Menendez	Rahall	Souder
Metcalf	Ramstad	Spence
Mica	Rangel	Spratt
Millender-McDonald	Redmond	Stabenow
Miller (CA)	Regula	Stark
Miller (FL)	Reyes	Stearns
Minge	Riggs	Stenholm
Mink	Riley	Stokes
Moakley	Rivers	Strickland
Moran (KS)	Rodriguez	Stump
Moran (VA)	Roemer	Stupak
Morella	Rogan	Sununu
Murtha	Rogers	Talent
Myrick	Rohrabacher	Tanner
Nadler	Rothman	Tauscher
Neal	Roukema	Tauzin
Nethercutt	Roybal-Allard	Taylor (MS)
Neumann	Royce	Taylor (NC)
Ney	Rush	Thomas
Northup	Ryun	Thompson
Norwood	Sabo	Thornberry
Nussle	Salmon	Thune
Oberstar	Sanchez	Thurman
Obey	Sanders	Tiahrt
Olver	Sandlin	Tierney
Ortiz	Sanford	Torres
Owens	Sawyer	Towns
Oxley	Saxton	Traficant
Packard	Scarborough	Turner
Pallone	Schaefer, Dan	Upton
Pappas	Schaffer, Bob	Velazquez
Parker	Scott	Vento
Pascrell	Sensenbrenner	Visclosky
Pastor	Serrano	Walsh
Paul	Sessions	Wamp
Paxon	Shadegg	Waters
Payne	Shaw	Watkins
Pease	Shays	Watt (NC)
Pelosi	Sherman	Watts (OK)
Peterson (MN)	Shimkus	Waxman
Peterson (PA)	Shuster	Weldon (FL)
Petri	Sisisky	Weldon (PA)
Pickering	Skaggs	Weller
Pickett	Skeen	Wexler
Pitts	Skelton	Weygand
Pombo	Slaughter	White
Pomeroy	Smith (MI)	Whitfield
Porter	Smith (NJ)	Wicker
Portman	Smith (OR)	Wise
Poshard	Smith (TX)	Wolf
Price (NC)	Smith, Adam	Woolsey
Pryce (OH)	Smith, Linda	Wynn
Quinn	Snowbarger	Yates
Radanovich	Snyder	Young (AK)
	Solomon	Young (FL)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blumenauer

NOT VOTING—12

Furse	Johnson, E. B.	McDade
Gejdenson	Kennedy (MA)	Mollohan
Gonzalez	Largent	Ros-Lehtinen
Houghton	Lewis (GA)	Schumer

So the bill was not passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was not passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶53.8 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HOBSON, pursuant to House Resolution 453 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. Con. Res. 285) revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1999, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

Mr. HEFLEY, Acting Chairman, assumed the chair; and after some time spent therein,

¶53.9 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment in the nature of a substitute submitted by Mr. NEUMANN:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SECTION 101. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999.

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000 through 2003 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 102. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 1999: $1,304,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,314,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,348,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,399,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,452,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1999: −$18,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: −$27,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: −$31,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: −$36,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: −$38,000,000,000.

(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 1999: $1,385,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,409,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,448,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,426,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,545,600,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1999: $1,377,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,401,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,433,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,443,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,513,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1999: $73,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $87,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $85,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $43,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $60,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1999: $5,596,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $5,777,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $5,957,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $6,102,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $6,269,300,000,000.

SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 1999 through 2003 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $278,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $273,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $283,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $277,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $301,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $289,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $315,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $297,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $324,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $306,000,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $13,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $11,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $16,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $16,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $16,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $16,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,900,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$3,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$3,100,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $19,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $17,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $17,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $17,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,200,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $11,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $10,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $10,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $9,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $9,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,000,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $3,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $8,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $8,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $9,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $10,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,000,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $45,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $48,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $50,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $51,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $53,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,100,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $8,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $7,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $6,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $6,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $6,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,600,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $60,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $60,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $60,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $61,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $65,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,000,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $139,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $137,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $141,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $141,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $144,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $144,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $146,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $147,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $151,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $152,400,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $209,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $210,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $220,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $219,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $237,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $240,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $248,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $246,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $270,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $270,400,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $236,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $240,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $245,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $247,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $254,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $254,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $214,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $259,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $271,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $268,300,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $12,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $13,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $12,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $14,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $15,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,300,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $42,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $43,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $43,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $43,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $44,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,200,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $24,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $22,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $22,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $21,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $21,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,600,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $14,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $13,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $12,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $11,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,600,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $244,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $244,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $238,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $238,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $230,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $230,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $223,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $223,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $217,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $217,400,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, −$3,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$3,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$9,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$9,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$9,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,000,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, −$44,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$44,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$44,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$44,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$46,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$46,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$54,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$54,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$46,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$46,300,000,000.

TITLE II—SENSE OF HOUSE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) The social security program currently collects more in taxes than it pays out in benefits to our country's senior citizens.

(2) Taxes collected exclusively for the social security program should not be spent on any other program.

(3) Social security benefits are expected to consistently exceed social security payroll taxes starting in 2013.

(4) Congress should avoid increasing taxes, increasing borrowing, raising the retirement age, or cutting social security cost-of-living adjustments to pay social security benefits.

(5) Negotiable treasury bonds are safe, real assets that can be sold for cash when income to the social security trust funds is not sufficient to pay benefits for seniors in 2013.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the amount by which social security payroll taxes exceed social security benefits paid shall be invested in negotiable treasury bonds issued by the United States Government and should not be counted as surplus dollars; and

(2) such negotiable Treasury bonds should be redeemable at any time at the purchase price.

SEC. 202. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING TAX RELIEF.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that this concurrent resolution dedicates $150,000,000,000 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) provide across-the-board tax relief by expanding the 15 percent tax bracket by 15

percent for married individuals (whether filing a joint or separate return), heads of households, and unmarried individuals;

(2) eliminate the marriage penalty by making the joint income threshold exactly double that of the individual income threshold in all tax brackets and by making the standard deduction for joint filers exactly double that of individual filers;

(3) restore the 12-month holding period on capital gains; and

(4) eliminate the ''death tax''.

SEC. 203. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE BUDGET SURPLUS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) The Congressional Budget Office in its Spring projections has underestimated the revenues collected by the Federal Government for the last 3 years.

(2) The United States is experiencing remarkable economic growth with no signs of an economic slowdown because the Federal Government is borrowing less from the private sector.

(3) Revenues to the Federal Government are growing at an annual rate far greater than projected by the Congressional Budget Office in March 1998.

(4) The Federal Government will likely receive significantly more revenues in fiscal years 1999 through 2003 than projected by the Congressional Budget Office in March 1998.

(5) Revenues received above and beyond those projected by the Congressional Budget Office in March 1998 should not be spent to create more ineffective Washington programs.

(6) Additional revenues come from American families who are forced to give far too much of their hard-earned income to the Federal Government.

(7) Working Americans deserve to keep more of their income instead of sending it to Washington, D.C., for Congress to spend.

(8) Congress irresponsibly spent more than it received over the last 30 years, creating $5,500,000,000,000 Federal debt.

(9) The Congress and the President have a basic moral and ethical responsibility to future generations to repay the Federal debt, including money borrowed from the social security trust funds.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) any additional revenues collected by the Federal Government above and beyond the Congressional Budget Office March 1998 projections for fiscal years 1999 through 2003 should be divided equally and used to reduce taxes on American families and to pay off the $5,500,000,000,000 Federal debt, prioritizing social security;

(2) such tax reductions should be enacted in the following order—

(A) expand education individual retirement accounts;

(B) index capital gains to the rate of inflation;

(C) immediate 100 percent deduction for health insurance premiums for employees and self-employed;

(D) eliminate social security earnings limit;

(E) repeal 1993 tax increase on social security benefits;

(F) repeal the alternative minimum tax for individuals and corporations; and

(G) permanently extend the research and development tax credit; and

(3) efforts to repay the Federal debt should begin by replacing the nonnegotiable Treasury bonds, in the social security trust fund with marketable Treasury bills redeemable at any time for the purchase price.

SEC. 204. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING TAXES AND DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) American taxpayers pay too much in taxes to support a Federal Government which is too large.

(2) Taxpayers should benefit from any changes in law which reduce Federal Government spending.

(3) Current law prohibits savings from reduced discretionary spending from being passed along to the American people through a reduction in their tax burden.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that budget laws should be changed to allow discretionary spending reductions to be dedicated to tax relief.

SEC. 205. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING PUTTING SOCIAL SECURITY FIRST.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) The President has encouraged the Congress to put social security first by not spending expected unified budget surpluses, though the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the President's budget for fiscal year 1999 does spend unified budget surpluses.

(2) The Congress currently has no method for dedicating savings from amendments to appropriation bills for the purpose of putting social security first.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the Congress should establish a procedure that would allow amendments to appropriation bills to dedicate all budget savings to the President's plan to put social security first.

SEC. 206. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING EDUCATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Children in the United States should be the best students in the world.

(2) Quality education for our children will ensure the United States can compete effectively in the global marketplace.

(3) Today's students must learn the knowledge and skills which will lead the world in the next century.

(4) Involving parents in the education of their children increases children's success at school.

(5) Recent studies by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development show that increased parental involvement in children's lives leads to fewer teen pregnancies, less drug use, lower crime rates, and improved learning.

(6) Education is, and should remain, primarily a State and local responsibility.

(7) It is important to let community members offer suggestions to improve academic achievement within local schools.

(8) The Federal role in education has failed to produce the desired results.

(9) Federal regulations and paperwork consume too much of teachers' and administrators' time and energy, as well as taxpayer dollars which could be used to improve education.

(10) Creating a national testing program would increase the Federal burden on local schools.

(11) State, local, and private schools deserve flexibility which will allow them to meet the educational needs of children.

(12) Increasing the role of parents, teachers, and local community members will improve local schools.

(13) There is not a significant relationship between Federal education spending and academic achievement.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the Department of Education, States, and local educational agencies should spend at least 95 percent of Federal education tax dollars in our children's classrooms;

(2) the Goals 2000 program should be terminated, and funds should be given directly to States and local school districts;

(3) the Congress should enact legislation to prevent the development and administration of a national testing program; and

(4) the Department of Education should limit its role in education to functions which cannot be performed by State or local school officials.

SEC. 207. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SCHOOL CHOICE FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Children in our Nation's capital deserve to have the best education available.

(2) Many parents in the District of Columbia would prefer to send their children to the school of their choice, whether public, private, religious, or home.

(3) Allowing parents to evaluate and choose the proper school for their children gives them an invested interest in helping their children succeed.

(4) Giving children an opportunity to attend the school which best meets their needs will best prepare them for the future.

(5) Letting parents choose a school which reflects the moral or religious beliefs of their children will enhance the children's character and learning experience.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that there should be a Federal pilot program to provide low-income children in the District of Columbia with the opportunity to attend the public, private, religious, or home school of their parents' choice.

SEC. 208. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Partial-birth abortions allow a child to be delivered until only its head remains in the birth canal.

(2) Partial-birth abortions involve piercing the child's skull and removing its brain.

(3) A large majority of Americans object to partially delivering a child and then killing it.

(4) Both Houses of Congress have consistently supported legislation to ban partial-birth abortions.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that partial-birth abortions should be banned in the United States unless such a procedure is needed to save the life of the mother.

SEC. 209. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING FEDERAL GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED PROMOTION OF ABORTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Title X of the Public Health Service Act was enacted to help reduce the unplanned pregnancy rate, especially among teenagers.

(2) Title X has not only failed to reduce the teenage pregnancy rate, out-of-wedlock births, and sexually transmitted diseases, it has made these problems worse.

(3) Taxpayer-funded title X family planning clinics are currently required to counsel pregnant girls and women about all of their ''pregnancy management options'', including abortion.

(4) Title X clinics also require clinic staff, following such ''counseling,'' to refer girls and women who want an abortion to clinics that perform them.

(5) Many of these abortion clinics are operated by the same organizations that operate title X clinics.

(6) The United States Government through title X is using taxpayer dollars to subsidize activities destructive to human life.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that taxpayer dollars should not be used to subsidize abortion or organizations that promote or perform abortions.

SEC. 210. 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. 211. 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) recently signed a 4-year, $20,000,000 contract 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 taxpayer 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. 212. 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.

SEC. 213. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING HUMAN CLONING.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Scientists around the world are actively participating in experiments which attempt to clone animals.

(2) Several of these experiments have succeeded in creating genetic clones of animals.

(3) The technology used in such experiments could be used to create genetically identical human beings;

(4) It is unethical and immoral to experiment with the creation of human life.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that any research on the cloning of humans should by prohibited by Federal law.

SEC. 214. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING TRADITIONAL MARRIAGES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Traditional marriages consist of one man and one woman.

(2) Strong families are the cornerstone of our society and our country.

(3) Children benefit from strong families.

(4) The Congress passed and the President signed into law legislation defining marriage as the union between one man and one woman for purposes of Federal programs.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that future legislation and regulations should recognize the importance of the traditional family in the United States.

SEC. 215. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) The Federal Government's involvement in funding for the arts has become increasingly controversial.

(2) Millions of United States taxpayers have been forced to support both artists and organizations to which they object.

(3) The National Endowment for the Arts, despite congressional instructions to avoid controversial subject matters, continues to subsidize offensive art.

(4) More than 99 percent of funding for the arts is obtained from private sources.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that funding for the National Endowment for the Arts should be eliminated.

SEC. 216. 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. 217. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) One of the most basic human rights is the right to religious freedom.

(2) The United States has a strong history of protecting individuals' right to religious liberty and encouraging other countries to do the same.

(3) Recent reports indicate that several countries continue to persecute individuals based on their religious beliefs.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that the United States should encourage other countries to protect religious freedom and allow their citizens to practice the faith that they choose without retribution.

Amend the title so as to read: "A concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1999 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.".

It was decided in the negative .... { Yeas .... 158; Nays ...... 262 }

¶53.10 [Roll No. 208]

AYES—158

Aderholt	Goode	Paul
Archer	Goodlatte	Paxon
Armey	Goodling	Pease
Bachus	Goss	Peterson (PA)
Baker	Graham	Petri
Barr	Granger	Pickering
Bartlett	Hall (TX)	Pitts
Barton	Hansen	Pombo
Bateman	Hastert	Portman
Bliley	Hastings (WA)	Radanovich
Blunt	Hayworth	Redmond
Boehner	Hefley	Riggs
Bonilla	Herger	Riley
Brady (TX)	Hilleary	Rogan
Bryant	Hoekstra	Rohrabacher
Burr	Hostettler	Royce
Burton	Hulshof	Ryun
Callahan	Hunter	Salmon
Calvert	Hutchinson	Sanford
Camp	Hyde	Saxton
Cannon	Inglis	Scarborough
Chabot	Istook	Schaefer, Dan
Chambliss	Jenkins	Schaffer, Bob
Chenoweth	Johnson, Sam	Sessions
Christensen	Jones	Shadegg
Coble	Kasich	Shimkus
Coburn	Kingston	Shuster
Collins	Klug	Smith (MI)
Combest	Knollenberg	Smith (OR)
Cook	LaHood	Smith (TX)
Cooksey	Largent	Snowbarger
Cox	Lewis (CA)	Solomon
Crane	Lewis (KY)	Spence
Cubin	Livingston	Stearns
Cunningham	Lucas	Stump
Deal	Manzullo	Sununu
DeLay	McCollum	Talent
Dickey	McCrery	Taylor (MS)
Doolittle	McInnis	Taylor (NC)
Dreier	McIntosh	Thomas
Duncan	McKeon	Thornberry
Dunn	Metcalf	Thune
Ehrlich	Mica	Tiahrt
Emerson	Miller (FL)	Wamp
Ensign	Moran (KS)	Watkins
Everett	Myrick	Watts (OK)
Ewing	Nethercutt	Weldon (PA)
Foley	Neumann	Weller
Fowler	Norwood	White
Fox	Oxley	Wicker
Gallegly	Packard	Young (AK)
Gibbons	Pappas	Young (FL)
Gillmor	Parker	

NOES—262

Abercrombie	Clay	Forbes
Ackerman	Clayton	Ford
Allen	Clement	Fossella
Andrews	Clyburn	Frank (MA)
Baesler	Condit	Franks (NJ)
Baldacci	Conyers	Frelinghuysen
Barcia	Costello	Frost
Barrett (NE)	Coyne	Ganske
Barrett (WI)	Cramer	Gekas
Bass	Crapo	Gephardt
Becerra	Cummings	Gilchrest
Bentsen	Danner	Gilman
Bereuter	Davis (FL)	Gordon
Berman	Davis (IL)	Green
Berry	Davis (VA)	Greenwood
Bilbray	DeFazio	Gutierrez
Bilirakis	DeGette	Gutknecht
Bishop	Delahunt	Hall (OH)
Blagojevich	DeLauro	Hamilton
Blumenauer	Deutsch	Harman
Boehlert	Diaz-Balart	Hastings (FL)
Bonior	Dicks	Hefner
Bono	Dingell	Hill
Borski	Dixon	Hilliard
Boswell	Doggett	Hinchey
Boucher	Dooley	Hinojosa
Boyd	Doyle	Hobson
Brady (PA)	Edwards	Holden
Brown (CA)	Ehlers	Hooley
Brown (FL)	Engel	Horn
Brown (OH)	English	Houghton
Bunning	Eshoo	Hoyer
Buyer	Etheridge	Jackson (IL)
Campbell	Evans	Jackson-Lee (TX)
Canady	Farr	
Capps	Fattah	Jefferson
Cardin	Fawell	John
Carson	Fazio	Johnson (CT)
Castle	Filner	Johnson (WI)