

105TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 284

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1999, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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

3 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**
4 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999.**

5 The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution
6 on the budget for fiscal year 1998 is hereby revised and

1 replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the
 2 budget for fiscal year 1999 and that the appropriate budg-
 3 etary levels for fiscal years 2000 through 2003 are hereby
 4 set forth.

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

6 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the
 7 fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003:

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

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

12 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,292,400,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,318,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,331,300,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,358,100,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,407,800,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,452,600,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 1998: \$0.

22 Fiscal year 1999: —\$4,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2000: —\$10,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001: —\$21,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002: —\$28,100,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2003: —\$37,800,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,359,500,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,408,900,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,443,700,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,477,500,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,502,800,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,571,200,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,343,100,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,401,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,435,900,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,463,700,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,473,300,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,540,700,000,000.

20 (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforce-
21 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits
22 are as follows:

23 Fiscal year 1998: \$50,700,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 1999: \$83,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2000: \$104,600,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2001: \$105,600,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2002: \$65,500,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2003: \$88,100,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 1998: \$5,436,900,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 1999: \$5,597,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2000: \$5,777,200,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001: \$5,957,200,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002: \$6,102,400,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2003: \$6,269,400,000,000.

12 **SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

13 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
14 propriate levels of new budget authority and budget out-
15 lays for fiscal years 1998 through 2003 for each major
16 functional category are:

17 (1) National Defense (050):

18 Fiscal year 1998:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$267,400,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$268,100,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 1999:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$270,500,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$265,500,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2000:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$274,300,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$267,900,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$280,800,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$269,600,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$288,600,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$272,100,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$296,800,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$279,800,000,000.

17 (2) International Affairs (150):

18 Fiscal year 1998:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$15,200,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 1999:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$14,200,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$13,800,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2000:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$12,100,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$13,700,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$12,300,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$12,300,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$12,200,000,000.

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

17 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology

18 (250):

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$18,000,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$17,700,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 1999:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$17,900,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2000:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$17,700,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$17,800,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$17,600,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$17,800,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$17,700,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$17,800,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$17,700,000,000.

18 (4) Energy (270):

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$500,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$1,000,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 1999:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$600,000,000.

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

2 Fiscal year 2000:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 – \$300,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, – \$200,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 – \$1,300,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, – \$1,800,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 – \$6,100,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, – \$6,600,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 – \$700,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, – \$1,500,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$24,200,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 1999:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$22,600,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$22,800,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2000:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$21,000,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$20,500,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$21,600,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$20,500,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$20,800,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$20,500,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$20,500,000,000.

18 (6) Agriculture (350):

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$11,800,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$10,800,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 1999:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$12,200,000,000.

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

2 Fiscal year 2000:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$11,700,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$10,100,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$10,600,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$10,400,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$8,800,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$10,700,000,000.

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

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

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$7,300,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 1999:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$4,400,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$2,800,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2000:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$14,900,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$14,500,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$14,800,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$14,200,000,000.

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

18 (8) Transportation (400):

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$46,000,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 1999:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$44,300,000,000.

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

2 Fiscal year 2000:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$43,600,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$41,600,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2001:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$43,600,000,000

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

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$43,100,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$40,200,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2003:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$43,700,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$40,600,000,000.

18 (9) Community and Regional Development

19 (450):

20 Fiscal year 1998:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$8,700,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$11,200,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 1999:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$8,700,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$10,600,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2000:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$7,300,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2001:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$6,800,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2002:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$6,200,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$7,400,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2003:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$6,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$6,600,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$61,300,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 1999:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$61,400,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$60,200,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$62,300,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$61,300,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$63,300,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$62,000,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$63,200,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$61,800,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$65,600,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$63,900,000,000.

21 (11) Health (550):
22 Fiscal year 1998:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$136,200,000,000
25 (B) Outlays, \$132,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$143,800,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$142,300,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$149,900,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$149,500,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$155,900,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$155,600,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$162,800,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$163,600,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$171,200,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$172,000,000,000.

21 (12) Medicare (570):
22 Fiscal year 1998:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$199,200,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$199,700,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$210,400,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$211,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$221,900,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$221,200,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$239,500,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$242,400,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$251,300,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$248,900,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$273,500,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$273,700,000,000.

21 (13) Income Security (600):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$229,500,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$234,700,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$243,100,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$247,400,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$255,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$257,000,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$265,200,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$264,800,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$274,900,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$271,500,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$284,300,000,000.

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

21 (14) Social Security (650):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

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

25 (B) Outlays, \$12,200,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$12,600,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$12,800,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$13,100,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$13,200,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$12,600,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$12,600,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$14,500,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$14,500,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$15,300,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$15,300,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$42,600,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$42,400,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$42,900,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$43,000,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$43,300,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$43,500,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$43,700,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$43,900,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$44,200,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$44,800,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$45,200,000,000.

21 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$25,100,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$22,500,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$25,000,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$24,000,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$23,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$24,100,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$22,700,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$23,900,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$22,600,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$23,400,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$22,500,000,000.

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

21 (17) General Government (800):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$14,500,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$14,300,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$14,800,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$13,600,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$13,900,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$13,600,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$13,600,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$13,300,000,000.

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

21 (18) Net Interest (900):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$290,700,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$290,700,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$296,800,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$296,800,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$297,200,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$297,200,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$296,800,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$296,800,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$296,600,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$296,600,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$298,500,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$298,500,000,000.

21 (19) Allowances (920):
22 Fiscal year 1998:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 -\$14,000,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, -\$14,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 – \$500,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, – \$500,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 – \$2,100,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, – \$900,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 – \$3,200,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, – \$2,900,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 – \$3,200,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, – \$3,200,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 – \$3,300,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, – \$3,200,000,000.

21 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 – \$36,700,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, – \$36,700,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 –\$36,300,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, –\$36,300,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2000:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 –\$36,100,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, –\$36,100,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2001:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 –\$38,000,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, –\$38,000,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2002:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 –\$45,000,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, –\$45,000,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2003:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 –\$35,900,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, –\$35,900,000,000.

21 **SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

22 (a) SUBMISSIONS.—Not later than June 26, 1998,
23 the House committees named in subsection (b) shall sub-
24 mit their recommendations to the House Committee on
25 the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the

1 House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House
2 a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations
3 without any substantive revision.

4 (b) INSTRUCTIONS TO HOUSE COMMITTEES.—

5 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The House
6 Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in
7 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
8 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
9 that committee does not exceed: \$30,400,000,000 in
10 outlays for fiscal year 1999 and \$157,400,000,000
11 in outlays in fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

12 (2) COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL
13 SERVICES.—The House Committee on Banking and
14 Financial Services shall report changes in laws with-
15 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such
16 that the total level of direct spending for that com-
17 mittee does not exceed: —\$8,200,000,000 in outlays
18 for fiscal year 1999 and —\$35,100,000,000 in out-
19 lays in fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

20 (3) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.—The House
21 Committee on Commerce shall report changes in
22 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
23 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
24 that committee does not exceed: \$417,900,000,000
25 in outlays for fiscal year 1999 and

1 \$2,437,900,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1999
2 through 2003.

3 (4) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
4 WORKFORCE.—The House Committee on Education
5 and the Workforce shall report changes in laws with-
6 in its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such
7 that the total level of direct spending for that com-
8 mittee does not exceed: \$18,700,000,000 in outlays
9 for fiscal year 1999 and \$100,400,000,000 in out-
10 lays in fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

11 (5) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND
12 OVERSIGHT.—The House Committee on Government
13 Reform and Oversight shall report changes in laws
14 within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending
15 such that the total level of direct spending for that
16 committee does not exceed: \$71,600,000,000 in out-
17 lays for fiscal year 1999 and \$384,000,000,000 in
18 outlays in fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

19 (6) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The
20 House Committee on the Judiciary shall report
21 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide
22 direct spending such that the total level of direct
23 spending for that committee does not exceed:
24 \$5,200,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1999 and

1 \$26,500,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1999
2 through 2003.

3 (7) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND IN-
4 FRASTRUCTURE.—The House Committee on Trans-
5 portation and Infrastructure shall report changes in
6 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spend-
7 ing such that the total level of direct spending for
8 that committee does not exceed: \$16,200,000,000 in
9 outlays for fiscal year 1999 and \$78,900,000,000 in
10 outlays in fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

11 (8) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The
12 House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report
13 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide
14 direct spending such that the total level of direct
15 spending for that committee does not exceed:
16 \$23,800,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1999 and
17 \$125,000,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1999
18 through 2003.

19 (9) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A)
20 The House Committee on Ways and Means shall re-
21 port changes in laws within its jurisdiction such that
22 the total level of direct spending for that committee
23 does not exceed: \$411,100,000,000 in outlays for
24 fiscal year 1999 and \$2,374,800,000,000 in outlays
25 in fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

1 (B) The House Committee on Ways and Means
2 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
3 such that the total level of revenues for that commit-
4 tee is not less than: \$1,278,500,000,000 in revenues
5 for fiscal year 1999 and \$6,637,700,000,000 in rev-
6 enues in fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

7 **SEC. 5. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF COMPENSATION AND**
8 **PAY FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.**

9 In the House, for purposes of enforcing the Congres-
10 sional Budget Act of 1974, any bill or joint resolution,
11 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, estab-
12 lishing on a prospective basis compensation or pay for any
13 office or position in the Government at a specified level,
14 the appropriation for which is provided through annual
15 discretionary appropriations, shall not be considered as
16 providing new entitlement authority or new budget author-
17 ity.

18 **SEC. 6. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

19 It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of
20 the Treasury, in consultation with the trustees of the So-
21 cial Security trust funds, should consider issuing market-
22 able interest-bearing securities to the trust funds for fiscal
23 years beginning after September 30, 1998.

1 **SEC. 7. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE ASSETS FOR**
2 **INDEPENDENCE ACT.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

4 (1) 33 percent of all American households have
5 no or negative financial assets and 60 percent of Af-
6 rican-American households have no or negative fi-
7 nancial assets;

8 (2) 47 percent of all children in America live in
9 households with no financial assets, including 40
10 percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of Af-
11 rican-American children;

12 (3) in order to provide low-income families with
13 more tools for empowerment in lieu of traditional in-
14 come support and to assist them in becoming more
15 involved in planning their future, new public-private
16 relationships that encourage asset-building should be
17 undertaken;

18 (4) individual development account programs
19 are successfully demonstrating the ability to assist
20 low-income families in building assets while
21 partnering with community organizations and States
22 in more than 40 public and private experiments na-
23 tionwide; and

24 (5) Federal support for a trial demonstration
25 program would greatly assist the creative efforts of
26 existing individual development account experiments.

1 (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
 2 the Congress that legislation should be considered to en-
 3 courage low-income individuals and families to accumulate
 4 assets through contributions to individual development ac-
 5 counts as a means of achieving economic self-sufficiency.

6 **SEC. 8. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON A DEMONSTRATION**
 7 **PROJECT ON CLINICAL CANCER TRIALS.**

8 It is the sense of the Congress that legislation should
 9 be considered that provides Medicare coverage for bene-
 10 ficiaries' participation in clinical cancer trials.

11 **SEC. 9. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE INTERIM PAY-**
 12 **MENT SYSTEM FOR HOME HEALTH BENEFITS**
 13 **UNDER MEDICARE.**

14 It is the sense of the Congress that—

15 (1) there is concern that the interim payment
 16 system for home health service has adversely af-
 17 fected some home health care agencies;

18 (2) the Administration should ensure that the
 19 implementation of the interim payment system does
 20 not adversely affect the availability of home health
 21 services for Medicare beneficiaries;

22 (3) Congress should carefully examine the
 23 Administration's implementation of the home health
 24 payment system and make any necessary changes to

1 ensure that the needs of Medicare beneficiaries are
2 being met; and

3 (4) the Health Care Financing Administration
4 should quickly implement the prospective payment
5 system that was enacted into law last year.

6 **SEC. 10. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON SPECIAL EDU-**
7 **CATION.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

9 (1) Federal courts have found that children
10 with disabilities are guaranteed an equal opportunity
11 to an education under the Fourteenth Amendment
12 to the Constitution;

13 (2) Congress responded to these court decisions
14 by enacting the Individuals with Disabilities Edu-
15 cation Act (IDEA) to ensure free and appropriate
16 public education for children with disabilities;

17 (3) IDEA authorizes the Federal Government
18 to provide 40 percent of the average per pupil ex-
19 penditure for children with disabilities;

20 (4) the Federal Government has not fully fund-
21 ed IDEA at its authorized levels; and

22 (5) if the Federal Government fully funds
23 IDEA, then local school districts will have the flexi-
24 bility to invest in new technology, hire additional
25 teachers, and purchase books and supplies.

1 (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
2 the Congress that the Federal Government should fully
3 fund programs authorized under IDEA and that such
4 funding is of the highest priority among Federal education
5 programs.

6 **SEC. 11. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON BUDGETARY RULES**
7 **AND TAX CUTS.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

9 (1) in 1990, pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) require-
10 ments were enacted to prevent Congress and the
11 President from increasing the deficit;

12 (2) under PAYGO requirements, tax legislation
13 must be offset by legislation increasing revenues or
14 reducing entitlement spending;

15 (3) these requirements prevent Congress from
16 offsetting tax cuts with discretionary savings or
17 budget surpluses;

18 (4) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 will
19 produce the first surplus in the unified budget in 29
20 years;

21 (5) under current trends, the Federal Govern-
22 ment could run an on-budget surplus (which ex-
23 cludes Social Security and the postal service) as
24 early as fiscal year 1999; and

1 (6) while these requirements were useful during
2 a period of chronic deficit spending, they now limit
3 the ability of Congress to allow taxpayers to retain
4 more of their own money.

5 (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
6 the Congress that the reconciliation bill to be considered
7 pursuant to the reconciliation instructions in section 4—

8 (1) should permit discretionary savings to be
9 used to offset tax cuts; and

10 (2) may make on-budget surpluses available to
11 offset tax cuts.

12 **SEC. 12. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON TAX RELIEF.**

13 It is the sense of the Congress that the revenue levels
14 set forth in this resolution are predicated on—

15 (1) eliminating the marriage penalty over an
16 appropriate period of time; and

17 (2) providing tax relief targeted at relieving the
18 tax burden on families, estates, and wages, as well
19 as incentives to stimulate job creation and economic
20 growth.

Passed the House of Representatives June 5, 1998.

Attest:

Clerk.