BUDGET RESOLUTION/New Education Grant Program

SUBJECT: **Senate Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal years 1999-2003 . . . S.Con. Res. 86. Grassley motion to table the Kennedy amendment No. 2184.**

ACTION: MOTION TO TABLE AGREED TO, 54-44

SYNOPSIS: As reported, S.Con. Res. 86, the Senate Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal years 1999-2003, will balance the unified budget in 1998 and will run surpluses for each of the next 5 fiscal years. Both Federal spending and Federal revenues will increase 3.5 percent from fiscal year (FY) 1998 to FY 1999. All surpluses will be reserved for Social Security reform. A reserve fund will be established to allow the entire Federal share of revenues resulting from a potential tobacco settlement to be dedicated to bolstering Medicare's solvency.

The Kennedy amendment would adjust the functional totals with the intention of providing $1.5 billion over 5 years for a new educational grant program that would give money to school districts that were "showing a special kind of designation in reforming and rehabilitating their total educational package." The cost would be offset by making an across-the-board cut in nondefense discretionary spending.

The amendment was brought up after all debate time had been expired. By unanimous consent, 2 minutes of debate were permitted. After debate, Senator Grassley moved to table the amendment. Generally, those favoring the motion to table opposed the amendment; those opposing the motion to table favored the amendment.

Those favoring the motion to table contended:

In the Budget Agreement and in the Balanced Budget Act of last year, we committed to certain amounts of increased educational kindergarten through twelfth grade (K-12) spending. This resolution before us lives up to that commitment exactly, adding an additional $8 billion discretionary spending over the next 5 years. In total, it will provide close to $20 billion in K-12 funding this

(See other side)

YEAS (54)			NAYS (44)			NOT VOTING (2)	
Republicans (52 or 96%)		**Democrats (2 or 5%)**	**Republicans (2 or 4%)**	**Democrats (42 or 95%)**		**Republicans (1)**	**Democrats (1)**
Abraham	Hatch	Byrd	Jeffords	Akaka	Kennedy	Helms-[2AY]	Inouye-[2]
Allard	Hutchinson	Graham	Specter	Baucus	Kerrey		
Ashcroft	Hutchison			Biden	Kerry		
Bennett	Inhofe			Bingaman	Kohl		
Bond	Kempthorne			Boxer	Landrieu		
Brownback	Kyl			Breaux	Lautenberg		
Burns	Lott			Bryan	Leahy		
Campbell	Lugar			Bumpers	Levin		
Chafee	Mack			Cleland	Lieberman		
Coats	McCain			Conrad	Mikulski		
Cochran	McConnell			Daschle	Moseley-Braun		
Collins	Murkowski			Dodd	Moynihan		
Coverdell	Nickles			Dorgan	Murray		
Craig	Roberts			Durbin	Reed		
D'Amato	Roth			Feingold	Reid		
DeWine	Santorum			Feinstein	Robb		
Domenici	Sessions			Ford	Rockefeller		
Enzi	Shelby			Glenn	Sarbanes		
Faircloth	Smith, Bob			Harkin	Torricelli		
Frist	Smith, Gordon			Hollings	Wellstone		
Gorton	Snowe			Johnson	Wyden		
Gramm	Stevens						
Grams	Thomas						
Grassley	Thompson						
Gregg	Thurmond						
Hagel	Warner						

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:
1—Official Business
2—Necessarily Absent
3—Illness
4—Other

SYMBOLS:
AY—Announced Yea
AN—Announced Nay
PY—Paired Yea
PN—Paired Nay

year, which is a 98 percent increase over the last 10 years. Though we agreed to spend more, we did not agree to bend to every whim and wish of the President in spending it. President Clinton may wish to spend money on a wide variety of new education programs, but we are more determined to do a better job of living up to the Federal Government's current, neglected commitments. The Kennedy amendment would add funding for a new Clinton educational spending priority that we do not support. Therefore, we support the motion to table.

Those opposing the motion to table contended:

The Kennedy amendment would provide funding for a Clinton educational proposal that is not funded under this resolution. That proposal is to give grants to school districts that are trying to enact comprehensive reforms. Most educational groups have strongly recommended that these types of grants be given. Pilot projects have been attempted with extremely good results. It is time to increase funding for this idea substantially. Therefore, we urge adoption of the Kennedy amendment.