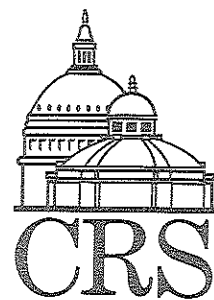


# CRS Report for Congress

## Budget for FY1996: Congressional Budget Resolutions

Philip Winters  
Analyst in Government Finance  
Economics Division

June 22, 1995



Congressional Research Service • The Library of Congress



# BUDGET FOR FY1996: CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

## SUMMARY

The House and Senate adopted their respective budget resolutions, (H.Con.Res. 67 and S.Con.Res. 13, respectively) the week of May 17, 1995. Not only did these resolutions, as usual, establish an outline for the FY1996 budget but they also included proposals to balance the budget by FY2002. To achieve that goal, both resolutions included strict constraints on the growth of Federal spending. These curbs included proposed changes to medicare and medicaid to slow their growth substantially, various proposals to hold down the growth in other mandatory spending programs, and an almost complete dollar freeze on discretionary spending.

A conference to resolve the differences between the House and Senate versions of the budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) began on June 8. It is expected to finish its work soon (it was still incomplete as of June 22). The House and Senate will then consider the conference committee's report. Fulfilling the proposals in the budget resolution will take somewhat longer. The authorizing committees will need to consider how to achieve the spending goals set out for them in the budget resolution and the appropriation committees will need to consider whether they can meet the requirements for them in the budget resolution. Final action on supporting legislation to implement the budget resolution may take considerable time.

The information in this report brings together the proposals by the President (his original proposals from Feb. 1995) and the House and the Senate. It includes the Congressional Budget Office's reestimates of the President's original budget proposal as well as the CBO baseline estimates. Also included are the baseline estimates used by the Congress in constructing their proposals. The information is provided in several ways. A table provides budget authority and outlays by function and totals for the years 1995 through 2002. Other tables show the largest increases and largest decreases in spending by function when measured against spending in FY1995 and against the baseline estimates.

## CONTENTS

THE FY1996 BUDGET RESOLUTION .....	1
PROPOSALS FOR FY1996 .....	2
PROPOSALS FOR FY2002 .....	3
APPENDIX 1: BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND TOTALS, FYS1995-2002 .....	7

## **BUDGET FOR FY1996: CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTIONS**

The House and Senate budget resolutions for FY1996, H. Con. Res. 67 and S. Con. Res. 13, adopted during the week of May 17, 1995, are constructed to meet two objectives. The first is the usual one of laying out the respective budget proposals for the next fiscal year, FY1996, of both the House and the Senate. The second, which has received much more notice, is the effort by both resolutions to direct enough change in Federal policies, almost exclusively through changes in spending, to achieve a balanced Federal budget by FY2002. The efforts to get the budget onto a balanced budget path begin with the guidelines for the FY1996 budget and tend to accelerate thereafter. Several steps are needed, after the adoption of the budget resolution, to achieve the goals for both FY1996 and the balanced budget planned for FY2002. The congressional authorizing committees will need to make changes in numerous Federal programs. The appropriations committees will need to restrain funding for the Government's discretionary programs and the passage of the necessary legislation is likely to need the cooperation of the President. In addition, if the economic assumptions or the assumptions about the rates of spending or revenues for the Government are even somewhat incorrect, the budget numbers in the future may differ significantly from those contained in this year's congressional budget proposal.

### **THE FY1996 BUDGET RESOLUTION**

The Senate Budget Committee and the House Budget Committee adopted their respective versions of the FY1996 budget resolution on May 11, 1995. The resolutions were unusual in that, in addition to containing the standard budget plan for the next fiscal year, 1996, they laid out plans to balance the budget in the year 2002. These extended plans would require substantial changes in existing Federal fiscal policy over the next seven years. Almost all the policy changes called for in the resolutions are from the spending side of the budget. However, in the House version, the resolution includes room for over \$300 billion in tax reductions. These budget plans to have any chance at success, particularly in the House with its proposed tax cut, will require significant restraint on discretionary spending and widespread changes in mandatory spending.

The House adopted the budget committee's recommendation without changes; the Senate made some modifications to their budget committee's recommendations. This report looks at the resolutions' proposals by function for FY1996, the longer-range efforts to balance the budget, and ends with a table containing the resolution's proposals, the Senate's baseline estimates, and the President's original proposal, all by function and totals.

## PROPOSALS FOR FY1996

Both the House and the Senate resolutions show higher total spending and revenues for FY1996 over the levels expected for FY1995. The House has outlays increasing by \$57.9 billion (from \$1,529.9 billion to \$1,587.8 billion) or 3.8 percent between FY1995 and FY1996. The Senate has outlays rising by \$45.2 billion (from \$1,529.9 billion to \$1,575.1 billion) or 3.0 percent. Revenues are up by \$77.0 billion, from \$1,355.2 billion to \$1,432.2 billion, or 5.7 percent between FY1995 and FY1996 in the House resolution; they are up \$62.8 billion, from \$1,355.2 billion to \$1,418.0 billion, or 4.6 percent between FY1995 and FY1996 in the Senate resolution. The larger revenues in the House proposal result from estimates of the revenue effects of the House passed tax bill, H.R. 1215 (the Contract with America Tax Relief Act of 1995, Apr. 1995).<sup>1</sup>

Table 1 contains the largest changes, in dollars, by function from FY1995 to FY1996 for the House and Senate adopted budget resolutions. (For the proposed dollar levels for these years, see the table in the appendix.) The largest one-year increases are in net interest and social security; the largest one year decreases are in national defense and education, training, employment and social services for the House and national defense and energy for the Senate.

TABLE 1. Largest Dollar Increases and Decreases by Function  
from Estimated Levels for FY1995 to Proposed Amounts for FY1996  
(in billions of dollars and percent change)

Function	House		Senate	
	\$	%	\$	%
<b>Increases:</b>				
Net Interest .....	\$21.1	8.9%	\$23.1	9.9%
Social Security .....	18.0	5.4	17.9	5.4
Medicare .....	14.1	8.8	8.5	5.2
Commerce and Housing Credit ..	6.6	-48.7	6.5	-48.1
Health .....	6.5	5.6	5.2	4.5
<b>Decreases:</b>				
National Defense .....	-4.6	-1.7	-8.5	-3.2
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services .....	-2.5	-4.4	-2.1	-3.8
International Affairs .....	-1.8	-10.1	-2.0	-10.6
Community and Regional Development .....	-1.7	-14.7	-1.8	-15.5
Natural Resources and Environment .....	-1.6	-6.9	-1.3	-6.0
General Government .....	-1.0	-7.5	-0.4	-3.0
Energy .....	-0.6	-12.2	-2.2	-44.9
<b>Totals:</b>				
Outlays .....	57.9	3.8	45.2	3.0
Revenues .....	77.0	5.7	62.8	4.6

<sup>1</sup> While the tax bill is estimated to lose revenue in the long-run, it is expected to increase revenue in its first year.

An alternative method of measuring budgetary change is to use a budget baseline. A baseline provides an estimate of what the Government would spend or receive in revenues in some future year if Governmental policies were left unchanged. It also attempts to indicate how much the Government would have to spend to maintain the current levels of Federal activities into the future. These estimates are adjusted for various factors that influence Federal spending such as population growth and price level increases.

The Senate compares its proposal not only to FY1995 but against its baseline as well; the House does not employ a baseline. The baseline used by the Senate Budget Committee assumes that almost all discretionary spending is frozen at the FY1995 level for the entire seven year period. It is a modification of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) April 1995 baseline estimate. Comparing the FY1996 Senate baseline to the proposed levels shows a reduction in outlays of \$39.4 billion (from \$1,614.5 billion to \$1,575.7 billion), or a -2.4 percent drop.<sup>2</sup> Using the baseline to measure the changes in the House resolution one finds that proposed FY1996 outlays are \$26.7 billion smaller (from \$1,614.5 billion to \$1,575.1 billion) than baseline outlays for FY1996. This is a -1.7 percent reduction in House proposed outlays from the baseline level. For revenues, the Senate proposal has an increase of \$0.3 billion; for the House proposal, revenues are \$14.5 billion higher than the baseline, reflecting the estimates of the short-term effects of the proposed tax bill.

Table 2 contains the largest dollar increases and decreases by function and for totals when measuring the change from the FY1996 baseline estimates to the proposed FY1996 levels. In the House, only national defense shows a dollar increase from the baseline levels; in the Senate, both national defense and administration of justice show increases (social security, being unchanged in any of the proposals, shows no change from the baseline). The decreases are more extensive. Income security, followed by medicare, health, and net interest lead the reductions from the baseline in the House. Medicare followed by income security, health, and education, training, employment and social services lead the reductions from the baseline in the Senate.

### PROPOSALS FOR FY2002

As one might expect given a growing economy and inflation, both total outlays and total receipts are larger in FY2002 than they were in FY1995 in both the House and Senate budget resolutions. The House resolution shows total outlays \$284.8 billion larger than FY1995 total outlays. Revenues are \$460.0 billion higher in FY2002 than in FY1995. The Senate resolution proposes outlays for FY2002 that are \$354.1 billion higher than outlays in FY1995. Its revenue proposal would put FY2002 revenues \$530.1 billion larger

---

<sup>2</sup> These two sets of measurements indicate one reason why the budget debate can be so confusing. For just these two years one can claim that spending is increasing, which it is from FY1995 to FY1996, and that it is decreasing, which it is from the FY1996 baseline level of spending.

TABLE 2. Largest Dollar Increases and Decreases by Function from Baseline Estimates Levels for FY1996 to Proposed Amounts for FY1996 (in billions of dollars and percent)

Function	House		Senate	
	\$	%	\$	%
<b>Increases:</b>				
National Defense . . . . .	\$7.7	3.0%	\$3.7	1.4%
Administration of Justice . . . . .	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	1.4	7.7
<b>Decreases:</b>				
Income Security . . . . .	-6.4	-2.8	-5.4	-2.4
Medicare . . . . .	-5.0	-2.7	-12.2	-6.7
Health . . . . .	-3.8	-3.0	-5.1	-4.0
Net Interest . . . . .	-3.5	-1.3	-1.4	-0.5
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services . . . . .	-3.4	-6.1	-3.1	-5.6
<b>Totals:</b>				
Outlays . . . . .	-26.7	-1.7	-39.4	-2.4
Revenues . . . . .	14.5	1.0	0.3	0.0

<sup>a</sup> Has a reduction in the House version.

than revenues in FY1995. Most of the growth in revenues results from economic and population growth rather than changes in tax law. The increases in outlays result almost exclusively from growth in mandatory spending, even with the numerous proposals to reduce the growth rate in selected mandatory spending programs.

Table 3 presents the largest dollar increases and decreases by function and totals between FY1995 estimates and FY2002 proposed amounts. Some of these changes seem dramatic. Social security increases by over 40 percent in both the House and Senate proposals. Medicare, even with the reductions in its rate of growth, will increase by \$70.7 billion dollars in the House proposals and by \$95.6 billion in the Senate proposal over the seven years. Several functions show actual dollar reductions over the period, implying a very substantial reduction in the resources available to them. The House shows dollar reduction in education, training, employment and social services, international affairs, agriculture, and others. The Senate proposal contains dollar reductions in the same functions with its largest reductions in transportation and community and regional development.

Measuring the proposed numbers for FY2002 against the baseline numbers for FY2002 reveals substantial reductions in outlay totals. The House has the larger reduction, \$296.0 billion. The Senate proposes a \$226.7 billion reduction. There is much less of a change in proposed revenues. The Senate's proposal is only \$1.7 billion larger than the baseline and the House's proposal is \$68.4 billion below the baseline for FY2002.

In the Senate, the changes from the baseline estimates for FY2002 show that only defense, administration of justice, and social security do not decline. For the House, only defense increases from the baseline estimates; all other functions decrease. Some of the reductions from the baseline estimates are quite substantial. For medicare, the House proposes an \$86.6 billion reduction; the

TABLE 3. Largest Dollar Increases and Decreases by Function from  
Estimated Levels for FY1995 to Proposed Levels for FY2002  
(in billions of dollars and percent)

Function	House		Senate	
	\$	%	\$	%
<b>Increases:</b>				
Social Security . . . . .	\$139.5	41.5%	\$146.0	43.4%
Medicare . . . . .	70.7	43.9	95.6	59.3
Income Security . . . . .	56.8	25.6	69.4	31.3
Health . . . . .	33.1	28.6	34.6	29.8
Net Interest . . . . .	14.0	6.0	44.0	18.7
<b>Decreases:</b>				
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services . . . . .	-11.1	-20.1	-6.2	-11.3
International Affairs . . . . .	-8.2	-43.4	-5.5	-29.6
Agriculture . . . . .	-5.7	-44.9	-3.6	-28.3
Transportation . . . . .	-5.6	-14.2	-8.3	-20.9
Community and Regional Development . . . . .	-5.2	-44.8	-6.5	-55.0
<b>Totals:</b>				
Outlays . . . . .	284.8	18.6	354.1	23.1
Revenues . . . . .	460.0	33.9	530.1	39.1

Senate proposes a \$61.7 billion reduction in medicare. Large reductions are also expected in net interest and health. Smaller dollar reductions but substantial percentage reductions are also found in education, training, employment and social services, international affairs, energy, and transportation. Table 4 contains the largest dollar increases and decreases by function and total from the baseline estimates for FY2002 to the proposed amounts for FY2002.

The reductions in spending for net interest is the (hoped for) result of reductions in the deficit in the intervening years. Smaller deficits mean that the Federal debt will grow more slowly than it would without the deficit reduction. A smaller debt means, with unchanged interest rates, that net interest payments will be smaller.<sup>3</sup> Although the House reduces the deficit faster towards the end of the seven years while the Senate spreads its reductions more evenly during the seven years, the House's savings from a reduction in net interest payments is greater than the reductions forecast by the Senate. The House assumes additional net interest payment reductions because of further changes in the CPI and substantial economic feedback effects of deficit reduction (mostly through lower interest rates) over those assumed by the Senate.

House defense spending in FY2002 is \$17.9 billion larger than the baseline; Senate defense spending in FY2002 is \$7.9 billion larger than the baseline. The Senate also allows a small rise in outlays, from baseline levels for FY2002, in the administration of justice function (\$5.1 billion). The generally larger outlay (and budget authority) reductions in the functions and in outlay (and budget

<sup>3</sup> The committees are also assuming a fall in interest rates as a result of smaller deficits. The lower interest rates in turn will help reduce net interest payments.



authority) totals in the House budget resolution are used to accommodate the tax cut adopted by the House in April (H.R. 1215).

TABLE 4. Largest Dollar Increases and Decreases by Function from  
Baseline Estimates for FY2002 to Proposed Amounts for FY2002  
(in billions of dollars and percent)

Function	House		Senate	
	\$	%	\$	%
<b>Increases:</b>				
National Defense .....	\$17.9	6.8%	\$7.9	3.0%
Administration of Justice .....	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	5.1	28.3
<b>Decreases:</b>				
Medicare .....	-86.6	-27.2	-61.7	-19.4
Net Interest .....	-81.3	-24.6	-51.4	-15.5
Health .....	-58.7	-28.3	-57.2	-27.6
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services	-13.2	-23.2	-8.3	-14.8
Transportation .....	-6.3	-15.8	-8.9	-22.3
<b>Totals:</b>				
Outlays .....	-296.0	-14.0	-226.7	-10.7
Revenues .....	-68.4	-3.6	1.7	0.1

<sup>a</sup> Has a reduction in the House version.

**APPENDIX 1: BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION  
AND TOTALS, FYS1995-2002**

The table in this appendix contains budget authority and outlays by function for the fiscal years 1995 through 2002 from the President's original budget submission in February 1995, the House and Senate adopted budget resolutions, and the current law baseline used in the House and Senate deliberations.

The comparison does not include any information about the President's revisions to his budget that he announced on June 13. As this report is written, there is little detailed information on the President's proposed changes.

When the House Budget Committee released its report (H. Con. Res. 104-120) on the budget resolution, H. Con. Res. 67, it did not include a comparison with or a table containing a current law baseline. The baseline in this table is the one from the Senate Budget Committee report (S. Rpt. 104-82) and the one used for the conference background report from both the House and Senate Budget Committees.

All data are from: the FY1996 Budget Resolution Conference Background prepared by the majority staffs of the Senate and House Budget Committees June 7, 1995; the Senate Budget Committee report (S. Rpt. 104-82) on the FY1996 budget resolution, May 15, 1995; and the Budget of the United States Government for FY1996, Feb. 1995.

TABLE A1. Budget Authority and Outlays by Function and Totals, FY1995-2002  
(in billions of dollars)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<u>050 National defense</u>								
BA:								
House .....	261.4	267.3	269.3	277.3	281.3	287.3	287.3	287.2
Senate .....	261.4	257.7	253.4	259.6	266.2	276.0	275.9	275.9
President .....	263.5	257.8	253.4	259.6	266.3	276.0	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	261.4	255.0	251.7	258.3	264.9	271.6	271.5	271.5
Outlays:								
House .....	269.6	265.1	265.3	265.3	271.3	279.3	279.3	279.2
Senate .....	269.6	261.1	257.0	254.5	259.6	267.8	267.7	269.2
President .....	271.6	261.4	257.0	254.5	259.7	267.8	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	269.6	257.4	256.8	256.1	257.9	261.5	261.4	261.4
<u>150 International affairs</u>								
BA:								
House .....	18.9	15.8	13.7	11.3	9.7	10.5	12.0	12.0
Senate .....	18.9	15.4	14.3	13.5	12.6	14.1	14.3	14.2
President .....	19.4	18.5	17.4	16.8	15.9	17.3	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	18.9	17.9	17.3	17.0	16.5	18.4	18.5	18.5
Outlays:								
House .....	18.9	17.0	15.1	13.3	11.5	10.0	11.1	10.7
Senate .....	18.9	16.9	15.1	14.3	13.5	13.1	13.4	13.3
President .....	18.7	16.7	16.2	16.0	15.8	15.9	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	18.9	17.5	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.8
<u>250 General science, space and technology</u>								
BA:								
House .....	17.2	16.7	16.3	15.7	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.9
Senate .....	17.2	16.7	16.3	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8
President .....	16.9	17.3	16.7	16.4	16.1	15.7	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Outlays:								
House .....	17.5	16.9	16.6	16.0	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.9
Senate .....	17.5	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9
President .....	17.0	16.9	16.4	16.4	16.2	15.9	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	17.5	16.9	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.2
<u>270 Energy</u>								
BA:								
House .....	6.3	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5
Senate .....	6.3	2.9	1.7	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
President .....	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.7	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Outlays:								
House .....	4.9	4.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3
Senate .....	4.9	2.7	1.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9
President .....	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
<u>300 Natural resources and environment</u>								
BA:								
House .....	22.3	19.3	19.1	17.2	18.6	17.4	17.9	17.8
Senate .....	22.3	19.5	18.2	15.4	16.6	16.2	14.9	15.7
President .....	22.0	22.6	22.0	21.7	21.2	20.8	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	22.3	22.0	22.0	21.6	21.4	21.2	20.9	20.8
Outlays:								
House .....	22.3	20.2	19.9	17.8	19.1	17.8	18.2	18.1
Senate .....	21.7	20.4	20.1	17.9	18.3	17.3	15.8	16.5
President .....	21.9	21.8	22.2	22.0	21.4	20.8	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	21.7	21.4	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.6	21.1	21.0

TABLE A1. Budget Authority and Outlays by Function and Totals, FY1995-2002  
(in billions of dollars)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>350 Agriculture</b>								
BA:								
House .....	14.0	13.0	12.8	11.6	11.4	10.2	8.1	8.1
Senate .....	14.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	11.7	11.7	10.5	10.1
President .....	13.2	13.1	11.8	9.1	9.3	8.9	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	14.0	14.5	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.7	12.6	12.6
Outlays:								
House .....	12.7	11.8	11.5	10.4	10.1	9.0	7.1	7.0
Senate .....	12.7	11.9	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.6	9.4	9.1
President .....	14.4	13.6	12.7	10.6	10.6	10.1	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	12.7	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.5	11.5	11.5
<b>370 Commerce and housing credit</b>								
BA:								
House .....	8.9	6.4	10.9	4.0	5.1	1.7	1.3	1.0
Senate .....	8.9	6.6	8.3	1.8	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.2
President .....	9.4	8.3	6.0	5.5	4.6	5.7	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	8.9	8.0	10.2	4.0	5.5	2.2	2.5	2.6
Outlays:								
House .....	-13.5	-6.9	-3.4	-6.1	-3.1	-3.6	-2.5	-2.6
Senate .....	-13.5	-7.0	-6.2	-8.4	-5.2	-3.9	-3.2	-3.4
President .....	-12.0	-7.6	-0.9	0.7	-3.4	-4.6	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	-13.5	-6.1	-4.6	-6.3	-2.7	-3.1	-1.2	-1.0
<b>400 Transportation</b>								
BA:								
House .....	42.5	40.5	42.7	43.5	43.7	44.3	43.8	43.3
Senate .....	42.5	36.5	38.8	39.4	40.2	41.2	41.0	40.8
President .....	42.1	38.9	40.2	38.6	35.4	34.8	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	42.5	38.2	44.6	45.6	46.6	47.6	47.4	47.1
Outlays:								
House .....	39.3	38.8	37.5	36.6	35.6	34.9	34.2	33.7
Senate .....	39.3	38.3	32.8	31.8	31.3	31.1	31.1	31.1
President .....	39.2	38.6	38.4	37.9	37.8	36.7	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0
<b>450 Community and regional development</b>								
BA:								
House .....	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.1
Senate .....	9.2	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.5
President .....	15.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	8.7	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.5
Outlays:								
House .....	11.6	9.9	7.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4
Senate .....	12.6	9.8	7.3	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
President .....	11.6	12.8	12.7	9.4	8.6	8.7	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	11.6	10.3	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.8
<b>500 Education, training and social services</b>								
BA:								
House .....	58.3	45.7	45.0	44.9	45.4	45.9	45.0	44.6
Senate .....	58.3	49.0	48.4	48.4	48.8	49.4	48.9	49.1
President .....	58.7	59.3	57.6	57.4	57.5	57.7	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	58.3	56.4	56.0	56.5	57.2	58.0	57.5	57.8
Outlays:								
House .....	54.7	52.3	46.4	44.6	44.7	45.2	44.2	43.7
Senate .....	54.7	52.6	49.0	48.2	48.2	48.8	48.3	48.5
President .....	56.1	57.2	58.4	57.6	57.8	57.9	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	54.7	55.7	53.9	55.8	56.4	57.1	56.7	56.9

TABLE A1. Budget Authority and Outlays by Function and Totals, FY1995-2002  
(in billions of dollars)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>550 Health</b>								
BA:								
House .....	116.6	121.9	127.7	132.1	136.7	141.5	146.3	149.1
Senate .....	116.6	121.1	127.6	133.1	138.0	142.1	146.2	150.6
President .....	117.0	110.3	132.6	142.5	152.4	164.1	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	116.6	126.6	137.8	150.2	163.4	177.1	192.1	207.7
Outlays:								
House .....	115.8	122.3	127.8	132.2	136.7	141.4	146.2	148.9
Senate .....	115.8	121.0	127.4	133.2	137.9	141.9	146.0	150.3
President .....	115.1	124.0	132.1	142.1	152.1	163.6	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	115.8	126.1	137.7	150.3	163.4	177.0	191.9	207.6
<b>570 Medicare</b>								
BA:								
House .....		177.6	186.6	195.9	206.3	214.8	224.4	234.6
Senate .....	162.6	169.5	178.9	191.4	204.8	219.5	236.9	256.7
President .....	157.1	178.3	194.2	210.8	228.6	246.8	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	162.6	184.1	202.0	220.6	242.9	265.7	291.7	320.6
Outlays:								
House .....		175.2	185.0	194.2	203.7	212.9	222.4	232.4
Senate .....	161.1	169.5	178.9	191.4	204.8	219.5	236.9	256.7
President .....	157.3	177.8	194.4	211.0	228.1	247.0	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	161.1	181.7	200.4	218.9	240.4	263.8	289.7	318.4
<b>600 Income security</b>								
BA:								
House .....		222.7	231.8	248.4	255.4	265.9	267.6	277.6
Senate .....	219.9	226.3	233.7	253.0	256.0	272.6	277.5	291.9
President .....	221.8	230.4	243.4	263.8	270.0	282.2	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	219.9	231.4	247.5	257.1	268.9	284.9	291.9	308.4
Outlays:								
House .....		225.0	235.3	243.9	254.3	267.6	269.0	279.1
Senate .....	222.2	225.9	235.6	246.1	257.9	272.6	277.4	291.7
President .....	223.0	233.2	246.2	256.4	268.5	281.5	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	222.2	231.4	247.5	257.1	268.9	284.9	291.9	308.4
<b>650 Social security</b>								
BA:								
House .....	336.9	354.3	374.0	394.3	413.9	433.9	454.9	477.2
Senate .....	336.9	354.3	374.0	394.3	415.0	436.7	459.6	483.7
President .....	338.9	354.8	374.7	394.4	414.8	414.8	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	336.2	354.3	374.0	394.3	415.0	436.7	459.6	483.7
Outlays:								
House .....	336.2	354.2	373.1	393.1	412.6	432.7	453.7	475.7
Senate .....	336.2	354.2	373.1	393.1	413.7	435.6	458.3	482.2
President .....	336.1	354.5	373.1	392.6	412.9	433.7	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	336.2	354.2	373.1	392.1	413.7	435.6	458.3	482.2
<b>700 Veterans benefits and services</b>								
BA:								
House .....	37.7	37.6	38.1	38.5	39.1	39.2	39.7	40.1
Senate .....	37.7	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.9	37.9	38.3	38.7
President .....	38.3	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.8	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	37.7	38.2	38.6	39.1	40.4	40.8	41.5	42.1
Outlays:								
House .....	37.4	36.9	38.1	38.5	39.0	40.6	41.2	41.6
Senate .....	37.4	36.9	37.7	38.0	38.2	39.4	40.1	40.4
President .....	38.4	38.1	39.7	39.9	40.0	41.7	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	37.4	37.2	38.5	39.1	40.4	42.3	43.0	43.7

TABLE A1. Budget Authority and Outlays by Function and Totals, FY1995-2002  
(in billions of dollars)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<u>750 Administration of justice</u>								
BA:								
House .....	18.5	17.8	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.0	15.9
Senate .....	18.5	20.0	20.7	21.4	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.8
President .....	18.7	22.0	22.5	23.3	24.5	24.7	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.2	18.1
Outlays:								
House .....	17.1	17.8	17.1	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.2	16.1
Senate .....	17.1	19.6	21.2	22.4	23.1	23.7	23.3	23.2
President .....	17.6	19.7	21.3	22.5	23.3	24.1	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	17.1	18.2	18.3	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.2	18.1
<u>800 General government</u>								
BA:								
House .....	13.3	11.6	11.6	12.5	11.7	12.1	11.3	11.3
Senate .....	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.6
President .....	13.7	15.1	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.0	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.9	12.9
Outlays:								
House .....		12.4	11.8	12.6	11.5	12.0	11.1	11.0
Senate .....	13.4	13.0	12.4	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.6
President .....	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.0	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	13.4	13.5	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.3	12.9	12.8
<u>900 Net interest</u>								
BA:								
House .....	235.4	256.4	259.8	259.0	259.5	258.9	253.4	249.4
Senate .....	235.4	258.5	264.4	266.9	272.7	277.7	278.3	279.3
President .....	234.2	257.0	270.4	282.9	297.1	309.9	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	235.4	259.9	269.8	278.3	291.5	305.5	316.8	330.7
Outlays:								
House .....	235.3	256.4	259.8	259.0	259.5	258.9	253.4	249.4
Senate .....	235.3	258.5	264.4	266.9	272.7	277.7	278.3	279.3
President .....	234.2	257.0	270.4	282.9	297.1	309.9	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	235.3	259.9	269.8	278.3	291.5	305.5	316.8	330.7
<u>920 Allowances</u>								
BA:								
House .....	--	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6
Senate .....	--	-9.6	-9.5	-8.3	-7.8	-6.7	-6.7	-6.7
President .....	--	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Outlays:								
House .....	--	-1.9	-2.3	-2.5	-2.7	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9
Senate .....	--	-6.5	-8.5	-7.6	-7.1	-6.1	-6.1	-6.1
President .....	--	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>950 Offsetting receipts</u>								
BA:								
House .....	-46.2	-41.2	-41.3	-45.2	-44.5	-46.9	-47.4	-49.3
Senate .....	-46.2	-39.9	-40.9	-43.9	-45.8	-48.5	-50.5	-52.6
President .....	-41.4	-42.4	-43.3	-44.2	-41.0	-41.5	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	-46.2	-38.1	-38.3	-39.5	-40.9	-43.5	-45.6	-47.7
Outlays:								
House .....	-46.2	-41.2	-41.3	-45.2	-44.5	-46.9	-47.4	-49.3
Senate .....	-46.2	-39.9	-40.9	-43.9	-45.8	-48.5	-50.5	-52.6
President .....	-41.4	-42.4	-43.3	-44.2	-41.0	-41.5	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	-46.2	-38.1	-38.3	-39.5	-40.9	-43.5	-45.6	-47.7

TABLE A1. Budget Authority and Outlays by Function and Totals, FY1995-2002  
(in billions of dollars)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Totals</b>								
<b>BA:</b>								
House .....	1,553.6	1,593.6	1,645.3	1,686.0	1,735.6	1,774.9	1,803.4	1,841.1
Senate .....	1,553.6	1,575.7	1,617.6	1,674.2	1,732.4	1,802.7	1,845.5	1,907.5
President .....	1,563.8	1,643.8	1,686.4	1,765.2	1,839.1	1,924.0	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	1,553.6	1,614.5	1,689.2	1,755.7	1,841.3	1,933.7	2,013.5	2,110.7
<b>Outlays:</b>								
House .....	1,529.9	1,587.8	1,625.9	1,650.9	1,703.9	1,749.0	1,783.0	1,814.7
Senate .....	1,529.9	1,575.1	1,603.8	1,644.3	1,707.1	1,775.3	1,820.1	1,884.0
President .....	1,538.9	1,612.1	1,684.7	1,745.2	1,822.2	1,905.3	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	1,529.9	1,614.5	1,689.2	1,755.7	1,841.3	1,933.7	2,013.5	2,110.7
<b>Revenues:</b>								
House .....	1,355.2	1,432.2	1,450.5	1,511.0	1,569.6	1,641.3	1,722.4	1,815.2
Senate .....	1,355.2	1,418.0	1,475.9	1,546.9	1,620.3	1,700.9	1,790.9	1,885.3
President .....	1,346.4	1,415.5	1,471.6	1,548.8	1,624.7	1,710.9	NA	NA
Senate baseline ..	1,355.2	1,417.7	1,475.5	1,546.4	1,618.4	1,698.2	1,789.4	1,883.6
<b>Deficit:</b>								
House .....	-174.6	-155.6	-175.5	-139.9	-134.3	-107.8	-60.6	0.5
Senate .....	-174.7	-157.1	-127.9	-97.5	-86.4	-74.3	-29.8	1.3
President .....	-192.5	-196.7	-213.1	-196.4	-197.4	-194.4	NA	NA
Senate Baseline ..	-174.7	-196.8	-213.7	-209.3	-229.9	-235.5	-242.2	-227.0

NA - not available

President - The Administration's original proposals from the Budget for FY1996.

House; Senate - Data from House and Senate Budget Committees' conference background materials on the FY1996 budget resolution.

crsphqgw