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106TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 106–535

# PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 290, THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

MARCH 23 (legislative day, MARCH 22), 2000.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 446]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 446, by a non-record vote, report the same of the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

### SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 290, the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2001, under a structured rule. The rule provides three hours of general debate with two hours equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget and one hour on economic goals and policies equally divided and controlled by Representative Saxton and Representative Stark. The rule further waives clause 4(a) of rule XIII (requiring a three-day layover of the committee report) against consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The rule makes in order the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in Part A of this report as an original concurrent resolution for the purpose of amendment. All points of order against the amendment printed in Part A are waived.

The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in part B of this report which may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments except

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that if an amendment in the nature of a substitute is adopted, it is not in order to consider further substitutes.

The rule provides, upon the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, for a final period of general debate not to exceed 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget.

The rule also permits the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to offer amendments in the House to achieve mathematical consistency pursuant to section 305(a)(5) of the Budget Act. Finally, the rule suspends the application of House Rule XXIII (relating to the establishment of the statutory limit on the public debt) with respect to the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to clause 3(b) of House rule XIII the results of each record vote on an amendment or motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and against, are printed below:

*Rules Committee record vote No. 87*

Date: March 22, 2000.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 290, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of motion: To make in order the amendment offered by Mr. Markey which directs the House to consider, through reconciliation, Presidential candidate George W. Bush's proposed tax cut.

Results: Defeated 1 to 6.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Hastings—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

*Rules Committee record vote No. 88*

Date: March 22, 2000.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 290, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of motion: To make in order the amendment offered by Mr. Tierney increasing funds for housing, low-income home energy assistance, hunger relief, and health care which is paid for by eliminating some corporate tax shelters and closing tax loopholes.

Results: Defeated 1 to 6.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Hastings—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

*Rules Committee record vote No. 89*

Date: March 22, 2000.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 290, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of motion: To make in order the amendment offered by Ms. Tauscher which would make clear Congress should increase the dependent care tax credit for families that make less than $60,000 and provide that offsets should come from taxes on activi-

ties harmful to the environment and from indexing cigarette and liquor tax rates for inflation.

Results: Defeated 1 to 6.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Hastings—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

*Rules Committee Record Vote No. 90*

Date: March 22, 2000.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 290, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of motion: To make in order the amendments offered by Mr. Holt which would increase funding for education to fund the President's 100,000 teachers, to assist school renovation and construction, and to increase the maximum Pell grant amount to $3,500 and to increase funding for the National Science Foundation to the level of the President's request.

Results: Defeated 1 to 6.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Hastings—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

*Rules Committee Record Vote No. 91*

Date: March 22, 2000.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 290, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of motion: To strike from the budget resolution those sections establishing new points of order.

Results: Defeated 1 to 6.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Hastings—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO BE MADE IN ORDER UNDER THE RULE

*Part A—Summary of the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute Made in Order as an Original Text*

Same as H. Con. Res. 290, except: changes the Function 250 (General Science, Space, and Technology) levels in section 3(3) to reflect increased funding for basic research; changes the Function 920 (allowances) levels in section 3(19) to reflect additional government-wide savings; changes the reserve fund for the health-related tax provisions in section 4(a)(2) of the reported resolution that is within the $150 billion of assumed tax cuts (reflected in the revenue aggregates) into a sense of Congress in section 8(b) of the amendment stating that funding for these provisions is assumed within the $50 billion reserve fund in section 8(a); drops the point of order in section 7 that prohibits the consideration of legislation that reduces the on-budget surplus in FY 2000; changes the reserve fund for increasing participation in the Thrift Savings Plan in section 13 of the reported resolution that is within the $150 billion of assumed tax cuts (reflected in the revenue aggregates) into a sense of Congress in section 8(b) of the amendment stating that funding for this initiative is assumed within the $50 billion reserve fund in section 8(c); modifies the sense of Congress on Special Education in

section 27 of the reported resolution to clarify in section 26 of the amendment that Congress may under specified circumstances, rather than should, consider providing the flexibility described in section (b)(3) (to allow the LEAs to use amounts appropriated for certain education programs to be used for IDEA programs) and that such flexibility would be limited to elementary and secondary education programs; makes the necessary redesignations and conforming changes in the appropriate budgetary totals for budget authority, outlays, surpluses, interest, and debt subject to limit; and establishes a point of order against the use of directed score keeping and advance appropriations.

*Part B—Summary of the Amendments Made in Order*

Clyburn—Congressional Black Caucus Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. Proposes to use the projected $1.9 trillion surplus to fund designated priorities: at least 10% would be devoted to investments in education and other programs; another 10% would be allotted for investments in working class families for safety net programs. The budget does not take away from Defense or undermine Social Security. (40 minutes)

DeFazio—Congressional Progressive Caucus Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. Maintains fiscal discipline by following the President's general framework for debt reduction; reserves the Social Security surplus to pay down our national debt and extend the solvency of Social Security; reserves a portion of the non-Social Security surplus to pay down debt and extend the solvency of Medicare; supports the use of additional non-Social Security surpluses to create a Medicare prescription drug benefit: offsets the increases made in priority areas such as education, housing, health care, veterans care, and social services, with reductions in spending at the Pentagon, reducing waste and fraud in the Medicare program, cutting corporate welfare, and making targeted tax reforms which impact only large corporations and the wealthiest Americans; includes targeted tax cuts such as the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, the increase of the Dependent Care Tax Credit, the $3,000 long-term care tax credit, and; makes the Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable. (40 minutes)

Stenholm—The Coalition's Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. Puts the budget on a path to eliminate the publicly held debt by 2012 with a strong, immediate commitment to debt reduction; provides room for a fiscally responsible tax cut; sets realistic discretionary spending levels that provide room for investments in defense, agriculture, education, health care and veterans programs; establishes a $40 billion Medicare reserve fund that can be used to fund Medicare reform, a prescription drug benefit and Medicare provider relief, and; allocates funds in the baseline for mandatory initiatives to address needs in agriculture, access to health insurance and health care for military retirees. (40 minutes)

Sununu—Conservative Action Team's Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. Provides sufficient tax relief ($270 billion over 5 years) to provide for the House-passed marriage penalty relief, the House-passed health care access provisions, the House-passed Small Business relief package, the Senate-passed Education IRA's; repeals the 4.3 cent gas tax, the 1993 tax increase on Social Secu-

rity, and the estate tax; provides for the Breaux-Thomas Medicare Reform bill including prescription drugs; permits the enactment of Social Security reform provided the reform includes Individual Private Accounts; provides $187 billion increase for defense over five years; sets aside $50 billion specifically for Public Debt Retirement; and includes all Budget Committee-adopted enforcement mechanisms as well as requires joint House-Senate 302(b) allocations. (40 minutes)

Spratt—Democratic Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. Extends the solvency of Social Security and Medicare; repays the entire publicly held debt by 2013, provides targeted tax cuts to working families; invests in several domestic priority areas while saving 100% of the Social Security surplus; and provides for our national security needs. Includes initiatives for: (1) education improvements such as school modernization and the hiring of more teachers; (2) Medicare prescription drug coverage for all beneficiaries and protections for low-income persons; (3) improved access to affordable health insurance for children, families, and other vulnerable people; (4) environmental priorities such as clean water and land acquisition; and (5) expansion of economic opportunities for working families. (40 minutes)

PART A—SUMMARY OF THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE MADE IN ORDER AS AN ORIGINAL TEXT

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.**

The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 is hereby revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 are hereby set forth.

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

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2005:

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,465,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,504,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,549,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,598,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,650,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,719,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: $10,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $22,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $31,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $42,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $45,000,000,000.

(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 2000: $1,478,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,524,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,557,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,603,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,653,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,712,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,460,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,490,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,536,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,581,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,630,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,689,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $5,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $14,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $12,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $16,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $20,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $29,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $5,640,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $5,710,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $5,787,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $5,869,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $5,944,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $6,007,800,000,000.

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

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000 through 2005 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $288,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $282,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $306,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $297,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $309,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $302,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $315,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $309,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $323,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $317,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $331,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $328,100,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $20,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $19,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $19,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $18,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $18,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $18,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,800,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $19,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $20,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $20,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $20,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $20,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $21,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,500,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $1,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$900,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $24,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $25,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $25,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $25,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $25,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $25,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,100,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $35,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $19,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $18,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $17,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $17,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $15,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,200,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $7,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $6,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $8,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $9,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $13,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $13,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,600,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $54,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $59,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $57,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $58,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $58,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $58,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,100,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $11,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $9,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $8,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $8,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,800,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $57,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $72,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $69,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $74,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $72,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $75,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $73,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $76,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $73,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $77,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $74,200,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $159,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $152,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $169,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $167,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $179,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $177,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $191,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $190,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $205,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $205,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $221,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $220,300,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $199,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $199,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $215,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $216,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $221,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $221,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $239,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $239,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

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

(B) Outlays, $255,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $278,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $278,700,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $238,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $248,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $252,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $254,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $263,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $264,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $272,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $273,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $281,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $283,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $294,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $295,900,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays, $14,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

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

(B) Outlays, $15,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $16,600,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $17,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,400,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $47,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $47,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays, $48,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $50,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $50,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $52,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $51,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $55,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $54,900,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $27,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $28,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $27,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $27,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $28,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $28,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,100,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $13,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $13,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $13,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $13,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $13,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,500,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $284,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $284,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $288,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $288,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $290,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $290,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $285,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $285,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $280,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $280,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $275,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $275,400,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$8,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$2,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,300,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$34,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$34,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$38,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$38,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$41,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$41,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$40,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$40,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$38,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$38,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$39,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$39,200,000,000.

**SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

(a) LEGISLATION PROVIDING $150 BILLION IN TAX RELIEF OVER A 5-YEAR PERIOD.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill—

(1) not later than May 26, 2000;
(2) not later than June 23, 2000;
(3) not later than July 28, 2000; and
(4) not later than September 22, 2000;

that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: $10,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

(b) SUBMISSIONS REGARDING DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill—

(1) not later than May 26, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by $10,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

(2) not later than September 22, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by not more than $20,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

**SEC. 5. LOCK-BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the social security trust funds are off-budget for purposes of the President's budget submission and the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) the social security trust funds have been running surpluses for 17 years;

(3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly finance the general operations of the Federal Government;

(4) in fiscal year 2001, the social security surplus will be $166 billion;

(5) this resolution balances the Federal budget without counting the social security surpluses;

(6) the only way to ensure that social security surpluses are not diverted for other purposes is to balance the budget exclusive of such surpluses; and

(7) Congress and the President should take such steps as are necessary to ensure that future budgets are balanced excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any revision to this resolution or a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year.

(2) DEFICIT LEVELS.—For purposes of this subsection, a deficit shall be the level (if any) set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that legislation should be enacted in this session of Congress that would enforce the reduction in debt held by the public assumed in this resolution by the imposition of a statutory limit on such debt or other appropriate means.

**SEC. 6. DEBT REDUCTION LOCK-BOX.**

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a surplus for fiscal year 2001 to be less than the level (as adjusted for reconciliation or other tax-related legislation,

medicare, or agriculture as considered pursuant to section 4, 7, 8(a) or (c), 9, 10, 11, or 12) set forth in section 2(4) for that fiscal year.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The level of the surplus for purposes of subsection (a) shall take into account amounts adjusted under section 314(a)(2)(B) or (C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

**SEC. 7. SPECIAL PROCEDURES TO SAFEGUARD TAX RELIEF.**

(a) ADJUSTMENTS TO PRESERVE SURPLUSES.—Upon the reporting of a reconciliation bill by the Committee on Ways and Means pursuant to section 4(a) or, the offering of an amendment to, or the submission of a conference report on, H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990, whichever occurs first, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall reduce to zero the amounts by which aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced as set forth in section 2(1)(B) (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

(b) ADJUSTMENTS FOR REVENUE BILLS.—After making the adjustments referred to in paragraph (1), and whenever the Committee on Ways and Means reports any reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a) (or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted) or an amendment to H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990 is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted after the date of adoption of this resolution, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall increase the levels by which Federal revenues should be reduced by the reduction in revenue caused by such measure for each applicable year or period, but not to exceed, after taking into account any other bill or joint resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that causes a reduction in revenues for such year or period, $10,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and $150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

**SEC. 8. RESERVE FUND PROVIDING AN ADDITIONAL $50 BILLION FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF AND DEBT REDUCTION.**

(a) ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF AND DEBT REDUCTION.—Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means reports any reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a) (or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted), or an amendment to H.R. 3081, H.R. 2990, or to H.R. 6 is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted after the date of adoption of this resolution (after taking into account any other bill or joint resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that would cause a reduction in revenues for fiscal year 2001 or the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005) that would cause the level by which Federal revenues should be reduced, as set forth in section 2(1)(B) for such fiscal year or for such period, as adjusted, to be exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may increase the levels by which Federal revenues should be reduced by the amount exceeding such level resulting from such measure, but not to exceed $5,155,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and $50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments, including reconciliation instructions set forth in section 4(a)).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ADDITIONAL HEALTH-RELATED TAX RELIEF.—It is the sense of Congress that the reserve fund set forth in subsection (a) assumes $446,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and $4,352,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for health-related tax provisions comparable to those contained in H.R. 2990 (as passed the House).

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FEDERAL EMPLOYEES BENEFIT PACKAGE.—It is the sense of Congress that the reserve fund set forth in subsection (a) assumes $17,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and $107,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for legislation that permits Federal employees to immediately participate in the Thrift Savings Plan.

**SEC. 9. RESERVE FUND FOR AUGUST UPDATE REVISION OF BUDGET SURPLUSES.**

(a) REPORTING A SURPLUS.—If the Congressional Budget Office report referred to in subsection (c) projects an increase in the surplus for fiscal year 2000, fiscal year 2001, and the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 over the corresponding levels set forth in its March 2000 economic and budget forecast for fiscal year 2001, submitted pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may make the adjustments as provided in subsection (b).

(b) ADJUSTMENTS.—Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means reports any reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a) (or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted), or an amendment to H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990 is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted after the date of adoption of this resolution that (after taking into account any other bill or joint resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that would cause a reduction in revenues for such year or period) would cause the level by which Federal revenues should be reduced, as set forth in section 2(1)(B) for fiscal year 2001 or for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005, as adjusted, to be exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may increase the levels by which Federal revenues should be reduced by the amount exceeding such level resulting from such measure for each applicable year or period (or for fiscal year 2000 may increase the level of the surplus and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments, including reconciliation instructions set forth in section 4(a)), but not to exceed the increase in the surplus for such year or period in the report referred to in subsection (a).

(c) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE UPDATED BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.—The report referred to in subsection (a) is the Congressional Budget Office updated budget forecast for fiscal year 2001.

**SEC. 10. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.**

Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means or Committee on Commerce of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that reforms the medicare program and provides coverage for prescription drugs, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the aggregates and allocations

of new budget authority (and outlays resulting therefrom) by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed $2,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and $40,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

**SEC. 11. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE IN FISCAL YEAR 2000.**

Whenever the Committee on Agriculture of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that provides income support to owners and producers of farms, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee for fiscal year 2000 by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed $6,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2000, $0 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2004, and $6,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

**SEC. 12. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE IN FISCAL YEAR 2001.**

Whenever the Committee on Agriculture of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that provides risk management or income assistance for agricultural producers, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) if such legislation does not exceed $1,355,000,000 in new budget authority and $595,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001 and $8,359,000,000 in new budget authority and $7,223,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

**SEC. 13. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to section 7(b), 8(a) or (c), 9, 10, 11, or 12 for any measure shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution—

(1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be deter-

mined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as applicable; and

(2) such chairman, as applicable, may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

**SEC. 14. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) while the budget may be in balance, it continues to be ridden with waste, fraud, and abuse;

(2) just last month, auditors documented more than $19,000,000,000 in improper payments each year by such agencies as the Agency of International Development, the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Department of Defense;

(3) the General Accounting Office (GAO) recently reported that the financial management practices of some Federal agencies are so poor that it is unable to determine the full extent of improper government payments; and

(4) the GAO now lists a record number of 25 Federal programs that are at "high risk" of waste, fraud, and abuse.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the Committee on the Budget has created task forces to address this issue and that the President should take immediate steps to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse within the Federal Government and report on such actions to the Congress and that the resolution should include reconciliation directives to the appropriate committees of jurisdiction to dedicate the resulting savings to debt reduction and tax relief.

**SEC. 15. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROVIDING ADDITIONAL DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) strengthening America's public schools while respecting State and local control is critically important to the future of our children and our Nation;

(2) education is a local responsibility, a State priority, and a national concern;

(3) a partnership with the Nation's governors, parents, teachers, and principals must take place in order to strengthen public schools and foster educational excellence;

(4) the consolidation of various Federal education programs will benefit our Nation's children, parents, and teachers by sending more dollars directly to the classroom; and

(5) our Nation's children deserve an educational system that will provide opportunities to excel.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress should enact legislation that would consolidate thirty-one Federal K–12 education programs; and

(2) the Department of Education, the States, and local educational agencies should work together to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elementary and secondary education programs administered by the Department of Education is spent for our children in their classrooms.

**SEC. 16. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EMERGENCY SPENDING.**

It is the sense of Congress that, as a part of a comprehensive reform of the budget process, the Committees on the Budget should develop a definition of, and a process for, funding emergencies consistent with the applicable provisions of H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1999, that could be incorporated into the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Standing Rules of the Senate.

**SEC. 17. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF REGULATIONS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Federal regulatory system sometimes adversely affects many Americans and businesses by imposing financial burdens with little corresponding public benefit;

(2) currently, Congress has no general mechanism for assessing the financial impact of regulatory activities on the private sector;

(3) Congress is ultimately responsible for making sure agencies act in accordance with congressional intent and, while the executive branch is responsible for promulgating regulations, Congress should curb ineffective regulations by using its oversight and regulatory powers; and

(4) a variety of reforms have been suggested to increase congressional oversight over regulatory activity, including directing the President to prepare an annual accounting statement containing several cost/benefit analyses, recommendations to reform inefficient regulatory programs, and an identification and analysis of duplications and inconsistencies among such programs.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the House should reclaim its role as reformer and take the first step toward curbing inefficient regulatory activity by passing legislation authorizing the Congressional Budget Office to prepare regular estimates on the impact of proposed Federal regulations on the private sector.

**SEC. 18. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON BIENNIAL BUDGET.**

It is the sense of the House that there is a wide range of views on the advisability of biennial budgeting and this issue should be considered only within the context of comprehensive budget process reform.

**SEC. 19. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.**

(a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) 44.4 million Americans are currently without health insurance, and that this number is expected to rise to nearly 60 million people in the next 10 years;

(B) the cost of health insurance continues to rise, a key factor in increasing the number of uninsured; and

(C) there is a consensus that working Americans and their families will suffer from reduced access to health insurance.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPROVING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.—It is the sense of Congress that access to affordable health care coverage for all Americans is a priority of the 106th Congress.

(b) PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICE FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 reformed Medicare home health care spending by instructing the Health Care Financing Administration to implement a prospective payment system and instituted an interim payment system to achieve savings;

(B) the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act, 1999, reformed the interim payment system to increase reimbursements to low-cost providers and delayed the automatic 15 percent payment reduction until after the first year of the implementation of the prospective payment system; and

(C) patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient do not receive supplemental payments in the interim payment system but will receive special protection in the home health care prospective payment system.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HOME HEALTH CARE.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) Congress recognizes the importance of home health care for seniors and disabled citizens;

(B) Congress and the Administration should work together to maintain quality care for patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient, including the sickest and frailest Medicare beneficiaries, while home health care agencies operate in the interim payment system; and

(C) Congress and the Administration should work together to avoid the implementation of the 15 percent reduction in the prospective payment system and ensured timely implementation of that system.

**SEC. 20. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAMS/REIMBURSEMENT RATES.**

It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare+Choice regional disparity among reimbursement rates is unfair, and that full funding of the Medicare+Choice program is a priority as Congress deals with any medicare reform legislation.

**SEC. 21. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DIRECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TO ACCEPT NEGATIVE NUMBERS IN FARM INCOME AVERAGING.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) farmers' and ranchers' incomes vary widely from year to year due to uncontrollable markets and unpredictable weather;

(2) in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Congress enacted 3-year farm income averaging to protect agricultural producers from excessive tax rates in profitable years;

(3) last year, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) proposed final regulations for averaging farm income which fail to make

clear that taxable income in a given year may be a negative number; and

(4) this IRS interpretation can result in farmers having to pay additional taxes during years in which they experience a loss in income.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that during this session of the 106th Congress, legislation should be considered to direct the Internal Revenue Service to count any net loss of income in determining the proper rate of taxation.

**SEC. 22. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE STABILIZATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES, COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.**

It is the sense of the House that Federal revenue-sharing payments to States, counties, and boroughs pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876; 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f), the Act of May 24, 1939 (chapter 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq.), and sections 13982 and 13983 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–66; 16 U.S.C. 500 note; 43 U.S.C. 1181f note) should be stabilized and maintained for the long-term benefit of schools, roads, public services, and communities, and that providing such permanent, stable funding is a priority of the 106th Congress.

**SEC. 23. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the year 2000 will mark the 50th Anniversary of the National Science Foundation;

(2) the National Science Foundation is the largest supporter of basic research in the Federal Government;

(3) the National Science Foundation is the second largest supporter of university-based research;

(4) research conducted by the grantees of the National Science Foundation has led to innovations that have dramatically improved the quality of life of all Americans;

(5) grants made by the National Science Foundation have been a crucial factor in the development of important technologies that Americans take for granted, such as lasers, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Doppler Radar, and the Internet;

(6) because basic research funded by the National Science Foundation is high-risk, cutting edge, fundamental, and may not produce tangible benefits for over a decade, the Federal Government is uniquely suited to support such research; and

(7) the National Science Foundation's focus on peer-reviewed merit based grants represents a model for research agencies across the Federal Government.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the function 250 (Basic Science) levels assume an amount of funding which ensures that the National Science Foundation is a priority in the resolution; recognizing the National Science Foundation's critical role in funding basic research, which leads to the innovations that assure the Nation's economic future, and in cultivating America's intellectual infrastructure.

**SEC. 24. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES.**

It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission continue to carefully monitor the medicare skilled nursing benefit to determine if payment rates are sufficient to provide quality care, and that if reform is recommended, Congress should pass legislation as quickly as possible to assure quality skilled nursing care.

**SEC. 25. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) all children deserve a quality education, including children with disabilities;

(2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides that the Federal, State, and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities;

(3) the high cost of educating children with disabilities and the Federal Government's failure to fully meet its obligation under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State and local education funds, creating difficulty in providing a quality education to all students, including children with disabilities;

(4) the current level of Federal funding to States and localities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education;

(5) the Federal Government has failed to appropriate 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure per child with a disability as required under the Individuals with Disabilities Act to assist States and localities to educate children with disabilities; and

(6) the levels in function 500 (Education) for fiscal year 2001 assume sufficient discretionary budget authority to accommodate fiscal year 2001 appropriations for IDEA at least $2,000,000,000 above such funding levels appropriated in fiscal year 2000.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress and the President should increase fiscal year 2001 funding for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Act by at least $2,000,000,000 above fiscal year 2000 appropriated levels;

(2) Congress and the President should give programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act the highest priority among Federal elementary and secondary education programs by meeting the commitment to fund the maximum State grant allocation for educating children with disabilities under such Act prior to authorizing or appropriating funds for any new education initiative;

(3) Congress and the President may consider, if new or increased funding is authorized or appropriated for any elementary and secondary education initiative that directs funds to local educational agencies, providing the flexibility in such au-

thorization or appropriation necessary to allow local educational agencies the authority to use such funds for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and

(4) if a local educational agency chooses to utilize the authority under section 613(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to treat as local funds up to 20 percent of the amount of funds the agency receives under part B of such Act that exceeds the amount it received under that part for the previous fiscal year, then the agency should use those local funds to provide additional funding for any Federal, State, or local education program.

**SEC. 26. ASSUMED FUNDING LEVELS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

It is the sense of Congress that function 500 (Education) levels assume at least a $2,000,000,000 increase in fiscal year 2001 over the current fiscal year to reflect the commitment of Congress to appropriate 40 percent of the national per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities by a date certain.

**SEC. 27. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAY RAISE.**

It is the sense of Congress that the pay increase for Federal employees in January 2001 should be at least 3.7 percent.

**SEC. 28. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING HCFA DRAFT GUIDELINES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) on February 15, 2000, the Health Care Financing Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services issued a draft Medicaid School-Based Administrative Claiming (MAC) Guide; and

(2) in its introduction, the stated purpose of the draft MAC guide is to provide information for schools, State medicaid agencies, HCFA staff, and other interested parties on the existing requirements for claiming Federal funds under the medicaid program for the costs of administrative activities, such as medicaid outreach, that are performed in the school setting associated with school-based health services programs.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) many school-based health programs provide a broad range of services that are covered by medicaid, affording access to care for children who otherwise might well go without needed services;

(2) such programs also can play a powerful role in identifying and enrolling children who are eligible for medicaid, as well as the State Children's Health Insurance programs;

(3) undue administrative burdens may be placed on school districts and States and deter timely application approval;

(4) the Health Care Financing Administration should substantially revise or abandon the current draft MAC guide because it appears to promulgate new rules that place excessive administrative burdens on participating school districts;

(5) the goal of the revised guide should be to encourage the appropriate use of Medicaid school-based services without undue administrative burdens; and

(6) the best way to ensure the continued viability of medicaid school-based services is to guarantee that the guidelines are fair and responsible.

**SEC. 29. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ASSET-BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) 33 percent of all American households and 60 percent of African American households have either no financial assets or negative financial assets;

(2) 46.9 percent of children in America live in households with no financial assets, including 40 percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of African American children;

(3) in order to provide low-income families with more tools for empowerment, incentives, including individual development accounts, are demonstrating success at empowering low-income workers;

(5) middle and upper income Americans currently benefit from tax incentives for building assets; and

(6) the Federal Government should utilize the Federal tax code to provide low-income Americans with incentives to work and build assets in order to escape poverty permanently.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the provisions of this resolution assume that Congress should modify the Federal tax law to include Individual Development Account provisions in order to encourage low-income workers and their families to save for buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining an education, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.

**SEC. 30. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING THE NATION'S EMERGENCY FIRST-RESPONDERS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) over 1.2 million men and women work as fire and emergency services personnel in 32,000 fire and emergency medical services departments across the Nation;

(2) over eighty percent of those who serve do so as volunteers;

(3) the Nation's firefighters responded to more than 18 million calls in 1998, including over 1.7 million fires;

(4) an average of 100 firefighters per year lose their lives in the course of their duties; and

(5) the Federal Government has a role in protecting the health and safety of the Nation's fire fighting personnel.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) recognizing the Nation's firefighters and emergency services crucial role in preserving and protecting life and property, such Federal assistance as low-interest loan programs, community development block grant reforms, emergency radio spectrum reallocations, and volunteer fire assistance programs, should be considered; and

(2) additional resources should be set aside for such assistance.

**SEC. 31. ENHANCED ENFORCEMENT OF BUDGETARY LIMITS.**

(a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF DIRECTED SCOREKEEPING.—

(1) It shall not be in order in the House to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that contains a directed scorekeeping provision.

(2) As used in this subsection, the term "directed scorekeeping" means directing the Congressional Budget Office or the Office of Management and Budget to estimate any provision providing discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for a fiscal year for budgetary enforcement purposes.

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) It shall not be in order in the House to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause the total level of discretionary advance appropriations provided for fiscal years after 2001 to exceed $23 billion (which represents the total level of advance appropriations for fiscal year 2001).

(2) As used in this subsection, the term "advance appropriation" means any discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for fiscal year 2001 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2001.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall cease to have any force or effect on January 1, 2001.

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PART B—TEXT OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

1. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE CLYBURN OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.**

The Congress declares that concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 are hereby set forth.

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

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2005:

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

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

Fiscal year 2001: $2,026,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $2,097,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $2,171,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,262,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,352,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $96,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $109,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $129,994,500,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $154,043,480,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $182,241,520,000.

(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 2001: $1,548,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $1,618,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,918,041,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,272,878,500,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,693,361,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $1,525,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,589,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,883,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,231,594,300,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,644,439,200,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $20,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $3,287,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $3,100,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $2,903,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,690,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,465,000,000,000.

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

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $255,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $252,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $262,080,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $261,080,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $268,081,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $267,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $271,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $270,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $286,090,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $287,071,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $22,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $22,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $26,070,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,892,950,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $30,892,950,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,608,145,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $36,608,145,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,380,651,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $14,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $14,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,656,500,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,922,952,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $20,922,952,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,793,698,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $24,793,698,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,380,532,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $3,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $3,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $2,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $2,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $2,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $600,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $20,818,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,518,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $20,818,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,418,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $20,818,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,418,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $20,818,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,418,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $20,818,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,418,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $8,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $8,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $10,546,500,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,176,500,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,497,602,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,689,152,500
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14,809,658,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,481,645,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $12,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $13,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $13,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $13,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,000,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $14,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $14,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $15,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $15,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $16,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,900,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $13,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $13,905,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,114,082,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $14,114,082,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,325,793,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14,325,793,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,540,679,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $78,875,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $89,875,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $85,005,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $77,875,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $84,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $89,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $88,764,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $90,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $89,984,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $198,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $198,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $215,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $214,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $233,602,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $231,661,300,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $253,224,560,000.
(B) Outlays, $249,962,540,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $274,495,420,000.
(B) Outlays, $269,709,580,000.

(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $222,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $218,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $232,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $223,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $242,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $241,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $258,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $255,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $287,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $277,500,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $241,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $217,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $241,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $229,700,000,000,.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $241,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $240,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $242,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $221,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $243,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $234,300,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $14,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,662,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $13,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,100,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $44,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $45,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $46,902,400,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,124,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $47,196,405,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,011,440,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $48,329,118,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,072,126,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $24,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $24,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $24,565,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $25,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,830,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $25,495,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,295,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $14,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $14,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $14,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $14,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $15,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,900,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $208,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $198,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $189,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $177,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $163,600,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,600,000,000.

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2. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE DEFAZIO OF OREGON, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.**

The Congress declares that concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 are hereby set forth.

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

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2005:

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

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

Fiscal year 2001: $1,533,703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,582,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,634,316,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,702,913,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,766,406,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $0.
Fiscal year 2002: $4,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $10,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: $17,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $24,000,000,000.

(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 2001: $1,558,245,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,595,233,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,640,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,706,914,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,775,092,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $1,502,313,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,566,294,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,616,960,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,682,278,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,752,016,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $31,390,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $15,958,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $17,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $20,636,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $14,390,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001: $ .
Fiscal year 2002: $ .
Fiscal year 2003: $ .
Fiscal year 2004: $ .
Fiscal year 2005: $ .

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

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $276,216,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $274,507,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $279,140,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $276,447,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $284,794,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $283,017,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $291,766,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $287,368,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $299,355,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $296,317,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $21,710,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $22,306,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $22,615,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,617,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $23,120,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,998,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $23,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,284,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $19,527,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $19,883,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,508,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $20,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,727,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $20,732,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,129,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $21,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,573,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $1,238,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $197,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $1,310,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $1,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$83,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $1,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$131,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $1,297,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$31,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $26,862,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,926,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $26,621,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,619,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $26,325,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,416,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $27,004,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,626,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $27,518,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,851,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $21,697,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,923,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $19,848,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,583,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $16,093,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,633,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $15,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,944,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14,230,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,642,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $6,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,656,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $8,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,089,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $9,711,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $14,144,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,099,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,076,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $58,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,537,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $55,580,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $57,017,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,712,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $58,439,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,403,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $60,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,326,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $30,048,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $30,420,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,144,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $30,780,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,710,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $31,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,944,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $32,542,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,855,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $85,882,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $86,635,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $82,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $87,788,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $85,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $89,453,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $87,708,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $91,570,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $89,757,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $171,749,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $166,795,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $184,237,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $181,297,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $197,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $194,924,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $213,097,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $211,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $231,207,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $230,061,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $218,227,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $214,711,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $227,226,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $225,737,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $243,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $242,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $265,454,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $265,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $289,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $289,519,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $265,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $260,890,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $276,396,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $277,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $287,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $289,509,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $299,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $301,594,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $313,203,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $316,095,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $9,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,723,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,567,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,266,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,266,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $13,013,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,013,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $13,833,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,833,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $47,791,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $50,428,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,125,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $51,903,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $51,606,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $53,248,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $52,906,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $56,651,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $56,285,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $30,392,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $30,869,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,297,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $30,655,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $30,472,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $30,866,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,077,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $31,579,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $31,503,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $15,924,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,190,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $16,053,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,512,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $16,131,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,816,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $16,392,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,465,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $16,619,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,512,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $287,910,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $287,910,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $288,957,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $288,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $284,821,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $284,821,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $280,128,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $280,128,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $275,160,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $275,160,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $20,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $20,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, $0.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$38,073,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$38,073,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$41,230,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$41,230,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, −$40,381,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$40,381,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, −$37,629,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$37,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, −$38,652,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$38,652,000,000.

**SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill not later than May 26, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to increase the total level of revenues by $9,345,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $151,574,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

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## 3. An Amendment To Be Offered by Representative Stenholm of Texas, or a Designee, Debatable for 40 Minutes

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.**

The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 is hereby revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 are hereby set forth.

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

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2005:

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,405,500,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,509,718,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,557,246,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,610,844,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,610,757,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,738,810,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: $5,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $6,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $7,556,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $8,281,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $9,919,000,000.

(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 2000: $1,475,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,527,000,000,00.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,569,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,619,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,704,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,753,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,465,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,504,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,507,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,551,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,603,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,737,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $8,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $14,017,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $16,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $19,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $16,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $20,103,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $5,640,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $5,710,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $5,766,007,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $5,866,788,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $5,947,471,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: $6,018,197,000,000.

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

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000 through 2005 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $287,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $282,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $308,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $298,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $311,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $317,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $311,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $327,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $320,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $336,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $332,400,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $17,510,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,640,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $19,080,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $18,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,990,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $18,330,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,030,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

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

(B) Outlays, $14,750,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $18,480,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $14,840,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $19,280,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,460,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $19,670,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,260,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $20,740,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $20,150,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $20,840,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,240,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $21,240,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,640,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $21,540,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,150,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,020,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,328,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $167,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$140,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,728,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,730,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$120,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,817,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $3,850,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $24,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,160,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $25,010,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,780,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $25,080,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,070,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $25,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,220,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $25,280,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,170,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $25,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,070,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $35,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $22,830,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $24,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,090,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $21,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,480,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $20,020,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $18,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,770,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $8,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $7,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $9,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $10,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $15,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $18,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,600,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $51,820,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,580,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $55,960,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $54,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,520,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $55,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $56,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,050,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $56,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,860,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $11,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $12,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,220,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,870,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,340,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,040,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $12,490,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,480,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $57,740,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,450,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $74,380,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $69,650,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $76,380,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,820,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $78,050,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,920,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $79,660,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $78,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $82,220,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $80,640,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $159,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $152,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $170,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $167,172,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $181,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $181,272,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $193,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $191,572,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $207,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $206,372,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $224,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $222,172,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $199,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $199,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $218,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $218,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $227,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $227,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $247,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $246,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $269,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $269,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $295,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $295,700,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $238,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $247,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $252,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $255,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $263,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $264,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $272,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $274,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $294,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $285,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $295,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $297.200,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $15,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $26,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $17,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,400,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $46,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $48,760,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,160,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $50,070,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,670,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $52,520,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $55,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $58,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,340,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $27,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $28,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,330,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $28,290,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $29,010,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,940,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $31,080,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $31,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,550,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $13,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,680,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,640,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,240,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $13,570,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,860,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $13,540,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,740,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $13,530,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $13,560,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,520,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $284,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $284,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $288,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $288,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $290,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $290,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $286,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $286,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $281,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $281,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $278,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $278,700,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $7,732,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,730,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $ − 3,430,000,000.
(B) Outlays, − $7,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, − $1,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, − $3,130,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, − $1,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, − $1,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, − $2,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, − $2,220,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, − $2,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, − $2,500,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, − $41,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, − $41,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, − $46,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, − $46,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, − $50,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, − $50,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, −$50,020,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$50,020,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$48,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$48,210,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$50,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$50,130,000,000.

**SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

(a) SUBMISSIONS REGARDING REVENUES.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill—

(1) not later than May 26, 2000;
(2) not later than June 23, 2000;
(3) not later than July 28, 2000; and
(4) not later than September 22, 2000;

that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: $5,082,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $35,680,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

(b) SUBMISSIONS REGARDING DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill—

(1) not later than May 26, 2000; and
(2) not later than September 22, 2000;

that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by not more than $8,189,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $80,580,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

**SEC. 5. USE OF CBO ESTIMATES IN ENFORCEMENT OF RESOLUTION.**

For purposes of enforcing the budgetary aggregates and allocations under this resolution, the Chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall, in advising the presiding officer on the cost of any piece of legislation, rely exclusively on estimates prepared by the Congressional Budget Office or the Joint Tax Committee, in a form certified by that agency to be consistent with its own economic and technical estimates, unless in each case he first receives the approval of the Committee on the Budget by recorded vote to use a different estimate.

**SEC. 6. TAX CUTS AND NEW SPENDING CONTINGENT ON DEBT REDUCTION.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, it shall not be in order to consider a reconciliation bill pursuant to Section 4 of this resolution or any legislation reducing revenues for the period of fiscal years 2001 to 2005 or increasing outlays for mandatory spending programs unless there is a certification by Director of the Congressional Budget Office that the House has approved legislation which:

(1) ensures that a sufficient portion of the on-budget surplus is reserved for debt retirement to put the government on a path to eliminate the publicly held debt by 2013 under current economic and technical projections;

(2) legislation has been enacted which establishes points of order or other protections to ensure that funds reserved for debt retirement may not be used for any other purpose, except for adjustments to reflect economic and technical changes in budget projections.

**SEC. 7. RESERVE FUND FOR AUGUST UPDATE REVISION OF BUDGET SURPLUSES.**

(a) ALLOCATION OF INCREASED SURPLUS PROJECTIONS.—If the Congressional Budget Office report referred to in subsection (b) projects an increase in the surplus for fiscal year 2000, fiscal year 2001, and the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 over the corresponding levels set forth in its economic and budget forecast for 2001 submitted pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall make the adjustments as provided in subsection (c).

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE UPDATED BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.—The report referred to in subsection (a) is the Congressional Budget Office updated budget forecast for fiscal year 2001.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—If the Committee on Ways and Means reports any reconciliation legislation or other legislation reducing revenues exceeding the revenue aggregates in section 2(1)(B), reduce the revenue aggregates in section 2(1)(A) and increase the amounts the revenues can be reduced by in section 2(1)(B) by an amount not to exceed one-quarter of the increased surplus. If the Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, Commerce, National Security, or Ways and Means report legislation increasing spending above the allocation for that committee, increase the allocation for that committee and the aggregates set forth in sections 2(2) and 2(3) by an amount not to exceed one-quarter of the increased surplus.

(d) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments made pursuant to subsection (c) for any measure shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

**SEC. 8. SAFE DEPOSIT BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the social security trust funds are off-budget for purposes of the President's budget submission and the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) the social security trust funds have been running surpluses for 17 years;

(3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly finance the general operations of the Federal Government;

(4) in fiscal year 2001, the social security surplus will exceed $166 billion;

(5) for the first time, a concurrent resolution on the budget balances the Federal budget without counting the social security surpluses;

(6) the only way to ensure that social security surpluses are not diverted for other purposes is to balance the budget exclusive of such surpluses; and

(7) Congress and the President should take such steps as are necessary to ensure that future budgets are balanced excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any revision to this resolution or a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year.

(2) DEFICIT LEVELS.—For purposes of this subsection, a deficit shall be the level (if any) set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

**SEC. 9. DEBT REDUCTION LOCK-BOX.**

POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a surplus for fiscal year 2001 to be less than the level (as adjusted pursuant to section 7) set forth in section 2(4) for that fiscal year.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The level of the surplus for purposes of subsection (a) shall not take into account any adjustment made under section 314(a)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

**SEC. 10. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.**

If the Committee on Ways and Means or Committee on Commerce of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that reforms medicare, provides coverage for medicare prescription drugs, or adjusts medicare reimbursement for health care providers, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the aggregates and allocations of new budget authority (and outlays resulting therefrom) by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed $2,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001 and $40,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $40,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

**SEC. 11. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE.**

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2000.—If the Committee on Agriculture of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that provides income support to owners and producers of farms, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee for fiscal year 2000 by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed $6,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $6,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000, $0 in new budg-

et authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2004, and $6,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $6,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2001.—If the Committee on Agriculture of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that provides risk management or income support or other assistance for agricultural producers, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) if such legislation does not exceed $4,998,000,000 in new budget authority and $4,354,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001 and $24,761,000,000 in new budget authority and $23,610,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

**SEC. 13. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to section 10, 11, or 12 for any measure shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution—

(1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as applicable; and

(2) such chairman, as applicable, may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

**SEC. 14. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.**

It is the sense of Congress that legislation should be enacting enforcing this resolution by—

(1) establishing a plan to eliminate the publicly held debt by 2012;

(2) setting discretionary spending limits for budget authority and outlays at the levels set forth in this resolution for each of the next five years; and

(3) extending the pay as you go rules set forth in Section 252 of the BBEDCA for the next ten years.

**SEC. 15. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE STABILIZATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES, COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.**

It is the sense of the House that Federal revenue-sharing payments to States, counties, and boroughs pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876; 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f), the Act of May 24, 1939 (chapter 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq.), and sections 13982 and 13983 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–66; 16 U.S.C. 500 note; 43 U.S.C. 1181f note) should be stabilized and maintained for the long-term benefit of schools, roads, public services, and communities, and that providing such permanent, stable funding is a priority of the 106th Congress.

**SEC. 16. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DIRECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TO ACCEPT NEGATIVE NUMBERS IN FARM INCOME AVERAGING.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) farmers' and ranchers' income vary widely from year to year due to uncontrollable markets and unpredictable weather;

(2) in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Congress enacted 3-year farm income averaging to protect agricultural producers from excessive tax rates in profitable years;

(3) last year, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) proposed final regulations for averaging farm income which fail to make clear that taxable income in a given year may be a negative number; and

(4) this IRS interpretation can result in farmers having to pay additional taxes during years in which they experience a loss in income.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that during this session of the 106th Congress, legislation should be considered to direct the Internal Revenue Service to count any net loss of income in determining the proper rate of taxation.

**SEC. 17. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF REGULATIONS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Federal regulatory system sometimes adversely affects many Americans and businesses by imposing financial burdens with little corresponding public benefit;

(2) currently, Congress has no general mechanism for assessing the financial impact of regulatory activities on the private sector;

(3) Congress is ultimately responsible for making sure agencies act in accordance with congressional intent and while the executive branch is responsible for promulgating regulations, Congress ultimately can and should curb ineffective regulations by using its oversight and regulatory powers; and

(4) a variety of reforms have been suggested to increase congressional oversight over regulatory activity, including directing the President to prepare an annual accounting statement containing several cost/benefit analyses, recommendations to reform inefficient regulatory programs, and an identification

and analysis of duplications and inconsistencies among such programs.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the House should reclaim its role as reformer and take the first step toward curbing inefficient regulatory activity by passing legislation authorizing the Congressional Budget Office to prepare regular estimates on the impact of proposed Federal regulations on the private sector.

**SEC. 18. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EDUCATION REFORM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) strengthening America's public schools while respecting State and local control is critically important to the future of our children and our Nation;

(2) education is a local responsibility, a State priority, and a national concern;

(3) a partnership with the Nation's governors, parents, teachers, and principals must take place in order to strengthen public schools and foster educational excellence;

(4) the consolidation of various Federal education programs will benefit our Nation's children, parents, and teachers by sending more dollars directly to the classroom;

(5) our Nation's children deserve an educational system that will provide opportunities to excel; and

(6) our children and society will benefit from States and local educators working together with the Federal Government to raise standards and improve educational opportunities, particularly for America's poorest children.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Federal funding should be increased to States and local schools, with funds targeted to the poorest schools;

(2) the role of Federal education policy is to raise standards for all children, and close the achievement gap between groups of students;

(3) legislation should be enacted which gives States and local schools flexibility with Federal funds coupled with increased accountability for performance and results, including the requirement that states to ensure that all students have fully qualified teachers; and

(4) the Federal Government should demand increased student performance, with consequences for schools and school districts that continuously fail.

**SEC. 19. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

(a) Congress finds that—

(1) all children deserve a quality education, including children with disabilities;

(2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides that the Federal, State, and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities;

(3) the high cost of educating children with disabilities and the Federal Government's failure to fully meet its obligation

under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State and local education funds, creating difficulty in providing a quality education to all students, including children with disabilities;

(4) the current level of Federal funding to States and localities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education;

(5) the Federal Government has failed to appropriate 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure per child with a disability as required under the Individuals with Disabilities Act to assist States and localities to educate children with disabilities; and

(6) the levels in function 500 (Education) for fiscal year 2001 assume sufficient discretionary budget authority to accommodate fiscal year 2001 appropriations for IDEA at least $2,000,000,000 above such funding levels appropriated in fiscal year 2000.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress and the President should increase function 500 (Education) fiscal year 2001 funding for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Act by at least $2,000,000,000 above fiscal year 2000 appropriated levels;

(2) Congress and the President should give programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act the highest priority among Federal elementary and secondary education programs by meeting the commitment to fund the maximum State grant allocation for educating children with disabilities under such Act prior to authorizing or appropriating funds for any new education initiative;

(3) Congress and the President should, if new or increased funding is authorized or appropriated for any education initiative, provide the flexibility in such authorization or appropriation necessary to allow local educational agencies the authority to use such funds for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and

(4) if a local educational agency chooses to utilize the authority under section 613(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to treat as local funds up to 20 percent of the amount of funds the agency receives under part B of such Act that exceeds the amount it received under that part for the previous fiscal year, then the agency should use those local funds to provide additional funding for any Federal, State, or local education program.

**SEC. 20. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.**

(a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) 43.4 million Americans are currently without health insurance, and that this number is expected to rise to nearly 60 million people in the next 10 years;

(B) the cost of health insurance continues to rise, a key factor in increasing the number of uninsured; and

(C) there is a consensus that working Americans and their families and children will suffer from reduced access to health insurance.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPROVING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.—It is the sense of Congress that access to affordable health care coverage for all Americans is a priority of the 106th Congress.

(b) PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICE FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 reformed Medicare home health care spending by instructing the Health Care Financing Administration to implement a prospective payment system and instituted an interim payment system to achieve savings;

(B) the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, reformed the interim payment system to increase reimbursements to low-cost providers, added $900 million in funding, and delayed the automatic 15 percent payment reduction for one year, to October 1, 2000; and

(C) patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient do not receive supplemental payments in the interim payment system but will receive special protection in the home health care prospective payment system.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HOME HEALTH CARE.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) Congress recognizes the importance of home health care for seniors and disabled citizens;

(B) Congress and the Administration should work together to maintain quality care for patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient, including the sickest and frailest Medicare beneficiaries, while home health care agencies operate in the interim payment system; and

(C) Congress and the Administration should work together to avoid the implementation of the 15 percent reduction in the interim payment system and ensure timely implementation of the prospective payment system.

**SEC. 21. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EMERGENCY SPENDING.**

It is the sense of Congress that as a part of a comprehensive reform of the budget process the Committees on the Budget should develop a definition of and a process for, funding emergencies consistent with the applicable proviso of H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1999 that could be incorporated into the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Standing Rules of the Senate.

**SEC. 22. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAMS/REIMBURSEMENT RATES.**

It is the sense of Congress that Medicare+Choice regional disparity among reimbursement rates are unfair; and that full fund-

ing of the Medicare+Choice program is a priority as Congress deals with any medicare reform legislation.

**SEC. 23. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES.**

It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission continue to carefully monitor the medicare skilled nursing benefit to determine if payment rates are sufficient to provide quality care, and that if reform is recommended, Congress pass legislation as quickly as possible to assure quality skilled nursing care.

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4. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SUNUNU OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES.

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.**

The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 is hereby revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 are hereby set forth.

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

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2005:

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,945,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $2,016,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $2,096,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $2,177,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,263,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,361,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: $13,207,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $40,337,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $54,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $67,518,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $95,497,000,000.

(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 2000: $1,799,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,839,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,877,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,933,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,991,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,059,700,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,784,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,809,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,860,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,914,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,968,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,037,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $_____.
Fiscal year 2001: $_____.
Fiscal year 2002: $_____.
Fiscal year 2003: $_____.
Fiscal year 2004: $_____.
Fiscal year 2005: $_____.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $_____.
Fiscal year 2001: $_____.
Fiscal year 2002: $_____.
Fiscal year 2003: $_____.
Fiscal year 2004: $_____.
Fiscal year 2005: $_____.

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

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000 through 2005 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $288,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $282,500,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $309,000,000,000
(B) Outlays, $299,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $317,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $307,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $326,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $319,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $335,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $328,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $344,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $340,500,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $20,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,500,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $17,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,900,000,000

Fiscal year 2003:

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

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

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $15,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $15,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $11,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

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

(B) Outlays, $18,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

(B) Outlays, $19,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $19,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $19,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $19,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $19,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,000,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $1,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $0.

(B) Outlays, −$1,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays, −$1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

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

(B) Outlays, −$1,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

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

(B) Outlays, −$1,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

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

(B) Outlays, −$1,500,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2000:

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

(B) Outlays, $24,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

(B) Outlays, $21,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $22,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $22,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $22,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $22,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,800,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $35,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $19,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $18,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $17,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $17,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $15,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,200,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $6,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $7,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $9,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $12,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,400,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $51,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $54,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $43,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $52,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays $44,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $53,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays $46,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $53,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays $46,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $53,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays $46,100,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $9,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays $11,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

(B) Outlays $9,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $8,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $8,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005:

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

(B) Outlays $7,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $57,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays $61,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $70,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays $70,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $71,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays $70,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $71,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays $69,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $71,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays $69,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $71,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays $70,300,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $159,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays $152,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $168,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $166,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $177,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $177,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $189,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $189,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $202,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $203,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $218,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $217,800,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $199,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $199,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $215,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $216,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $221,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $221,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $239,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $239,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

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

(B) Outlays, $255,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $278,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $278,700,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $238,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $248,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $251,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $255,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $258,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $265,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $267,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $273,900,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $276,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $278,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $288,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $290,500,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $405,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $405,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $422,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $422,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $443,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $443,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $463,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $463,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $486,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $485,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $510,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $510,100,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $46,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $47,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $49,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $50,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $52,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $55,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,900,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $27,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $25,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $25,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $25,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004:

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

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

Fiscal year 2005:

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

(B) Outlays, $24,800,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $13,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $12,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2003:

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

(B) Outlays, $12,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

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

(B) Outlays, $12,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $12,300,000,000.

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

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $_____.

(B) Outlays, $_____.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $_____.

(B) Outlays, $_____.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $_____.

(B) Outlays, $_____.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $_____.

(B) Outlays, $_____.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $_____.

(B) Outlays, $_____.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, $_____.

(B) Outlays, $_____.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$4,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$8,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$1,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, −$1,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$1,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, −$2,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$2,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, −$2,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$2,500,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2000:

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

(B) Outlays, −$41,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$46,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$46,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$50,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$50,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, −$50,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$50,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, −$48,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$48,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, −$50,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$50,100,000,000.

**SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

(a) SUBMISSIONS REGARDING REVENUES.—In addition to changes in revenues included, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill—

(1) not later than May 19, 2000 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: $4,100,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2001, and $50,700,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005;

(2) not later than May 19, 2000 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: $578,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2001, and $12,984,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005;

(3) not later than May 19, 2000 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: $2,353,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2001, and $45,750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005;

(4) not later than May 26, 2000 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: $5,200,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2001, and $26,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005;

(5) not later than June 23, 2000 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: $500,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2001, and $15,600,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005;

(6) not later than July 28, 2000 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: $476,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2001, and $7,718,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005; and

(7) not later than September 22, 2000 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: $0 for Fiscal Year 2001, and $113,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

(b) SUBMISSIONS REGARDING DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill—

(1) not later than May 26, 2000 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by not more than $10,000,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2001; and

(2) not later than September 22, 2000 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by not more than $40,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

(c) SUBMISSIONS REGARDING MEDICARE.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill not later that September 22, 2000 that reforms the Medicare program and provides coverage for prescription drugs, but not to exceed $4 billion in new budget authority and $4,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001 and −$2,000,000,000 in new budget authority and −$2,000,000,000 in outlays for the period fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

**SEC. 5 SPECIAL PROCEDURES TO SAFEGUARD TAX RELIEF.**

(a) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) Upon the reporting of a reconciliation bill by the committee on Ways and Means pursuant to section 4(a) or, the offering of an amendment to, or the submission of a conference report on, H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990, whichever occurs first, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall reduce the zero the revenue aggregates set forth in section 2(1)(B) (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

(2) After making the adjustments referred to in paragraph (1), and whenever the Committee on Ways and Means reports any reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a) (or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted or an amendment to H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990 is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted after the date of adoption of this resolution, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall increase the levels by which Federal revenues should be reduced by the amount of revenue loss caused by such measure for each applicable year

or period, but not to exceed, after taking into account any other bill or joint resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that causes a reduction in revenues for such year or period, $_____in fiscal year 2000 and $_____for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

(b) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments made pursuant to subsection (a)(1) for any measure shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

**SEC. 6. RESERVE FUND FOR AUGUST UPDATE REVISION OF BUDGET SURPLUSES.**

(a) REPORTING A SURPLUS.—If the Congressional Budget Office report referred to in subsection (b) projects an increase in the surplus for fiscal year 2000, fiscal year 2001, and the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 over the corresponding levels set forth in its economic and budget forecast for 2001 submitted pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may make the adjustments as provided in subsection (e).

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE UPDATED BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.—The report referred to in subsection (a) is the Congressional Budget Office updated budget forecast for fiscal year 2001.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—If the Committee on Ways and Means reports any reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a) (or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted), or an amendment to H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990 is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted after the date of adoption of this resolution that, after taking into account any other bill or joint resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that causes a reduction in revenues for such year or period, would cause the level by which Federal revenues should be reduced, as set forth in section 2(1)(B) for fiscal year 2001 or for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2005, to be exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may increase the levels by which Federal revenues should be reduced by the amount exceeding such level resulting from such measure for each applicable year or period, but not to exceed the increase in the surplus for such year or period in the report referred to in subsection (a).

(d) APPLICATION.—Any adjustment made pursuant to subsection (c) for any measure shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

**SEC. 7. SAFE DEPOSIT BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress funds that—

(1) under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the social security trust funds are off-budget for purposes of the President's

budget submission and the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) the social security trust funds have been running surpluses for 17 years;

(3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly finance the general operations of the Federal Government;

(4) in fiscal year 2001, the social security surplus will exceed $166 billion;

(5) for the first time, a concurrent resolution on the budget balances the Federal budget without counting the social security surpluses;

(6) the only way to ensure that social security surpluses are not diverted for other purposes is to balance the budget exclusive of such surpluses; and

(7) Congress and the President should take such steps as are necessary to ensure that future budgets are balanced excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any revision to this resolution or a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year.

(2) DEFICIT LEVELS.—For purposes of this subsection, a deficit shall be the level (if any) set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

**SEC. 8. DEBT REDUCTION LOCK-BOX.**

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a surplus for fiscal year 2001 to be less than the level (as adjusted) set forth in section 2(4) for that fiscal year.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The level of the surplus for purposes of subsection (a) shall not take into account any adjustment made under section 314(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

**SEC. 9. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE IN FISCAL YEAR 2001.**

If the Committee on Agriculture of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that provides risk management or income assistance for agricultural producers, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) if such legislation does not exceed $_____ in new budget authority and $_____ in outlays for fiscal year 2001 and $_____ in new budget authority and $_____ in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

**SEC. 10. RESERVE FUND FOR RETIREMENT SECURITY.**

Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered

(in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that enhances retirement security through structural programmatic reform and the creation of personal retirement accounts, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may—

(1) increase the appropriate allocations and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by the amount of new budget authority provided by such measure (and outlays flowing therefrom) for that purpose;

(2) reduce the revenue aggregates by the amount of the revenue loss resulting from that measure for that purpose; and

(3) make all other appropriate conforming adjustments.

**SEC. 11. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to section 9 or 10 for any measure shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution—

(1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as applicable; and

(2) such chairman, as applicable, may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

**SEC. 12. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE STABILIZATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES, COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.**

It is the sense of the House that Federal revenue-sharing payments to States, counties, and boroughs pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876; 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f), the Act of May 24, 1939 (chapter 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq.), and sections 13982 and 13983 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–66; 16 U.S.C. 500 note; 43 U.S.C. 1181f note) should be stabilized and maintained for the long-term benefit of schools, roads, public services, and communities, and that providing such permanent, stable funding is a priority of the 106th Congress.

**SEC. 13. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DIRECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TO ACCEPT NEGATIVE NUMBERS IN FARM INCOME AVERAGING.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) farmers' and ranchers' income vary widely from year to year due to uncontrollable markets and unpredictable weather;

(2) in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Congress enacted 3-year farm income averaging to protect agricultural producers from excessive tax rates in profitable years;

(3) last year, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) proposed final regulations for averaging farm income which fail to make clear that taxable income in a given year may be a negative number; and

(4) this IRS interpretation can result in farmers having to pay additional taxes during years in which they experience a loss in income.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that during this session of the 106th Congress, legislation should be considered to direct the Internal Revenue Service to count any net loss of income in determining the proper rate of taxation.

**SEC. 14. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF REGULATIONS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Federal regulatory system sometimes adversely affects many Americans and businesses by imposing financial burdens with little corresponding public benefit.

(2) currently, Congress has no general mechanism for assessing the financial impact of regulatory activities on the private sector;

(3) Congress is ultimately responsible for making sure agencies act in accordance with congressional intent and while the executive branch is responsible for promulgating regulations, Congress ultimately can and should curb ineffective regulations by using its oversight and regulatory powers; and

(4) a variety of reforms have been suggested to increase congressional oversight over regulatory activity, including directing the President to prepare an annual accounting statement containing several cost/benefit analyses, recommendations to reform inefficient regulatory programs, and an identification and analysis of duplications and inconsistencies among such programs.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the House should reclaim its role as reformer and take the first step toward curbing inefficient regulatory activity by passing legislation authorizing the Congressional Budget Office to prepare regular estimates on the impact of proposed Federal regulations on the private sector.

**SEC. 15. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROVIDING ADDITIONAL DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) strengthening America's public schools while respecting State and local control is critically important to the future of our children and our Nation;

(2) education is a local responsibility, a State priority, and a national concern;

(3) a partnership with the Nation's governors, parents, teachers, and principals must take place in order to strengthen public schools and foster educational excellence;

(4) the consolidation of various Federal education programs will benefit our Nation's children, parents, and teachers by sending more dollars directly to the classroom; and

(5) our Nation's children deserve an educational system that will provide opportunities to excel.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress should enact legislation that would consolidate thirty-one Federal K–12 education programs; and

(2) the Department of Education, the States, and local educational agencies should work together to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elementary and secondary education programs administered by the Department of Education is spent for our children in their classrooms.

**SEC. 16. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING TAX RELIEF.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House funds that this concurrent resolution dedicates $272,800,000 over 5 years to reduce the tax burden on American families.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that these funds should be used to—

(1) eliminate the marriage penalty by enacting into law the provisions of H.R. 6;

(2) increase access to health care by enacting into law the revenue provisions of H.R. 2990;

(3) provide tax relief to small business owner by enacting into law the revenue provisions of H.R. 2832;

(4) repel the 1993 tax increase on Social Security benefits;

(5) expand educational opportunities by expanding Education Savings Accounts;

(6) repeal the 1993 4.3 cent tax increase on motor fuels;

(7) repeal the "death tax".

**SEC. 17. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) For more than 30 years, the Social Security Trust Fund has been used to mask on-budget deficits and this year the debt to the Social Security Trust Fund will exceed $1 trillion,

(2) While the debt held by the public will decrease over the next 10 years, the debt owed to the Social Security Trust Fund will continue to increase and the national debt is projected, by the Congressional Budget Office, to increase to more than $6 trillion by Fiscal Year 2006.

(3) By 2014, in order to pay benefits, the Social Security Trust Fund will begin redeeming the certificates of debt that are currently held and if nothing is done to reform the system before then, Congress will be forced to implement emergency provisions that either raise taxes, increase publicly held debt, or cut benefits,

(4) Although the Social Security Trust Fund has been taken off-budget, the only true way to prohibit Congress and the President from borrowing from the surpluses of the Social Security Trust Fund is to return those surpluses to workers

today in the form of rebates to be used solely for the purposes of personal retirement accounts,

(5) Personal Retirement Accounts are the key to true retirement security and wealth creation that is owned and controlled by the worker, not the government.

(6) Only through Personnel Retirement Accounts can this country achieve a fully-funded retirement program, and not one dependent on the taxation of the next generation.

(7) Sec. 10 of this concurrent resolution provides the necessary authority to accommodate structural Social Security reform that includes personal retirement accounts within the Fiscal Year 2001 budget.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that prior to the adjournment of the 106th Congress that Congress should enact structural Social Security reform that includes personal retirement accounts.

**SEC. 18. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE MODERNIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) The health insurance coverage provided under the Medicare Program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) is an integral part of the financial security for retired and disabled individuals, as such coverage protects those individuals against the financially ruinous costs of a major illness.

(2) During the nearly 35 years since the Medicare Program was established, the Nation's health care delivery and financing system has undergone major transformations. However, the Medicare Program has not kept pace with such transformations.

(3) Former congressional Budget Office Director Robert Reischauer has described the Medicare Program as it exists today as failing on the following four key dimensions (known as the "Four I's"):

(A) The program is inefficient.

(B) The program is inequitable.

(C) The program is inadequate.

(D) The program is insolvent.

(4) The recommendations by Senator John Breaux and Representative William Thomas received the bipartisan support of a majority of members on the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare.

(5) The Breaux-Thomas recommendations provide for new prescription drug coverage for the neediest beneficiaries within a plan that substantially improves the solvency of the Medicare Program without transferring new IOUs to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund that must be redeemed later by raising taxes, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public.

(6) Sec. 4 of this concurrent resolution provides the necessary authority to accommodate structural Medicare reform within the Fiscal Year 2001 budget.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that:

(1) Congress should work in a bipartisan fashion to extend the solvency of the Medicare Program and to ensure that benefits under that program will be available to beneficiaries in the future.

(2) The recommendations by Senator Breaux and Congressman Thomas provide for new prescription drug coverage for the neediest beneficiaries within a plan that substantially improves the solvency of the Medicare Program without transferring to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Funds new IOUs that must be redeemed later by raising taxes, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public.

(3) Congress should move expeditiously to consider the bipartisan recommendations of the Chairmen of the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare.

**SEC. 19. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING FOREIGN AID.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) The nation of Israel has been a reliable and dependable ally to the United States.

(2) The United States' support for Israel is vital to achieving peace in the Middle East.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that aid to Israel should not be reduced.

**SEC. 20. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY AUDITS AND WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Each branch of government and every department and agency has a fiduciary responsibility to ensure that tax dollars are spent in the most efficient and effective manner possible and to eliminate mismanagement, waste, fraud, and abuse.

(2) A minimal measure of whether a department or agency is upholding its fiduciary responsibility is its ability to pass an audit.

(3) The most recent audits, for Fiscal Year 1998, revealed that six major agencies—the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Education, Justice, and Transportation, and the Agency for International Development—could not provide financial statements that could be independently audited.

(4) Mismanagement, waste, fraud, and abuse cost American taxpayers billions of dollars.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that no agency or department which has failed its most recent audit should receive an increase in their budget over the previous year, unless the availability of the increased funds is contingent upon the completion of a complete and successful financial audit.

**SEC. 21. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING TITLE X FUNDING.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) The title X of the Public Health Service Act family planning program provides contraceptives, treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and sexual counseling to minors without parental consent or notification.

(2) Almost 1,500,000 American minors receive title X family planning services each year.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that organizations or businesses which receive funds through Federal programs should obtain parental consent or confirmation of parental notification before contraceptives are provided to a minor.

**SEC. 22. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING INTERNATIONAL POPULATION CONTROL PROGRAMS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) There is international consensus that under no circumstances should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning.

(2) The United States provides the largest percentage of population control assistance among donor nations.

(3) The activities of private organizations supported by United States taxpayers are a reflection of United States priorities in developing countries, and United States funds allow these organizations to expand their programs and influence.

(4) The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has signed contracts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) which persists in coercing its people to obtain abortions and undergo involuntary sterilizations.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) United States taxpayers should not be forced to support international family planning programs;

(2) if the Congress is unwilling to stop supporting international family planning programs with taxpayers dollars, the Congress should limit such support to organizations that certify they will not perform, or lobby for the legalization of, abortions in other countries; and

(3) United States taxpayers should not be forced to support the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) if it is conducting activities in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the PRC's population control program continues to utilize coercive abortion.

**SEC. 23. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING HUMAN EMBRYO RESEARCH.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Human life is a precious resource which should not be created or destroyed simply for scientific experiments.

(2) A human embryo is a human being that must be accorded the moral status of a person from the time of fertilization.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that Congress should prohibit the use of taxpayer dollars for the creation of human embryos for research purposes and research in which human embryos are knowingly destroyed, a prohibition which also excludes support for stem cell research which depends upon the intentional killing of a living human embryo.

**SEC. 24. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING FUNDING OF UNAUTHORIZED PROGRAMS.**

(a). The House finds the following:

(1) Each year, the House Appropriations Committee provides funding to hundreds of programs whose authorization has expired or were never authorized by an Act of Congress.

(2) For Fiscal Year 2000, there were 247 programs funded in 137 laws totaling over $120 billion whose authorization had expired.

(3) Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives prohibits the funding of an appropriation which has not been authorized by law.

(4) The House Rules Committee typically waives Rule XXI when considering general appropriation bills.

(5) The respective authorizing committees have not made reauthorization of unauthorized programs a priority.

(6) The lack of congressional oversight over the years, some as late as 1979, has led to the deterioration of the power of the respective authorizing Committees and thus the loss of congressional oversight and fiscal responsibility, which is a blow to the voters of America and their role in the process.

(7) The lack of congressional oversight over the years has led to the shift of power away from the Legislative Branch toward the Executive Branch and unelected federal bureaucrats.

(b) It is the sense of the House that:

(1) Congress should pass, and the President should sign into law, legislation to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require Congress to fund programs that are currently unauthorized at 90 percent of prior fiscal year levels.

(2) Congress should pass, and the President should sign into law, legislation to require the Congressional Budget Office to prepare budget baselines based on the figures where unauthorized programs are frozen and funded at 90 percent of current levels.

**SEC. 25. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FULLY FUNDING OF SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

(a) Congress finds that—

(1) all children deserve a quality education, including children with disabilities;

(2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides that the Federal, State and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities;

(3) the high cost of educating children with disabilities and the Federal Government's failure to fully meet its obligation under the Individual with Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State and local education funds, creating difficulty in providing a quality education to all students, including children with disabilities;

(4) the current level of Federal funding to States and localities under the Individual with Disabilities Act is contrary to the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education;

(5) the Federal Government has failed to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and appropriate 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure per child with a disability as required under the Individual with Disabil-

ities Act to assist States and localities to educate children with disabilities;

(6) the levels in function 500 (Education) for fiscal year 2001 assume sufficient discretionary budget authority to accommodate fiscal year 2001 appropriations for IDEA at least $11 billion above such funding levels appropriated in fiscal year 2000, thus fully funding the Federal Government's commitment to special education; and

(7) the levels in function 500 (Education) to accommodate the fiscal year 2001 appropriation for fully funding IDEA may be reached by eliminating inefficient, ineffective and unauthorized education programs.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress and the President should increase function 500 (Education) fiscal year 2001 funding for programs under the Individual with Disabilities Act by at least $11 billion above fiscal year 2000 appropriated levels, thus fully funding the Federal Government's commitment; and

(2) Congress and the President can accomplish the goal by eliminating inefficient, ineffective and unauthorized education programs.

**SEC. 26. ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(b)(1) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT.**

(a) COMPLIANCE.—When complying Section 302(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee on Appropriations of each House shall consult with the Committee on Appropriations of the other House to ensure that the allocation of budget outlays and new budget authority among each Committee's subcommittees are identical.

(b) REPORT.—The Committee on Appropriations of each House shall report to its House when it determines that the report made by the Committee pursuant to Section 301(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the report made by the Committee on Appropriations of the other House pursuant to the same provision contain identical allocations of budget outlays and new budget authority among each Committee's subcommittees.

(c) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report providing new discretionary budget authority for Fiscal Year 2001 allocated to the Committee on Appropriations unless and until the Committee on Appropriations of that House has made the report required under paragraph (b) of this Section

**SEC. 27. CHANGES TO HOUSE RULES.**

(a) Rule XIII (f) (1) (B) of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking the section and inserting the following:

"(B) a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for expenditures not currently authorized by law along with the last year for which the expenditure was authorized, the level of expenditures authorized that year, the actual level of expenditure that year, and the level of expenditure contained in the accompanying bill (This provision shall

not apply to classified intelligence or national security programs, projects or activities)."

(b) Rule X 2.(d) of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding at the end of section (b) the following and redesignating (C) as (D):

"(C) give priority consideration to including in its plan the review of those laws which are currently unauthorized and outline how the Committee intends to authorize currently unauthorized programs under its jurisdiction."

**SEC. 28. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.**

(a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(B) the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, reformed the interim payment system to increase reimbursements to low-cost providers, added $900 million in funding, and delayed the automatic 15 percent payment reduction for one year, to October 1, 2000; and

(C) patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient do not receive supplemental payments in the interim payment system but will receive special protection in the home health care prospective payment system.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HOME HEALTH CARE.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) Congress recognizes the importance of home health care for seniors and disabled citizens;

(B) Congress and the Administration should work together to maintain quality care for patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient, including the sickest and frailest Medicare beneficiaries, while home health care agencies operate in the interim payment system; and

(C) Congress and the Administration should work together to avoid the implementation of the 15 percent reduction in the interim payment system and ensure timely implementation of the prospective payment system.

**SEC. 29. REDUCTION OF PUBLICLY-HELD DEBT.**

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to ensure that the fiscal year 2000 on-budget surplus is used to reduce publicly-held debt.

(b) REDUCTION OF PUBLICLY-HELD DEBT.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CERTAIN LEGISLATION.—Except as provide by paragraph (2), it shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report if—

(A) the enactment of that bill or resolution as reported;

(B) the adoption and enactment of that amendment; or

(C) the enactment of that bill or resolution in the form recommended in that conference report.

would cause a decrease in the on-budget surplus for fiscal year 2000.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The point of order set forth in paragraph (1) shall not apply to a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report if it—

(A) reduces revenues;

(B) implements structural social security reform; or

(C) implements structural medicare reform.

(3) WAIVERS AND APPEALS IN THE SENATE.—

(A) WAIVERS.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—(i) Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to paragraph (1) shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, as the case may be.

(ii) An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under paragraph (1).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of this section shall cease to have any force or effect on October 1, 2000.

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5. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SPRATT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

Sec. 1. Table of contents.
Sec. 2. Special rule.

TITLE I—BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Concurrent resolution on the budget for 2001 and covering 2000–2010.
Sec. 102. Recommended aggregate levels and amounts.
Sec. 103. Major functional categories.
Sec. 104. Reconciliation directives; social security and medicare solvency.
Sec. 105. Social security lockbox.
Sec. 106. Allocations to the Committee on Appropriations.
Sec. 107. Applicability of adjustments.

TITLE II—SENSE OF CONGRESS PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Sense of Congress on discretionary caps.
Sec. 202. Sense of Congress on asset building for the working poor.
Sec. 203. Sense of Congress on access to health insurance and preserving home health services for all medicare beneficiaries.
Sec. 204. Sense of Congress regarding medicare+choice programs/reimbursement rates.
Sec. 205. Sense of the Congress regarding the stabilization of certain Federal payments to States, counties, and boroughs.
Sec. 206. Sense of Congress on the importance of the national science foundation.
Sec. 207. Sense of Congress regarding skilled nursing facilities.
Sec. 208. Sense of Congress on the importance of special education.
Sec. 209. Sense of Congress on a Federal employee pay raise.
Sec. 210. Sense of Congress regarding HCFA draft guidelines.
Sec. 211. Sense of Congress on corporate welfare.

**SEC. 2. SPECIAL RULE.**

In this resolution, all references to years are fiscal years and all amounts are expressed in billions.

# TITLE I—BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

**SEC. 101. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR 2001 AND COVERING 2000–2010.**

The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for 2000 is hereby revised and that the concurrent resolution on the budget for 2001, including the appropriate budgetary levels for 2002 through 2010, is hereby set forth.

**SEC. 102. RECOMMENDED AGGREGATE LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

(a) ON-BUDGET LEVELS (EXCLUDING SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND).—For purposes of enforcement of this resolution, the following budgetary levels are appropriate for each year 2000 through 2010:

[In billions of dollars]

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $1,475.2 | $1,541.9 | $1,578.2 | $1,634.3 | $1,696.2 | $1,762.4 |
| Outlays | $1,459.2 | $1,496.5 | $1,555.9 | $1,610.4 | $1,672.2 | $1,739.2 |
| Revenues | $1,465.5 | $1,512.3 | $1,564.8 | $1,620.4 | $1,680.0 | $1,744.9 |
| Revenue change | $0.0 | −$2.6 | −$6.5 | −$9.1 | −$12.6 | −$19.2 |
| Surpluses | $6.3 | $15.8 | $8.9 | $10.0 | $7.8 | $5.7 |
| Publicly held debt | $3,472.3 | $3,312.1 | $3,131.3 | $2,942.0 | $2,740.8 | $2,524.0 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $1,815.1 | $1,873.4 | $1,947.4 | $2,022.0 | $2,102.4 |
| Outlays | $1,786.8 | $1,841.6 | $1,920.4 | $1,995.4 | $2,077.9 |
| Revenues | $1.819.5 | $1,896.9 | $1,980.7 | $2,072.5 | $2,169.3 |
| Revenue change | −$23.0 | −$25.7 | −$29.3 | −$34.0 | −$39.0 |
| Surpluses | $32.7 | $55.3 | $60.3 | $77.1 | $91.4 |
| Publicly held debt | $2,265.2 | $1,967.7 | $1,650.2 | $3,102.2 | $926.8 |

(b) UNIFIED BUDGET SURPLUSES AND REDUCTION IN THE PUBLICLY HELD DEBT.—Congress declares that on-budget surpluses and the surpluses in the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Trust Funds (Social Security trust funds) shall be devoted exclusively to reducing the debt held by the public. The cumulative ten-year on-budget surpluses of $365.0 billion set forth in subsection (a), combined with the estimated cumulative ten-year off-budget (Social Security) surpluses of $2,265.8 billion, will retire 73 percent of the publicly held debt by 2010 and all of it by 2013.

**SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

The Congress determines and declares that the following are the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for each major functional category for each year 2000 through 2010:

(a) National Defense (050):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $288.9 | $305.3 | $309.0 | $315.4 | $323.1 | $331.4 |
| Outlays | $282.5 | $297.2 | $301.6 | $309.1 | $317.3 | $27.8 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $340.1 | $349.0 | $358.2 | $367.6 | $377.3 |
| Outlays | $332.4 | $338.2 | $351.7 | $361.4 | $371.0 |

(b) International Affairs (150):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $20.1 | $20.3 | $20.2 | $20.3 | $20.6 | $21.3 |
| Outlays | $15.5 | $17.6 | $16.6 | $16.7 | $17.0 | $17.2 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $21.7 | $22.2 | $22.5 | $22.9 | $23.2 |
| Outlays | $17.4 | $17.9 | $18.4 | $18.9 | $19.4 |

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

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $19.3 | $20.3 | $20.4 | $20.6 | $20.8 | $21.1 |
| Outlays | $18.4 | $19.6 | $20.1 | $20.3 | $20.8 | $20.8 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $21.5 | $21.9 | $22.3 | $22.8 | $23.2 |
| Outlays | $21.1 | $21.5 | $21.9 | $22.3 | $22.8 |

(d) Energy (270):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $1.1 | $1.7 | $1.3 | $1.5 | $1.5 | $1.5 |
| Outlays | 0.6 | $0.2 | $0.2 | $0.2 | $0.1 | $0.2 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $1.6 | $1.4 | $1.8 | $2.0 | $2.0 |
| Outlays | $0.1 | $0.1 | $0.2 | $0.4 | $0.5 |

(e) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $24.3 | $25.8 | $26.2 | $26.8 | $27.4 | $28.0 |
| Outlays | $24.2 | $25.3 | $26.0 | $26.6 | $27.0 | $27.4 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $28.7 | $29.4 | $30.1 | $31.3 | $32.1 |
| Outlays | $28.0 | $28.7 | $29.3 | $30.5 | $31.3 |

(f) Agriculture (350):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $35.7 | $19.3 | $18.8 | $18.0 | $17.4 | $16.4 |
| Outlays | $34.3 | $17.2 | $17.0 | $16.3 | $16.0 | $14.8 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $15.7 | $15.1 | $15.1 | $15.3 | $15.6 |
| Outlays | $14.1 | $13.5 | $13.4 | $13.8 | $14.2 |

(g) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $7.5 | $6.6 | $8.8 | $9.5 | $13.7 | $13.8 |
| Outlays | $3.1 | $2.4 | $4.9 | $4.8 | $8.7 | $9.7 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $13.7 | $12.3 | $12.4 | $12.8 | $17.3 |
| Outlays | $9.3 | $8.0 | $8.0 | $8.3 | $12.0 |

(h) Transportation (400):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $54.3 | $59.5 | $57.8 | $59.5 | $59.7 | $59.9 |
| Outlays | $46.6 | $51.1 | $52.9 | $54.6 | $54.9 | $55.4 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $60.8 | $61.3 | $61.8 | $62.3 | $62.8 |
| Outlays | $56.8 | $57.6 | $58.6 | $60.0 | $61.4 |

(i) Community and Regional Development (450):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $11.2 | $11.9 | $12.0 | $12.2 | $12.4 | $12.7 |
| Outlays | $10.7 | $11.1 | $11.4 | $11.3 | $11.5 | $11.6 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $13.0 | $13.2 | $13.4 | $13.7 | $13.8 |
| Outlays | $12.0 | $12.2 | $12.5 | $12.7 | $12.9 |

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

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $57.7 | $76.7 | $77.8 | $78.8 | $80.0 | $81.8 |
| Outlays | $61.4 | $69.7 | $77.2 | $78.4 | $79.4 | $81.0 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $83.5 | $85.4 | $87.2 | $89.2 | $91.1 |
| Outlays | $82.6 | $84.3 | $86.2 | $88.1 | $90.5 |

(k) Health (550):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $159.3 | $171.0 | $182.0 | $194.6 | $210.2 | $228.4 |
| Outlays | $152.4 | $168.2 | $180.8 | $194.0 | $209.8 | $227.3 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $247.7 | $266.8 | $286.8 | $309.2 | $333.0 |
| Outlays | $246.4 | $264.7 | $284.8 | $307.3 | $331.7 |

(l) Medicare (570):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $199.6 | $217.7 | $225.0 | $247.5 | $267.5 | $293.9 |
| Outlays | $199.5 | $218.0 | $224.9 | $247.2 | $267.7 | $293.9 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $303.6 | $332.0 | $356.6 | $384.6 | $413.7 |
| Outlays | $303.4 | $332.2 | $356.5 | $384.3 | $413.9 |

(m) Income Security (600):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $238.4 | $254.8 | $265.8 | $276.4 | $287.5 | $298.0 |
| Outlays | $248.0 | $255.6 | $267.2 | $277.7 | $288.4 | $298.9 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $312.0 | $316.1 | $331.1 | $341.8 | $353.4 |
| Outlays | $312.9 | $316.9 | $331.8 | $342.2 | $353.6 |

(n) Social Security (650):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $11.5 | $9.7 | $11.6 | $12.3 | $13.0 | $13.8 |
| Outlays | $11.5 | $9.7 | $11.6 | $12.3 | $13.0 | $13.8 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $14.7 | $15.7 | $16.8 | $18.0 | $19.2 |
| Outlays | $14.7 | $15.7 | $16.8 | $18.0 | $19.2 |

(o) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $46.0 | $48.2 | $49.4 | $51.0 | $52.2 | $55.6 |
| Outlays | $45.1 | $47.7 | $49.2 | $50.9 | $52.0 | $55.3 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $55.3 | $54.8 | $58.1 | $59.6 | $61.1 |
| Outlays | $54.9 | $54.2 | $57.8 | $59.2 | $60.7 |

(p) Administration of Justice (750):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $27.4 | $29.1 | $29.4 | $30.2 | $31.0 | $31.7 |
| Outlays | $28.0 | $28.7 | $29.5 | $30.0 | $30.6 | $31.4 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $32.5 | $33.3 | $34.2 | $35.1 | $35.9 |
| Outlays | $32.2 | $33.0 | $33.8 | $34.7 | $35.5 |

(q) General Government (800):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $13.9 | $13.4 | $13.6 | $13.8 | $13.9 | $14.1 |
| Outlays | $14.7 | $14.0 | $13.7 | $13.8 | $13.8 | $13.7 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $14.6 | $15.0 | $15.5 | $16.1 | $16.5 |
| Outlays | $14.1 | $14.6 | $15.2 | $15.6 | $16.1 |

(r) Net Interest (900):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $284.6 | $288.6 | $290.4 | $286.6 | $282.4 | $278.2 |
| Outlays | $284.6 | $288.6 | $290.4 | $286.6 | $282.4 | $278.2 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $274.6 | $270.1 | $266.0 | $261.1 | $256.0 |
| Outlays | $274.6 | $270.1 | $266.0 | $261.1 | $256.0 |

(s) Allowances (920):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $8.5 | $0.4 | $0.0 | $0.0 | $0.0 | $0.0 |
| Outlays | $13.4 | −$7.0 | $2.0 | $0.3 | $0.1 | $0.0 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $0.0 | $0.0 | $0.0 | $0.0 | $0.0 |
| Outlays | $0.0 | $0.0 | $0.0 | $0.0 | $0.0 |

(t) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | −$34.1 | −$38.4 | −$41.3 | −$40.7 | −$38.1 | −$39.2 |
| Outlays | −$34.1 | −$38.4 | −$41.3 | −$40.7 | −$38.1 | −$39.2 |

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | −$40.2 | −$41.6 | −$42.5 | −$43.4 | −$44.8 |
| Outlays | −$40.2 | −$41.6 | −$42.5 | −$43.4 | −$44.8 |

**SEC. 104. RECONCILIATION DIRECTIVES; SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE SOLVENCY.**

(a) SUBMISSION OF BUDGETARY RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than June 22, 2000, the following House committees shall submit legislation changing current law within their jurisdictions to the

House Committee on the Budget in the specified manner and amounts.

| | in 2000 | in 2001 | 2001–2005 | 2001–2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture—increase outlays ... | $6.000 | $0.676 | $9.015 | $23.365 |
| Armed Services—increase outlays | $0.000 | $0.437 | $5.400 | $16.324 |
| Banking and Financial Services—decrease outlays ..... | $0.000 | $0.367 | $1.035 | $1.170 |
| Commerce—increase outlays ... | $0.000 | $2.270 | $48.983 | $193.696 |
| Education and Welfare—decrease outlays ... | $0.000 | −$0.001 | $0.040 | $0.128 |
| Government Reform and Oversight—decrease Revenues ..... | $0.000 | $0.071 | $0.473 | $1.157 |
| Resources—decrease outlays ... | $0.000 | −$0.026 | $0.057 | $0.230 |
| Transportation and Infrastructure—decrease outlays ..... | $0.000 | $0.065 | $0.001 | −$0.159 |
| Veterans' Affairs—increase outlays ..... | $0.000 | $0.259 | $0.548 | $0.568 |
| Ways and Means—increase outlays ... | $0.000 | $2.174 | $40.441 | $156.022 |
| Ways and Means—decrease revenues | $0.000 | $0.012 | $1.413 | $4.412 |

(b) POLICY ASSUMPTIONS.—(1) Within the framework of this budget resolution, which provides for the extension of the solvency of the social security and medicare trust funds, the policy of this resolution is that there shall be gross tax relief of $5.6 billion and net tax relief of $2.6 billion in 2001, gross tax relief of $77.8 billion and net tax relief of $50.0 billion over fiscal years 2001 through 2005, and gross tax relief of $263.3 billion and net tax relief of $201.0 billion over fiscal years 2001 through 2010, including by illustration and not limitation provisions that—

(A) mitigate the marriage penalty on middle-income families and the application of the individual alternative minimum tax to middle-income taxpayers;

(B) expand the earned income credit to mitigate the marriage penalty on low-income households and to increase the credit for families with three or more children;

(C) facilitate financing of school construction and renovation;

(D) increase credits and deductions of tuition for post-secondary education;

(E) expand deductions and credits for medical insurance and the cost of long-term care;

(F) provide patient protections contained in the Dingell-Norwood Patient's Bill of Rights Act;

(G) foster community redevelopment and combat urban sprawl;

(H) reduce estate taxes, especially on decedents owning small businesses and family farms;

(I) encourage and expand retirement savings accounts; and

(J) extend credits that promote employment opportunities for welfare beneficiaries and low-income workers.

(2) The resolution assumes that $7.0 billion over fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and $14.6 billion over fiscal years 2001 through 2010 of the revenues forgone as a result of these new tax provisions may be offset by reinstating Superfund taxes; $9.8 billion over fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and $24.2 billion over fiscal years 2001 through 2010 may be offset by repealing or restricting some of the unwarranted deductions, credits, exemptions, and exclusions whose repeal or restriction were proposed by the President in submission of his budget for fiscal year 2001; and $11.0 billion over fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and $23.5 billion over fiscal years 2001 through 2010 may be offset by provisions restricting abusive tax shelters and other provisions proposed by Mr. Rangel in the motion to recommit H.R. 3832.

(3) The resolution also assumes $40 billion over fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and $155 billion through fiscal year 2010 for a medicare prescription drug benefit and cost-sharing protections. The resolution assumes voluntary prescription drug coverage for all Americans age 65 or older, in which not less than 50 percent of the cost of the benefit, based on the price of the prescription drugs, is borne by the Government. Beneficiaries also will pay monthly premiums. Beneficiaries with annual incomes below 150 percent of poverty ($12,525 for a single person; $16,875 for a couple) will not pay premiums, and those with annual incomes below 135 percent of poverty ($11,273 for a single person; $15,188 for a couple) are protected from the plan's cost-sharing requirements.

(c) FLEXIBILITY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—If the reconciliation submission by the Committee on Ways and Means alters the Internal Revenue Code in ways that are scored by the Joint Committee on Taxation as outlay changes, as through legislation affecting refundable tax credits, the submission shall be considered to meet the revenue requirements of the reconciliation directive if the net cost of the revenue and outlay changes does not exceed the revenue amount set forth for that committee in subsection (a). Upon the submission of such legislation, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall adjust the budget aggregates in this resolution and allocations made under this resolution accordingly.

(d) EXTENDING THE SOLVENCY OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE TRUST FUNDS.—

(1) The purpose of this subsection is to extend the solvency of Social Security by at least 15 years and to extend the solvency of Medicare by at least ten years.

(2) Not later than June 22, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means shall submit legislation to the House Committee on the Budget providing for the annual transfer from the General Fund of the Treasury to the Hospital Insurance (Medicare Part A) Trust Fund of an amount equal to $300 billion from 2001 to 2010. Such funds shall be derived from the on-budget surplus over that ten-year period.

(3) Not later than June 22, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means shall submit legislation to the House Committee on the Budget providing for the annual transfer from the General Fund of the Treasury to Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, starting in 2011, of an amount equal to the reduction in unified budget Net Interest outlays in 2010 below the level of unified budget Net Interest outlays in 2000. Under this resolution, that reduction is expected to equal $148.9 billion.

(4) Provisions of legislation that only carry out the requirements of paragraphs (2) or (3) shall not be considered extraneous to a reconciliation bill under section 313 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) REPORTING OF RECONCILIATION BILL.—After receiving the legislation submitted under subsections (a), (b), and (d), the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

**SEC. 105. SOCIAL SECURITY LOCKBOX.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the social security trust funds are off budget for purposes of the President's budget submission and the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) the social security trust funds have been running surpluses each year for seventeen years, and until this year, these surpluses have been borrowed to fund the operations of the Federal Government;

(3) this resolution balances the Federal budget without including the social security surpluses in each year from 2000 through 2010;

(4) balancing the Federal budget exclusive of the social security surplus will strengthen the Nation's financial condition so that it is better prepared to ensure the long-term solvency of the social security program.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any revision to this resolution or a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year between 2001 and 2010, or any amendment thereto, or conference report thereto, or any reported bill or joint resolution or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon that sets forth or causes an on-budget deficit for any fiscal year.

**SEC. 106. ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) TREATMENT OF OASDI ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In addition to amounts in this resolution, allocations to the Committee on Appropriations shall include the following amounts, which are assumed to be used for the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, and those allocations shall be considered to be allocations made under section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974:

| | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|
| New budget authority | $3.185 | $3,400 |
| Outlays | $3,202 | $3,370 |

(b) SPECIAL ALLOCATION FOR LANDS LEGACY INITIATIVE.—

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), $1.4 billion in discretionary new budget authority and $1.0 billion in discretionary outlays included in this resolution shall not be allocated to the Appropriations Committee for 2001.

(2) Prior to consideration by the House of Representatives or the Committee of the Whole of any appropriations measure, amendment, or motion providing $1.4 billion in new budget authority for 2001 for: Federal land acquisitions; conservation-related grants to states, tribes, and localities; and ocean and coastal conservation programs, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall increase the allocation for 2001 of the House Committee on Appropriations by $1.4 billion in new budget authority and by the outlays flowing therefrom.

**SEC. 107. APPLICABILITY OF ADJUSTMENTS.**

Section 314(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall apply as though the adjustments described in sections 104(c) and 106(b) were adjustments under section 314(a) of that Act.

# TITLE II—SENSE OF CONGRESS PROVISIONS

**SEC. 201. SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT AGREE ON DISCRETIONARY CAPS BASED ON REALISTIC LEVELS.**

It is the sense of Congress that Congress and the President adopt discretionary caps based on the levels set forth in this resolution in order to control spending, establish sound budgeting projections and policies, and avoid budgeting gimmicks.

**SEC. 202. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ASSET BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) 33 percent of all American households and 60 percent of African American households have no or negative financial assets;

(2) 46.9 percent of all children in America live in households with no financial assets, including 40 percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of African American children;

(3) in order to provide low-income families with more tools for empowerment, incentives which encourage asset-building should be established;

(4) middle and upper income Americans currently benefit from tax incentives for building assets; and

(5) the Federal Government should utilize the Federal tax code to provide low-income Americans with incentives to work and build assets in order to escape poverty permanently.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the provisions of this concurrent resolution assume that Congress should modify the Federal tax law to include provisions which encourage low-income workers and their families to save for buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining an education, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.

**SEC. 203. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.**

(a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) 44.4 million Americans are currently without health insurance, and that this number is expected to rise to nearly 60 million people in the next 10 years;

(B) the cost of health insurance continues to rise, a key factor in increasing the number of uninsured; and

(C) there is a consensus that working Americans and their families will suffer from reduced access to health insurance.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPROVING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.—It is the sense of Congress that access to affordable health care coverage for all Americans is a priority of the 106th Congress.

(b) PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICE FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 reformed Medicare home health care spending by instructing the Health Care Financing Administration to implement a prospective payment system and instituted an interim payment system to achieve savings;

(B) the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act, 1999, reformed the interim payment system to increase reimbursements to low-cost providers and delayed the automatic 15 percent payment reduction until after the first year of the implementation of the prospective payment system; and

(C) patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient do not receive supplemental payments in the interim payment system but will receive special protection in the home health care prospective payment system.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HOME HEALTH CARE.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) home health care for seniors and disabled citizens is vitally important;

(B) Congress and the Administration should work together to maintain quality care for patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient, including the sickest and frailest Medicare beneficiaries, while home health care agencies operate in the interim payment system; and

(C) Congress and the Administration should work together to avoid the imposition of the 15 percent reduction in the prospective payment system and ensure timely implementation of that system.

**SEC. 204. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAMS/REIMBURSEMENT RATES.**

It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare+Choice regional disparity among reimbursement rates is unfair, and that full funding of the Medicare+Choice program is a priority as Congress deals with any medicare reform legislation.

**SEC. 205. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE STABILIZATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES, COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.**

It is the sense of Congress that Federal revenue-sharing payments to States, counties, and boroughs pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876; 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f), the Act of May 24, 1939 (chapter 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq.), and sections 13982 and 13983 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–66; 16 U.S.C. 500 note; 43 U.S.C. 1181f note) should be stabilized and maintained for the long-term benefit of schools, roads, public services, and communities, and that providing such permanent, stable funding is a priority of the 106th Congress.

**SEC. 206. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress Finds that—

(1) recognizing the importance of the National Science Foundation, during the Budget Committee markup, the Holt amendment was offered which would have increased budget authority by $675 million in fiscal year 2001 and by $3.9 billion over five years and increased outlays by $170 million in fiscal year 2001 and by $2.8 billion over five years in Function 250 (General Science, Space and Technology) to reflect greater funding for the National Science Foundation;

(2) recognizing the National Science Foundation's importance during the markup, the Committee accepted a modified Holt amendment which succeeded in increasing the Chairman's mark for Function 250 by $100,000,000 in budget authority for 2001;

(3) further recognizing the National Science Foundation's importance and the wisdom of the original Holt amendment, the Rules Committee approved a substitute which changed the budget resolution, as approved by the Budget Committee, to increase budget authority for the National Science Foundation by an additional $.5 billion in 2001 and $3.0 billion over five years and to increase outlays by $0.1 billion in fiscal year 2001 and

by $2.2 billion over five years to reflect increased funding for the National Science Foundation;

(4) even with the increases approved in the Rules Committee substitute for function 250, the outlays levels in this Democratic concurrent budget resolution are still above the levels in the House Republican budget resolution, as modified by the Rules Committee substitute, by $200 million for fiscal year 2001 and $1.3 billion over five years (2001–2005);

(5) the National Science Foundation is the largest supporter of basic research in the Federal Government;

(6) the National Science Foundation is the second largest supporter of university-based research;

(7) research conducted by the grantees of the National Science Foundation has led to innovations that have dramatically improved the quality of life of all Americans;

(8) because basic research funded by the National Science Foundation is high-risk, cutting edge, fundamental, and may not produce tangible benefits for over a decade, the Federal Government is uniquely suited to support such research; and

(9) the National Science Foundation's focus on peer-reviewed, merit-based grants represents a model for research agencies across the Federal Government.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the function 250 discretionary levels assume an increase for National Science Foundation that is sufficient for it to continue its critical role in funding basic research, cultivating America's intellectual infrastructure, and leading to innovations that assure the Nation's economic future.

**SEC. 207. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES.**

It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission should devote particular attention to the medicare skilled nursing benefit to determine if payment rates are sufficient to provide quality care and to determine if reforms in payment are required. If reforms are recommended, Congress should pass legislation expeditiously to assure quality skilled nursing care.

**SEC. 208. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) all children deserve a high quality education, including children with disabilities;

(2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides that the Federal, State, and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities; and

(3) the discretionary levels in this concurrent resolution for function 500 (Education) are above the levels in the House Republic Budget Resolution by $4,800,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and by $20,600,000,000 over five years (fiscal years 2001 to 2005).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the higher discretionary levels for function 500 (Education) in this

budget resolution compared with the Republican resolution recognize the importance of special education by allowing Congress to provide sufficient increases for special education while also funding the President's other top educational priorities.

**SEC. 209. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAY RAISE.**

It is the sense of Congress that the pay increase for Federal employees in January 2001 should be at least 3.7 percent.

**SEC. 210. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING HCFA DRAFT GUIDELINES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) on February 15, 2000, the Health Care Financing Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services issued a draft Medicaid School-Based Administrative Claiming (MAC) Guide; and

(2) in its introduction, the stated purpose of the draft MAC guide is to provide information for schools, State medicaid agencies, HCFA staff, and other interested parties on the existing requirements for claiming Federal funds under the medicaid program for the costs of administrative activities, such as medicaid outreach, that are performed in the school setting associated with school-based health services programs.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) many school-based health programs provide a broad range of services that are covered by medicaid, affording access to care for children who otherwise might well go without needed services;

(2) such programs also can play a powerful role in identifying and enrolling children who are eligible for medicaid or for the State Children's Health Insurance programs;

(3) undue administrative burdens may be placed on school districts and States and deter timely application approval;

(4) the Health Care Financing Administration should substantially revise or abandon the current draft MAC guide because it appears to promulgate new rules that place excessive administrative burdens on participating school districts;

(5) the goal of the revised guide should be to encourage the appropriate use of Medicaid school-based services without undue administrative burdens; and

(6) the best way to ensure the continued viability of medicaid school-based services is to guarantee that the guidelines are fair and responsible.

**SEC. 211. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CORPORATE WELFARE.**

It is the sense of Congress that the Committees on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate should hold hearings on H.R. 3221, the Corporate Welfare Commission Act of 1999.

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