt to not more than $5,950,000,000,000.

(6) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit $1,769,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and $5,467,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(7) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $1,057,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and $1,792,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(8) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $681,000,000 in fis-

cal year 2002 and $2,733,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(b) RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS.—Not later than June 27, 1997, the Senate Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill proposing changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues by not more than $20,500,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and $85,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(c) TREATMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL PAY-AS-YOU-GO.—For purposes of section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress), legislation which reduces revenues pursuant to a reconciliation instruction contained in subsection (b) shall be taken together with all other legislation enacted pursuant to the reconciliation instructions contained in this resolution when determining the deficit effect of such legislation.

(d) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) DEFICIT NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENTS.—Upon the reporting of reconciliation legislation pursuant to subsection (a), or upon the submission of a conference report thereon, and if the Committee on Finance reduces the deficit by an amount equal to or greater than the outlay reduction that would be achieved pursuant to subsection (a)(5)(A), the

Chairman of the Committee on the Budget, with the concurrence and agreement of the ranking minority member, may submit appropriately revised reconciliation instructions to the Committee on Finance to reduce the deficit, allocations, limits, and aggregates if such revisions do not cause an increase in the deficit for fiscal year 1998 and for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(2) FLEXIBILITY ON ADJUSTMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the adjustments authorized by paragraph (1) involve a reduction in the revenue aggregates set forth in this resolution, in lieu of revenue reductions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make upward adjustments to the discretionary spending limits in this resolution, or any combination thereof.

(B) LIMIT.—The adjustments made pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed $2,300,000,000 in fiscal year 1998 and $16,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

SEC. 201. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) DISCRETIONARY LIMITS.—In this section and for the purposes of allocations made for the discretionary category pursuant to section 302(a) or 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the term ''discretionary spending limit'' means—

(1) with respect to fiscal year 1998—

(A) for the defense category $269,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $266,823,000,000 in outlays; and

(B) for the nondefense category $257,857,000,000 in new budget authority and $286,445,000,000 in outlays;

(2) with respect to fiscal year 1999—

(A) for the defense category $271,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $266,518,000,000 in outlays; and

(B) for the nondefense category $261,499,000,000 in new budget authority and $292,803,000,000 in outlays;

(3) with respect to fiscal year 2000, for the discretionary category $537,193,000,000 in new budget authority and $564,265,000,000 in outlays;

(4) with respect to fiscal year 2001, for the discretionary category $542,032,000,000 in new budget authority and $564,396,000,000 in outlays; and

(5) with respect to fiscal year 2002, for the discretionary category $551,074,000,000 in new budget authority and $560,799,000,000 in outlays;

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

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

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

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

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

(2) EXCEPTION.—

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

(B) ENFORCEMENT OF DISCRETIONARY LIMITS IN FY 1998.—Until the enactment of reconciliation legislation pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 104 of this resolution—

(i) subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) shall not apply; and

(ii) subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) shall apply only with respect to fiscal year 1998.

(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, revenues, and deficits for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 202. ALLOWANCE IN THE SENATE.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS.—In the Senate, for fiscal year 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002, upon the reporting of an appropriations measure (or the submission of a conference report thereon) that includes an appropriation with respect to paragraph (1) or (2), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall increase the appropriate allocations, budgetary aggregates, and discretionary limits by the amount of budget authority in that measure that is the dollar equivalent, in terms of Special Drawing Rights, of—

(1) an increase in the United States quota as part of the International Monetary Fund Eleventh General Review of Quotas (United States Quota); or

(2) any increase in the maximum amount available to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 17 of the Bretton Woods Agreement Act, as amended from time to time (New Arrangements to Borrow).

(b) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the adjustments made pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 203. ALLOWANCE IN THE SENATE FOR SECTION 8 HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

(a) ADJUSTMENT FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—In the Senate, for fiscal year 1998, upon the reporting of an appropriations measure (or upon the submission of a conference report thereon) that includes an appropriation for Section 8 Housing Assistance which fully funds all contract renewal obligations during that fiscal year, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the appropriate allocations in this resolution by an amount that does not exceed $9,200,000,000 in budget authority and the amount of outlays flowing from such budget authority.

(b) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the adjustments made pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 204. ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVE.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS FOR MANDATORY SPENDING.—

(1) ALLOCATIONS.—In the Senate, upon the reporting of legislation (or upon the submission of a conference report thereon) pursuant to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation pursuant to sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Environment and Public Works by an amount that does not exceed—

(A) $200,000,000 in budget authority and $200,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998; and

(B) $1,000,000,000 in budget authority and $1,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(2) PRIOR SURPLUS.—For the purposes of section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress), legislation reported (or the submission of a conference report thereon) pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be taken together with all other legislation enacted pursuant to section 104 of this resolution.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments made pursuant to this section shall only be made for legislation that provides funding to reform the Superfund program to facilitate the cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

SEC. 205. PRIORITY FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITIONS AND EXCHANGES.

(a) ADJUSTMENT FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—In the Senate, for fiscal year 1998, upon the reporting of an appropriations measure (or upon the submission of a conference report thereon) that includes an appropriation for the National Park Service's Land Acquisition and State Assistance account at the fiscal year 1998 request level (as submitted on February 6, 1997) and up to an additional $700,000,000 in budget authority for priority Federal land acquisitions and exchanges during that fiscal year, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the appropriate allocations by an amount that does not exceed $700,000,000 in budget authority and the amount of outlays flowing from such budget authority.

(b) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the adjustments made pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 206. ALLOWANCE IN THE SENATE FOR ARREARAGES.

(a) ADJUSTMENT FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—In the Senate, for fiscal year 1998, 1999, and 2000, upon the reporting of an appropriations measure (or upon the submission of a conference report thereon) that includes an appropriation for arrearages for international organizations, international peacekeeping, and multilateral development banks during that fiscal year, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the appropriate allocations, aggregates, and discretionary spending limits in this resolution by an amount that does not exceed—

(1) $415,000,000 in budget authority and the amount of outlays flowing from such budget authority for fiscal year 1998;

(2) $1,227,000,000 in budget authority and the amount of outlays flowing from such budget authority for fiscal year 1999; and

(3) $242,000,000 in budget authority and the amount of outlays flowing from such budget authority for fiscal year 2000.

(b) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the adjustments made pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 207. INTERCITY PASSENGER RAIL RESERVE FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1998–2002.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If legislation is enacted which generates revenue increases or direct spending reductions to finance an intercity passenger rail fund and to the extent that such increases or reductions are not included in this concurrent resolution on the budget, the appropriate budgetary levels and limits may be adjusted if such adjustments do not cause an increase in the deficit in this resolution.

(b) ESTABLISHING A RESERVE.—

(1) REVISIONS.—After the enactment of legislation described in subsection (a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may submit revisions to the appropriate allocations and aggregates by the amount that provisions in such legislation generates revenue increases or direct spending reductions.

(2) REVENUE INCREASES OR DIRECT SPENDING REDUCTIONS.—Upon the submission of such revisions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall also submit the amount of revenue increases or direct spending reductions such legislation generates and the maximum amount available each year for adjustments pursuant to subsection (c).

(c) ADJUSTMENTS FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—

(1) REVISIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Upon either—

(A) the reporting of an appropriations measure, or when a conference committee submits a conference report thereon, that appropriates funds for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation and funds from the intercity passenger rail fund; or

(B) the reporting of an appropriations measure, or when a conference committee submits a conference report thereon, that appropriates funds from the intercity passenger rail fund (funds having previously been appropriated for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for that same fiscal year),

the Chairman of the Budget Committee shall submit increased budget authority allocations, aggregates, and discretionary limits for the amount appropriated for authorized expenditures from the intercity passenger rail fund and the outlays flowing from such budget authority.

(2) REVISIONS TO SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations may submit appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections

302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The revisions made pursuant to subsection (b) shall not be made—

(A) with respect to direct spending reductions, unless the committee that generates the direct spending reductions is within its allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Budget Act in this resolution (not including the direct spending reductions envisioned in subsection (b)); and

(B) with respect to revenue increases, unless revenues are at or above the revenue aggregates in this resolution (not including the revenue increases envisioned in subsection (b)).

(2) BUDGET AUTHORITY.—The budget authority adjustments made pursuant to subsection (c) shall not exceed the amounts specified in subsection (b)(2) for a fiscal year.

SEC. 208. MASS TRANSIT RESERVE FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1998–2002.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If legislation is enacted which generates revenue increases or direct spending reductions to finance mass transit and to the extent that such increases or reductions are not included in this concurrent resolution on the budget, the appropriate budgetary levels and limits may be adjusted if such adjustments do not cause an increase in the deficit in this resolution.

(b) ESTABLISHING A RESERVE.—

(1) REVISIONS.—After the enactment of legislation described in subsection (a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may submit revisions to the appropriate allocations and aggregates by the amount that provisions in such legislation generates revenue increases or direct spending reductions.

(2) REVENUE INCREASES OR DIRECT SPENDING REDUCTIONS.—Upon the submission of such revisions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall also submit the amount of revenue increases or direct spending reductions such legislation generates and the maximum amount available each year for adjustments pursuant to subsection (c).

(c) ADJUSTMENTS FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—

(1) REVISIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Upon the reporting of an appropriations measure, or when a conference committee submits a conference report thereon, that appropriates funds for mass transit, the Chairman of the Budget Com-

mittee shall submit increased budget authority allocations, aggregates, and discretionary limits for the amount appropriated for authorized expenditures from the mass transit fund and the outlays flowing from such budget authority.

(2) REVISIONS TO SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations may submit appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The revisions made pursuant to subsection (b) shall not be made—

(A) with respect to direct spending reductions, unless the committee that generates the direct spending reductions is within its allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Budget Act in this resolution (not including the direct spending reductions envisioned in subsection (b)); and

(B) with respect to revenue increases, unless revenues are at or above the revenue aggregates in this resolution (not including the revenue increases envisioned in subsection (b)).

(2) BUDGET AUTHORITY.—The budget authority adjustments made pursuant to subsection (c) shall not exceed the amounts specified in subsection (b)(2) for a fiscal year.

SEC. 209. HIGHWAY RESERVE FUND FOR FISCAL YEARS 1998–2002.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If legislation is enacted which generates revenue increases or direct spending reductions to finance highways and to the extent that such increases or reductions are not included in this concurrent resolution on the budget, the appropriate budgetary levels and limits may be adjusted if such adjustments do not cause an increase in the deficit in this resolution.

(b) ESTABLISHING A RESERVE.—

(1) REVISIONS.—After the enactment of legislation described in subsection (a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may submit revisions to the appropriate allocations and aggregates by the amount that provisions in such legislation generates revenue increases or direct spending reductions.

(2) REVENUE INCREASES OR DIRECT SPENDING REDUCTIONS.—Upon the submission of such revisions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall also submit the amount of revenue increases or direct spending reductions such legislation gen-

erates and the maximum amount available each year for adjustments pursuant to subsection (c).

(c) ADJUSTMENTS FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—

(1) REVISIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Upon the reporting of an appropriations measure, or when a conference committee submits a conference report thereon, that appropriates funds for highways, the Chairman of the Budget Committee shall submit increased budget authority allocations, aggregates, and discretionary limits for the amount appropriated for authorized expenditures from the highway fund and the outlays flowing from such budget authority.

(2) REVISIONS TO SUBALLOCATIONS.—The Committee on Appropriations may submit appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The revisions made pursuant to subsection (b) shall not be made—

(A) with respect to direct spending reductions, unless the committee that generates the direct spending reductions is within its allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Budget Act in this resolution (not including the direct spending reductions envisioned in subsection (b)); and

(B) with respect to revenue increases, unless revenues are at or above the revenue aggregates in this resolution (not including the revenue increases envisioned in subsection (b)).

(2) BUDGET AUTHORITY.—The budget authority adjustments made pursuant to subsection (c) shall not exceed the amounts specified in subsection (b)(2) for a fiscal year.

SEC. 210. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change those rules (so far as they relate to that House) at any time, in the

same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE SENATE

SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LONG TERM ENTITLEMENT REFORMS, INCLUDING ACCURACY IN DETERMINING CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING.

(a) FINDINGS.—

(1) ENTITLEMENT REFORMS.—The Senate finds that with respect to long term entitlement reforms—

(A) entitlement spending continues to grow dramatically as a percent of total federal spending, rising from fifty-six percent of the budget in 1987 to an estimated seventy-three percent of the budget in 2007;

(B) this growth in mandatory spending poses a long-term threat to the U.S. economy because it crowds out spending for investments in education, infrastructure, defense, law enforcement and other programs that enhance economic growth;

(C) in 1994, the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform concluded that if no changes are made to current entitlement laws, all federal revenues will be spent on entitlement programs and interest on the debt by the year 2012;

(D) the Congressional Budget Office has also recently issued a report that found that pressure on the budget from demographics and rising health care costs will increase dramatically after 2002; and

(E) making significant entitlement changes will significantly benefit the economy, and will forestall the need for more drastic tax and spending decisions in future years.

(2) CPI.—The Senate finds that with respect to accuracy in determining changes in the cost of living—

(A) the Final Report of the Senate Finance Committee's Advisory Commission to study the CPI has concluded that the Consumer Price Index overstates the cost of living in the United States by 1.1 percentage points;

(B) the overstatement of the cost of living by the Consumer Price Index has been recognized by economists since at least 1961, when a report noting the existence of the overstatement was issued by a National Bureau of Economic Research Committee, chaired by Professor George J. Stigler;

(C) Congress and the President, through the indexing of federal tax brackets, Social Security benefits, and other federal program benefits, have undertaken to protect taxpayers and beneficiaries of such programs from the erosion of purchasing power due to inflation; and

(D) the overstatement of the cost of living increases the deficit and undermines the equitable administration of federal benefits and tax policies.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions in this resolution assume that—

(1) Congress and the President should continue working to enact structural entitlement reforms in the 1997 budget agreement and in subsequent legislation;

(2) Congress and the President must find the most accurate measure of the change in the cost of living in the United States, and should work in a bipartisan manner to implement any changes that are necessary to achieve an accurate measure; and

(3) Congress and the President must work to ensure that the 1997 budget agreement not only keeps the unified budget in balance after 2002, but that additional measures should be taken to begin to achieve substantial surpluses which will improve the economy and allow our nation to be ready for the retirement of the baby boom generation in the year 2012.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TACTICAL FIGHTER AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Department of Defense has proposed to modernize the United States tactical fighter aircraft force through three tactical fighter procurement programs, including the F/A–18 E/F aircraft program of the Navy, the F–22 aircraft program of the Air Force, and the Joint Strike Fighter aircraft program for the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps;

(2) the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, and several Members of Congress have publicly stated that, given the current Department of Defense budget for procurement, the Department of Defense's original plan to buy over

4,400 F/A–18 E/F aircraft, F–22 aircraft, and Joint Strike Fighter aircraft at a total program cost in excess of $350,000,000,000 was not affordable;

(3) the F/A–18 E/F, F–22, and the Joint Strike Fighter tactical fighter programs will be competing for a limited amount of procurement funding with numerous other aircraft acquisition programs, including the Comanche helicopter program, the V–22 Osprey aircraft program, and the C–17 aircraft program, as well as for the necessary replacement of other aging aircraft such as the KC–135, the C–5A, the F–117, and the EA–6B aircraft; and

(4) the 1997 Department of Defense Quadrennial Defense Review has recommended reducing the F/A–18 E/F program buy from 1,000 aircraft to 548, and reducing the F–22 program buy from 438 to 339.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that, within 30 days, the Department of Defense should transmit to Congress detailed information pertaining to the implementation of this revised acquisition strategy so that the Congress can adequately evaluate the extent to which the revised acquisition strategy is tenable and affordable given the projected spending levels contained in this budget resolution.

SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING CHILDREN'S HEALTH COVERAGE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) of the estimated 10 million uninsured children in the United States, over 1.3 million have at least one parent who is self-employed and all other uninsured children are dependents of persons who are employed by another, or unemployed;

(2) these 1.3 million uninsured kids comprise approximately 22 percent of all children with self-employed parents, and they are a significant 13 percent of all uninsured children;

(3) the remaining uninsured children are in families where neither parent is self-employed and comprise 13 percent of all children in families where neither parent is self-employed;

(4) children in families with a self-employed parent are therefore more likely to be uninsured than children in families where neither parent is self-employed; and

(5) the current disparity in the tax law reduces the affordability of health insurance for the self-employed and their families, hindering the ability of

children to receive essential primary and preventive care services.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that from resources available in this budget resolution, a portion should be set aside for an immediate 100 percent deductibility of health insurance costs for the self-employed. Full-deductibility of health expenses for the self-employed would make health insurance more attractive and affordable, resulting in more dependents being covered. The government should not encourage parents to forgo private insurance for a government-run program.

SEC. 304. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON A MEDICAID PER CAPITA CAP.

It is the sense of the Senate that in order to meet deficit reduction targets in this resolution with respect to Medicaid—

(1) the per capita cap will not be used as a method for meeting spending targets; and

(2) the per capita cap represents a significant structural change that could jeopardize the quality of care for children, the disabled, and senior citizens.

SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ADDED SAVINGS GO TO DEFICIT REDUCTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) balancing the budget will bring numerous economic benefits for the United States economy and American workers and families, including improved economic growth and lower interest rates;

(2) the FY 1998 budget resolution crafted pursuant to an agreement reached between the Congress and the Administration purports to achieve balance in the year 2002;

(3) the deficit estimates contained in this resolution may not conform to the actual deficits in subsequent years, which make it imperative that any additional savings are realized be devoted to deficit reduction;

(4) the Senate's ''pay-as-you-go'' point of order prohibits crediting savings from updated economic or technical data as an offset for legislation that increases the deficit, and ensures these savings are devoted to deficit reduction; and

(5) Congress and the Administration must ensure that the deficit levels contained in this budget are met and, if actual deficits prove to be lower than projected, the additional savings are used to balance the budget on or before the year 2002.

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

(1) legislation enacted pursuant to this resolution must ensure that the goal of a balanced budget is achieved on or before fiscal year 2002; and

(2) if the actual deficit is lower than the projected deficit in any upcoming fiscal year, the added savings should be devoted to further deficit reduction.

SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FAIRNESS IN MEDICARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the Trustees of the Medicare Trust Funds recently announced that Medicare's Hospital Insurance (HI) trust fund is headed for bankruptcy in 2001, and in 1997, HI will run a deficit of $26 billion and add $56 billion annually to the federal deficit by 2001;

(2) the Trustees also project that Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI), will grow twice as fast as the economy and the taxpayers' subsidy to keep the SMI from bankruptcy will grow from $58 billion to $89 billion annually from 1997 through 2001;

(3) the Congressional Budget Office reports that when the baby-boom generation begins to receive Social Security benefits and is eligible for Medicare in 2008, the federal budget will face intense pressure, resulting in mounting deficits and erosion of future economic growth;

(4) long-term solutions to address the financial and demographic problems of Medicare are urgently needed to preserve and protect the Medicare trust funds;

(5) these solutions to address the financial and demographic problems of Medicare are urgently needed to preserve and protect the Medicare trust funds;

(6) reform of the Medicare program should ensure equity and fairness for all Medicare beneficiaries, and offer beneficiaries more choice of private health plans, to promote efficiency and enhance the quality of health care;

(7) all Americans pay the same payroll tax of 2.9 percent to the Medicare Trust Funds, and they deserve the same choices and services regardless of where they retire;

(8) however, under the currently adjusted-average-per-capita cost (AAPCC), some counties receive

2.5 times more in Medicare reimbursements than others;

(9) this inequity in Medicare reimbursement jeopardizes the quality of Medicare services of rural beneficiaries and penalizes the most efficient and effective Medicare service providers;

(10) in some states, the result has been the absence of health care choices beyond traditional, fee-for-service medicine for Medicare beneficiaries, which in other counties and states plan providers may be significantly over-compensated, adding to Medicare's fiscal instability; and

(11) ending the practice of basing payments to risk contract plans on local fee-for-service medical costs will help correct these inequities, mitigate unnecessary cost in the program, and begin the serious, long-term restructuring of Medicare.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that the Finance Committee should strongly consider the following elements for Medicare reform—

(1) any Medicare reform package should include measures to address the inequity in Medicare reimbursement to risk contract plans;

(2) Medicare should use a national update framework rather than local fee-for-service spending increases to determine the annual changes in risk plan payment rates;

(3) an adequate minimum payment rate should be provided for health plans participating in Medicare risk contract programs;

(4) the geographic variation in Medicare payment rates must be reduced over time to raise the lower payment areas closer to the average while taking into account actual differences in input costs that exist from region to regional;

(5) Medicare managers in consultation with plan providers and patient advocates should pursue competitive bidding programs in communities where data indicate risk contract payments are substantially excessive and when plan choices would not diminish by such a bidding process; and

(6) Medicare should phase in the use of risk adjusters which take account of health status so as to address overpayment to some plans.

SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ASSISTANCE TO LITHUANIA AND LATVIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) Lithuania and Latvia reestablished democracy and free market economies when they regained their freedom from the Soviet Union;

(2) Lithuania and Latvia, which have made significant progress since regaining their freedom, are still struggling to recover from the devastation of 50 years of communist domination;

(3) the United States, which never recognized the illegal incorporation of Lithuania and Latvia into the Soviet Union, has provided assistance to strengthen democratic institutions and free market reforms in Lithuania and Latvia since 1991;

(4) the people of the United States enjoy close and friendly relations with the people of Lithuania and Latvia;

(5) the success of democracy and free market reform in Lithuania and Latvia is important to the security and economic progress of the United States; and

(6) the United States as well as Lithuania and Latvia would benefit from the continuation of assistance which helps Lithuania and Latvia to implement commercial and trade law reform, sustain private sector development, and establish well-trained judiciaries.

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

(1) adequate assistance should be provided to Lithuania and Latvia in fiscal year 1998 to continue the progress they have made; and

(2) assistance to Lithuania and Latvia should be continued beyond fiscal year 1998 as they continue to build democratic and free market institutions.

SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING A NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION.

It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assure that a national commission should be established to study and make specific recommendations regarding the extent to which increases in student financial aid, and the extent to which Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, contribute to increases in college and university tuition.

SEC. 309. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LOCKBOX.

It is the Sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that to ensure all savings from Medicare reform are used to keep the Medicare program solvent, the Treasury Secretary should credit the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Part A) with government securities equal to any savings from Medicare Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B) reforms enacted pursuant to the reconciliation instructions contained in this budget resolution.

SEC. 310. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE EARNED INCOME CREDIT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) an April 1997 study by the Internal Revenue Service of Earned Income Credit (EIC) filers for tax year 1994 revealed that over $4 billion of the $17 billion spent on the EIC for that year was erroneously claimed and paid by the IRS, resulting in a fraud and error rate of 25.8%;

(2) the IRS study further concluded that EIC reforms enacted by the 104th Congress will only lower the fraud error rate to 20.7%, meaning over $23 billion will be wasted over the next five years; and

(3) the President's recent proposals to combat EIC fraud and error contained within this budget resolution are estimated to save $124 million in scoreable savings over the next five years and additional savings from deterrent effects.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that the President should propose and Congress should enact additional programmatic changes sufficient to ensure that the primary purpose of the EIC to encourage work over welfare is achieved without wasting billions of taxpayer dollars on fraud and error.