NOES—313

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bunning
Campbell
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Collins
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gingrich
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gordon
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hyde
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E.B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Millender-McDonald
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Ney
Northup
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snyder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stupak
Sununu
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas
Thompson
Thurman
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—3

Jefferson
Schiff
Yates

□ 0112

Mrs. EMERSON changed her vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina and Mr. REDMOND changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute No. 3, the investment budget.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute No. 3 offered by Mr. BROWN of California:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

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

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

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1998: $1,206,035,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,251,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,303,638,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,361,895,000,000.
Fiscal year 2202: $1,421,072,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $10,419,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $15,212,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $16,589,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $16,807,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $18,133,000,000.

(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: $1,392,730,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,448,751,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,500,328,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,535,090,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,582,693,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $1,358,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,422,994,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,480,134,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,495,092,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,544,270,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $142,130,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $155,939,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $159,907,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $116,390,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $105,065,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $5,686,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $5,954,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $6,230,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $6,488,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $6,752,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $35,050,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $34,901,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $36,649,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $38,249,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $39,415,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1998: $315,472,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $324,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $328,124,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $332,063,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $335,141,000,000.

SEC. 3. 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, $262,267,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $259,255,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $588,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $262,354,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $261,353,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $757,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $262,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $265,423,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,050,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $262,528,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,287,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,050,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $262,552,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $259,471,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,050,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $18,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,207,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,966,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $12,751,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $15,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,795,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,021,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,093,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $16,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,343,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,077,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,434,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $16,603,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,991,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,122,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $13,826,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16,920,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,073,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,178,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,217,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $17,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,587,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $18,364,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,147,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $19,281,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,713,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $20,244,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,687,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $21,254,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,715,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $3,287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,468,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,050,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $3,537,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,543,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,078,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $3,717,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,814,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,109,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $3,857,000,000.
Outlays, $2,916,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,141,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $4,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,097,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,174,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $23,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,899,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $30,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $23,253,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,604,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $32,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $23,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,253,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $32,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $23,449,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,518,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $34,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $23,540,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,527,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $34,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $13,319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,990,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $9,620,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $13,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays $11,516,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,047,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,567,000,000.
(B) Outlays $10,978,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,071,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,509,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,899,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,960,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,583,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,232,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,630,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,965,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $6,660,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $6,824,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$728,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,960,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $245,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $11,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,507,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,410,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $253,450,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $15,488,000,000.
(B) Outlays $10,092,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,112,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $255,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $16,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,364,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,784,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $257,989,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16,942,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,781,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $4,996,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $259,897,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New Budget authority, $50,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,962,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $155,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $54,715,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,317,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $135,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $56,172,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,600,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $57,373,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,552,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $58,598,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,130,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $17,269,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,417,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,867,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,385,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $8,678,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,997,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,943,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,406,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $8,108,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,670,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,020,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $8,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,717,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,098,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,452,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $8,215,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,845,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $3,180,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $2,475,000,000
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $60,011,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,273,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,328,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $20,665,000,000
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $61,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,848,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $13,092,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $21,899,000,000
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $62,508,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,352,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $13,926,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $23,263,000,000
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $64,090,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,780,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $14,701,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $24,517,000,000
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $65,603,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,401,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $15,426,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $25,676,000,000
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $135,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,055,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $85,000,000
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $144,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $143,871,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $154,728,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $153,938,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $165,730,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $164,816,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $177,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $176,816,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $205,310,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $200,350,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $219,430,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $212,640,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $232,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $225,857,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $249,027,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $234,765,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $265,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $254,365,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $236,956,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $246,922,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $45,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $37,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $254,293,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,304,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $75,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $37,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $270,810,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $272,008,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $110,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $37,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $277,236,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $276,973,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $145,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $37,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $290,973,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $289,943,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $170,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $37,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $8,179,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,179,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $8,865,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,865,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $9,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,622,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $9,879,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,879,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,272,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,272,000.
(C) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $40,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,112,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,029,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $27,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $41,918,000.00.
(B) Outlays, $42,055,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,068,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $26,671,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $42,385,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,220,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,177,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $26,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $42,826,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,076,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,249,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $25,609,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $43,289,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,349,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,277,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $25,129,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750);
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $22,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,620,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $22,325,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,834,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $24,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,058,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $25,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,656,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $25,708,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,322,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $13,089,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,151,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $13,121,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,108,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $13,162,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,206,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $13,277,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,036,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $295,741,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $295,741,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $302,183,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $302,183,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $301,113,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $301,113,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $298,020,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $298,020,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $296,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $296,583,000,000.
(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, −$41,244,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$41,244,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, −$32,858,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$232,858,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$32,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$32,516,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$33,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$33,143,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$34,327,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$34,327,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

SEC. 4. INVESTMENTS.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for Federal investments for fiscal years 1998 through 2002 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050)—for subfunction 051 for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation:
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $35,934,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $36,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $35,044,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $35,152,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $35,044,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $34,666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $35,044,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $34,738,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $35,044,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $34,950,000,000.

(2) General Science, Space, and Technology (250)—for subfunctions 251 and 252 for General Science, Space and Technology programs:
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $17,460,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $17,040,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $18,333,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $17,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $19,250,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays $18,599,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $20,213,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $19,512,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $21,223,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $20,534,000,000.

(3) Energy (270)—for subfunction 271 for Energy Supply Research and Development, and subfunction 272 for Energy Conservation—
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $3,937,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $4,148,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $4,134,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $4,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $4,340,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $4,328,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $4,557,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $4,464,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $4,785,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $4,655,000,000.

(4) Natural Resources and Environment (300)—for subfunction 304 for Regulatory, Enforcement, and Research Programs and Hazardous Substance Superfund, and subfunction 306 Other Natural Resources:
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $10,538,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $9,527,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $10,742,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $10,013,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $10,816,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $10,533,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $10,859,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $10,825,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $10,943,000,000.
(B) Budget outlays, $10,889,000,000.

(5) Agriculture (350)—for subfunction 352 for Research Programs:
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $1,339,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,351,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $1,406,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,449,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $1,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $1,550,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,556,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $1,627,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,603,000,000.

(6) Commerce and Housing Credit (370)—for subfunction 376 for Science and Technology:
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $680,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $762,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $752,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $851,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $787,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $818,000,000.

(7) Transportation (400)—for subfunction 401 Ground Transportation, subfunction 402 for Air Transportation, and subfunction 403 for Water Transportation:
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $44,491,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,419,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $48,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,641,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $48,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,211,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $49,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $49,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,078,000,000.

(8) Community and Regional Development (450)—for subfunction 452 for Rural Development and Economic Development Assistance:
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $1,279,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,259,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $1,276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $1,276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,205,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $1,276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $1,276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,258,000,000.

(9) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500)—for subfunctions 501, 502, 503, 504, and 506 National Service Initiative, Rehabilitation Services, and Children and Families Services Program:
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $44,059,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,656,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $45,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,314,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $46,112,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $47,124,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,206,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $48,007,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,196,000,000.

(10) Health (550)—for subfunction 552 for Health Research and Training:

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $13,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,299,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $14,175,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,771,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $14,884,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $15,628,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,043,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $16,409,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,783,000,000.

(11) Income Security (600)—for subfunction 605 for Food and Nutrition Assistance:

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $4,618,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,506,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $4,636,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,627,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $4,734,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,727,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $4,834,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,827,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $4,948,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,940,000,000.

SEC. 5. RECONCILIATION.

(a) SUBMISSIONS.—No later than June 30, 1997, the House committees named in subsections (b) and (c) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(b) HOUSE COMMITTEES.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.—The House Committee on Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays as follows: $7,900,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $36,500,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $115,700,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(2) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—(A) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays as follows: $7,900,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1998, $36,500,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2002, and $115,700,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(B) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction such that the total level of revenues for that committee is increased by: $10,419,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 1998, $18,133,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 2002, and $77,160,000,000 in revenues in fiscal years 1998 through 2002.

(c) INVESTMENT TRUST FUND.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide for the establishment of a separate account in the Treasury known as the ''Investment Trust Fund'' into which shall be transferred revenues realized by the acution of spectrum allocations by the Federal Communications Commission and, further, provide that amounts in that fund shall be used exclusively for programs assumed under section 4.

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

SEC. 6. COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS.

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

SEC. 7. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BUDGET TRENDS.

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

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

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

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN] and a Member opposed will each control 10 minutes.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] rise?

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN] will be recognized 10 minutes, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] will be recognized for 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN].

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Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is not possible to enter into an all-encompassing discussion of what this investment budget does, but let me start off by defining investment budget. Both the OMB and the GAO have categorized certain investments or expenditures of the Federal Government as investments. These are described in a GAO report that came out yesterday prepared at my request and the request of Senator LAUTENBERG, the ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on the Budget, or the Committee on the Budget of the other House.

The salient thing that I wish to point out first is that this chart, which is labeled nondefense investments, has shown a steady decline for the last 15 years. I have spent most of that 15 years trying to prevent that decline unsuccessfully, but what that reflects is we have continued to uninvest in most things which contribute to the increased productive of the private sector. That includes transportation investments, research and development investments, worker productivity investments, education and training, and so on, and a few other things. This has not reached the critical stage. In this budget we have a chance to begin to remedy that situation.

The budget before us does not. As a matter of fact, it continues this decline, much to my chagrin and unhappiness. Let me point out one other thing about the investment budget.

This is a comparison of annual deficits of the investment budget versus the underlying budget that we are going to be asked to vote on. By a strange coincidence, for the next 3 years the budget deficit goes up. And I know that Members are not going to like that, but this is what they are being asked to vote for.

By an equally strange coincidence, the amount of those increased deficits over my investment budget is approximately $85 billion. And by an even stranger coincidence, the amount of the tax cuts that both sides have agreed to is approximately $85 billion.

So what is before us is a situation contained in the budget that we are going to be asked to approve where we are financing $85 billion in tax cuts with $85 billion in additional borrowing over the next 3 years. And then we have this gullible idea that in the last 2 years of this budget resolution, where the major cuts have to be made, President Gore and the 107th Congress are going to agree to make those drastic cuts that my colleagues refuse to make. That is touching faith, like in the tooth fairy. I commend all of my colleagues who have that faith and are therefore going to vote for the budget that is before them.

Having said that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, let me yield myself 2 minutes.

Let me first of all give some credit to the gentleman from California. I want to give him some credit because, frankly, it is not easy to put a program together, a comprehensive budget. I hope the gentleman does as well as I did in my first budget. I think I got 30 votes. I do not mind if we do a little better than that. But we obviously have to rise and oppose this for a couple reasons. I do not think we need to spend a lot of time.

There is no tax relief in this proposal. We think that the level of defense reductions are, frankly, too high. And let us get to the bottom line on it. It stands in stark violation to an agreement that could be approved. My colleagues are not going to get many votes, probably no votes on our side of the aisle. And while I want to commend the gentleman for his hard work, his commitment to science, it just is really not in balance and does not favor what we think is a new direction in this country, and that is a very limited Federal Government and more power and more money and more influence being shifted from this city back to people across the country.

It is not with joy that I have to rise against the gentleman from California, but certainly I feel compelled to do it, to represent those people who were a party to this agreement and particularly the Republican Members who really do not share this view. I ask that the membership reject the Brown amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SCOTT].

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from California for his hard work in developing this substitute. I rise in support of the Brown investment substitute because it moves us to a balanced budget in a believable and reasonable way and because it protects our veterans, secures our future by investing in our children, our families and our economy.

Mr. Chairman, under the committee, in the committee budget resolution, the deficit goes up the first 3 years to pay for tax cuts. That is right. Under the committee bill, the deficit 3 years from now will be worse than it is today. The Brown investment substitute, however, eliminates the deficit and balances the budget in a logical, believable and gradual way. It invests in our children, strengthens our families, protects our veterans, stimulates and strengthens our economy and improves our future.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Members of the House to vote for the Brown investment substitute.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYWORTH], a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the spirit in which our colleague from California offers his amendment. But it again points out some fundamental differences in philosophy. For as my colleague from Virginia just pointed out, if we believe that tax hikes and constantly paying more and more taxes is the best form of investment in this country, then we should vote for the Brown amendment. But if on the other hand, we believe, as many of us on both sides of the aisle do now, that the American people and working families need to hang onto more of their own money and send less of it to Washington, DC, that it is possible to rein in spending and at the same time offer the American people much needed tax relief, we will vote no on the Brown amendment.

I would also note, Mr. Chairman, that I listened with great interest to the ranking member of the Committee on Science as he outlined what he thought might happen in the 107th Congress. He mentioned, Mr. Chairman, if I am not mistaken, President GORE. I just wonder if he checked that with the minority leader because I believe he might have another idea, judging from what I have read in the press recently. But whatever happens, we, of course for our money, believe it would be a conservative majority and a conservative President in the White House.

We are taking important steps now to balance this budget, to allow working families to have tax relief, to properly weigh our priorities, and that is why I rise in opposition to the Brown amendment. Let us allow working families to hold onto more of their hard-earned money. Let us vote for a responsible budget plan.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE].

Mr. WISE. Mr. Chairman, this is not a debate about the scope, the size of government, and there are no tax hikes in this substitute. This is about the role of investment, and it does not matter whether we want a bigger budget or a smaller budget. What the gentleman from California is forcing us all to do in this budget is to look at what role investment plays in the economy.

It is possible to balance the budget on paper and totally unbalance an economy. We can cut ourselves right down to nothing but, if we do not invest in those things that help the economy grow, not government grow, the economy grow, then what have we done, what have we produced? What the gentleman does is actually put together an investment budget similar to what the General Accounting Office has recommended.

To some of my friends who support capital budgeting, I am a big fan of that, this is not capital budgeting. Capital budgeting is not in this proposal. Nor does it take anything off budget. But what it does do in accordance with GAO recommendations is it puts aside a part of the budget as an investment budget. It separates for the first time in a meaningful way in the Federal budget what a dollar does. Does a dollar buy a dollar's worth of pencils for the courthouse or a dollar's worth of gasoline for a Federal vehicle or does a dollar buy a mile of road or does a dollar buy research or does a dollar buy infrastructure that actually helps the economy grow. I think most of us would acknowledge that we need more growth in this economy and we need more investment. So I think that is what the gentleman's budget does.

Also he does it without tax cuts until the budget is balanced, I think a very sound principle as well. So if Members believe that education and research and development and infrastructure development, and incidentally this has the same dollar figure in it for infrastructure development as in the Shuster-Oberstar substitute to come, then I think they want to be involved in this. In recognizing that according to the GAO we have seen investment as a percentage of our gross domestic product shrink from 2.6 percent to 1.5 percent, if we want to fuel productivity and growth, we have to vote for this budget.

Mr. BROWN of California. Would the Chair kindly tell us how much time remains on each side?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN] has 4 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] has 6½ minutes remaining.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of the time.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BARCIA].

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Brown substitute, and I would like to congratulate my ranking member on his excellent effort.

Using CBO scoring, the Brown substitute cuts $220 billion over 5 years, actually reaching surplus by the year 2002. These cuts provide for an overall increase in research and development, including basic science research, energy research, health, space, agricultural research and defense research of $30 billion over the President's request for the next 5 years.

This work has had an enormous impact on present technology development and application. Entire industries have developed from Nobel Prize winning research in magnetic resonance, superconductivity, lasers, antibiotics, and transistor action.

However, both industrial and governmental basic research spending has steadily declined throughout the 1990s, resulting in a loss of ground in many key areas for U.S. research. If the United States is to remain the dominant economic force, we must not only recognize but employ the vision of the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Brown substitute, and I would like to congratulate my ranking member on his excellent effort.

As a member of both the Science and Transportation Committees, I understand the need for adequate investment in our economy. We no longer compete in the labor intensive economy of the sixties. Rather, we are struggling to maintain our dominance of an ever changing, technologically sensitive, information intensive global economy. The Brown substitute not only provides the necessary framework to compete, but will ensure our economic success through increased investment in Research and Development, education, and training.

Using CBO scoring,the Brown substitute provides a budgetary surplus by 202 through spending cuts of $220 billion over 5 years.

Such cuts provide for an overall increase in Research and Development, including basic research, energy research, health, space, agricultural research, and defense research of $30 billion over the President's request over the next 5 years.

Further, the Brown substitute increases funding for the National Institute of Standards and Technology which will enable NIST to maintain its core scientific research programs and to expand its technology and manufacturing partnership programs. Steady growth in the advanced technology program will promote industrial alliances and lead to the direct creation of new, well paying jobs. Sustaining funding for the manufacturing extension partnership will provide the necessary technical and business assistance to ensure the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturers.

Scientific discoveries resulting from basic research have had an enormous impact on technology development and application. Entire industries have developed from Nobel Prize-winning research in such fields as magnetic resonance, superconductivity, lasers, antibiotics, and transistor action.

However, both industrial and governmental basic-research spending have steadily declined throughout the 1990's, resulting in a loss of ground in many key areas for U.S. research. If the United States is to remain dominant economic force, we must not only recognize, but employ the vision of Mr. BROWN.

Again, I applaud Mr. BROWN's fine efforts on his budget, and, more importantly, his vision for maintaining our long term economic vitality.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished woman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE].

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member of the Committee on Science for yielding me the time, and I thank him for his leadership on this issue.

With all due respect to esteemed chairman of the Committee on the Budget the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], let me say that I think this particular amendment is going to get more than the number of votes that he thinks that it would not get. Why is that? There are three reasons: research, education, and infrastructure.

This is an investment amendment. This is a competitive amendment. This is an amendment that balances the budget by 2002, $220 billion of cuts in spending, but it creates jobs.

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Mr. Chairman, when a recent newspaper article said that most all of the college graduates would be seeking employment this 1997, it characterized for us what makes America great; that is competitiveness and jobs.

This amendment invests in jobs and research and cures in various diseases. This is a good budget amendment because it creates the opportunity for the 21st century in science, it creates jobs for both inner city, rural and all parts of America. This is the kind of amendment that reinforces America as a world competitor.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for the support of the Brown amendment.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER].

(Mr. ROEMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to rise in congratulation of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPRATT].

I spoke on the budget resolution, which I will vote for and strongly support. I do want to rise and say some nice things about the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN], and his budget, however.

If we are going to invest in educating our children, if we are going to solve problems such as cancer and AIDS, if we are going to develop new technologies for the Internet and high-speed rail and a host of other things with supercomputers, we must invest in R&D efforts and in education, and that is what the Brown budget does.

According to the Wall Street Journal, a poll done, polling 1500 economists, 43 percent of those economists said the best investments we can make to stimulate economic growth are in education and R&D.

So with that, I want to applaud the gentleman for his hard work and that of his staff putting this budget together.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. OLVER], a distinguished member of the Committee on the Budget.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I want to commend the gentleman from California for this creative blueprint for maintaining American preeminence in science and technology.

The Brown budget proves that we can balance the budget and, at the same time, invest in the future. Indeed, what is the use of a balanced budget if we are left to second-rate technology and American science in retreat? The Brown budget enables us to have first-rate technology with first-rate jobs, ensures America will remain preeminent in scientific fields crucial to the economy, and to the public health and our environment.

Industries such as computers and software, telecommunications and biotechnology offer high wage jobs that are the result of a strong Federal commitment to research and development. This budget stands for jobs yet to be created, jobs yet to be imagined, and so I urge my colleagues to support the vision of the substitute offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to voice my support for the investment budget, sponsored by Representative GEORGE BROWN. I strongly believe that the budget must be balanced in 5 years, but I also believe it is crucial that we look beyond this limited time frame. The Brown substitute is a far-sighted plan which is both fiscally and socially responsible. It balances the budget in 5 years, and it provides a blue print for economic growth and development for decades to come.

It is clear that the Nation's economy is undergoing considerable change. In today's market place, it is essential that businesses and workers be equipped to take advantage of advancements in science and technology. Workers must be better trained, and goods and services must be produced and delivered more efficiently than ever. If we are going to prosper in the context of the economy of the future, it is crucial that we make investments today that will continue to pay dividends well into the next century.

However, it is equally important that we do not ignore our current responsibilities. The investment budget continues our commitments to, among other things, our Nation's senior citizens, veterans, and distressed communities. It protects seniors by extending the life of the Medicare trust fund and providing coverage for preventive services. In addition, it preserves our obligations to our veterans by not seeking any budget savings through reductions in the commitment we have made to those who have served our Nation.

Similarly, the Brown substitute contains ample economic development funding, which will help to revitalize distressed communities. Initiatives such as the Community Development Block Grant program will be protected, so that we can continue to rebuild infrastructure, improve housing, establish parks, and revitalize commercial opportunities, thereby creating jobs and raising the standard of living in the localities where they are implemented. By providing cities and towns with the tools they need to rebuild themselves, we help people help themselves and we increase our Nation's potential for future growth.

We hear a lot of talk in this Chamber about how Congress should conduct itself like the average American family. We hear that the House and Senate should, like a family, sit down around some sort of kitchen table and balance our budget. I suppose that is what we are doing this evening. But when a family sits down to balance the checkbook and put its finances in order, it also plans for the future. Families devise investment plans for the future that will enable them to contend with expenses such as college, replacing durable goods, housing, or purchasing a new automobile. The Brown substitute is a prudent investment plan for our entire Nation's future. In addition to finally putting our financial house in order, it will provide help of the country's education, research and development, infrastructure, community development, and transportation.

Mr. Speaker, I plan to support House Concurrent Resolution 84 if the investment budget is not approved. I believe that the budget agreement, drafted by the White House and congressional leadership may be the only measure that can attract the diverse support that is needed to produce a balanced budget. It is certainly a substantial improvement over the budget plans offered by the Republican congressional leadership in 1995 and 1996. However, the Brown substitute most accurately represents the priorities of my constituents in western Pennsylvania. It provides greater safeguards for fiscal responsibility by postponing tax cuts until after the deficit is eliminated and providing a steady glide path to balance. In addition, as I have outlined, it makes prudent, far-sighted investments in our Nation's future. Even if it is not adopted by the House, I urge my colleagues to examine the priorities advanced by the Brown substitute and to consider them as we move through the reconciliation process.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 91, noes 339, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 145]

AYES—91

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

NOES—339

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

NOT VOTING—5

Jefferson
Meehan
Schiff
Talent
Yates

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Mr. SALMON changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Ms. McKINNEY changed her vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. KENNEDY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

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

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1998: $1,206,379,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,252,942,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,307,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,366,412,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,427,435,000,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1998: $33,829,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $33,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $34,775,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $36,039,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $37,099,000,000.