fiscal year 2003, $8,500,000,000; and fiscal year 2004, $11,000,000,000.

SEC. 9. UPDATING BASELINE PROJECTIONS AND PRIORITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000.

(a) UP-TO-DATE ESTIMATES OF ON-BUDGET SURPLUSES.—Upon the request of the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall make an up-to-date estimate of the projected on-budget surplus for the applicable fiscal year.

(b) ADJUSTMENTS.—Upon receipt of an up-to-date estimate of an on-budget surplus made pursuant to subsection (a), the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall adjust the aggregates of new budget authority, outlays, revenues, and the public debt as follows:

(1) Reduce the aggregates for public debt for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2001 by an amount equal to ½ of the increase (if any) in on-budget surplus projections above the amounts provided in this resolution.

(2) Increase the aggregates of new budget authority and outlays for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 by an amount equal to ¼ of the increase (if any) in on-budget surplus projections above the amounts provided in this resolution.

(3) Reduce the revenue aggregates for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 by an amount equal to ¼ of the increase (if any) in on-budget surplus projections above the amounts provided in this resolution.

SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of Congress that before October 1, 2000, Congress should enact legislation to modify and extend the pay-as-you-go requirement through 2009, increase the discretionary spending limits set forth under section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for fiscal years 2001 and 2002, and extend those limits to include fiscal years 2003 and 2004, to reflect the new budget authority and outlays as set forth in this resolution.

SEC. 11. INTENT OF THE COMMITTEE REGARDING CROP INSURANCE.

It is the intent of the Committee on the Budget of the House that function 350 for agriculture allow for the implementation of a new, comprehensive, affordable, and permanent crop and revenue insurance program. The cost of the program is assumed to be $____ billion in this resolution; but the program design has not been developed. When the program is developed such committee will take all steps necessary to work the crop and revenue insurance initiative into the budget resolution and budget process.

SEC. 12. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the geographic disparity in payment rates for the medicare managed care program is inherently unfair;

(2) unfairness disproportionately effects rural areas and efficient health care markets;

(3) seniors in areas with higher reimbursement can receive additional benefits that are unavailable to seniors in other areas of the country.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare+Choice payment rate must be addressed to correct the current inequality, and any expansion of the medicare program can be made only after this disparity is addressed.

It was decided in the negative .... { Yeas .... 134 / Nays 295

¶29.11 [Roll No. 75]

AYES—134

Abercrombie
Andrews
Baird
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Barton
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berry
Bilbray
Bishop
Blumenauer
Boswell
Boyd
Capps
Cardin
Castle
Chenoweth
Clayton
Clement
Coburn
Condit
Cramer
Crowley
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Duncan
Edwards
Emerson
Engel
Etheridge
Farr
Ford
Frost
Ganske
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Green (TX)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Kind (WI)
Klink
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Larson
LaTourette
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McIntyre
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Metcalf
Minge
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Neal
Oberstar
Ortiz
Ose
Pallone
Pascrell
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pickering
Pomeroy
Reyes
Rodriguez
Roemer
Roukema
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Scarborough
Scott
Sherman
Shimkus
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Stabenow
Stenholm
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thune
Thurman
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Visclosky
Watt (NC)
Wexler
Wise
Wynn

NOES—295

Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barr
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Berman
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capuano
Carson
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Crane
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (IL)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dixon
Doolittle
Dreier
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
English
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
Lantos
Largent
Latham
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (OK)
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Olver
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Velazquez
Vento
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—4

Burton
Pelosi
Stupak
Weldon (PA)

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was not agreed to.

After some further time,

¶29.12 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. SPRATT:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000.

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2014 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

(a) SPECIAL RULE.—In this resolution, all references to years are fiscal years and all amounts are expressed in billions.

(b) ON-BUDGET LEVELS (EXCLUDING SOCIAL SECURITY AND OTHER OFF-BUDGET AGENCIES.—The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2014:

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408.5.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,439.2.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,497.3.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,552.0.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,622.2.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,697.5.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,775.9.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,855.9.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,940.0.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,029.3.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,115.9.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,207.4.

Fiscal year 2012: $2,300.8.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,396.6.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,494.4.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.0.
Fiscal year 2001: −$5.9.
Fiscal year 2002: −$11.0.
Fiscal year 2003: −$11.3.
Fiscal year 2004: −$11.9.
Fiscal year 2005: −$13.4.
Fiscal year 2006: −$14.8.
Fiscal year 2007: −$15.5.
Fiscal year 2008: −$16.2.
Fiscal year 2009: −$16.4.
Fiscal year 2010: −$17.8.
Fiscal year 2011: −$17.8.
Fiscal year 2012: −$17.8.
Fiscal year 2013: −$17.8.
Fiscal year 2014: −$17.8.

(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: $1,425.8.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,481.9.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,507.9.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,573.5.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,630.3.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,708.3.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,754.5.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,825.0.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,902.2.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,979.8.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,054.8.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,135.6.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,218.1.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,321.2.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,420.5.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408.0.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,432.3.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,495.8.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,551.6.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,621.7.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,684.8.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,735.3.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,803.9.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,882.9.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,958.2.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,045.1.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,134.8.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,226.3.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,338.4.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,442.0.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.5.
Fiscal year 2001: $6.9.
Fiscal year 2002: $1.5.
Fiscal year 2003: $0.2.
Fiscal year 2004: $0.5.
Fiscal year 2005: $12.9.
Fiscal year 2006: $40.7.
Fiscal year 2007: $52.1.
Fiscal year 2008: $57.0.
Fiscal year 2009: $71.0.
Fiscal year 2010: $70.8.
Fiscal year 2011: $72.6.
Fiscal year 2012: $74.6.
Fiscal year 2013: $58.2.
Fiscal year 2014: $52.4.

(c) UNIFIED BUDGET LEVELS (INCLUDING ALL FEDERAL PROGRAMS).—The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2014:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $1,876.5.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,927.0.
Fiscal year 2002: $2,003.6.
Fiscal year 2003: $2,079.4.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,172.1.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,274.3.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,377.7.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,484.2.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,594.4.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,710.6.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,826.5.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,948.5.
Fiscal year 2012: $3,073.2.
Fiscal year 2013: $3,201.0.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,331.6.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.0.
Fiscal year 2001: −$5.9.
Fiscal year 2002: −$11.0.
Fiscal year 2003: −$11.3.
Fiscal year 2004: −$11.9.
Fiscal year 2005: −$13.4.
Fiscal year 2006: −$14.8.
Fiscal year 2007: −$15.5.
Fiscal year 2008: −$16.2.
Fiscal year 2009: −$16.4.
Fiscal year 2010: −$17.8.
Fiscal year 2011: −$17.8.
Fiscal year 2012: −$17.8.
Fiscal year 2013: −$17.8.
Fiscal year 2014: −$17.8.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—The appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $1,752.9.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,821.4.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,857.6.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,935.8.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,005.7.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,097.8.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,159.2.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,245.6.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,340.5.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,439.3.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,540.2.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,648.4.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,762.9.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,903.0.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,044.0.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—The appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $1,735.1.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,771.9.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,845.4.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,914.0.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,997.2.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,074.5.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,140.1.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,224.7.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,321.2.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,417.9.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,530.5.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,647.5.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,771.2.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,920.2.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,065.5.

(4) SURPLUSES.—The amounts of the surpluses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $141.4.
Fiscal year 2001: $155.1.
Fiscal year 2002: $158.1.
Fiscal year 2003: $165.3.
Fiscal year 2004: $174.9.
Fiscal year 2005: $199.9.
Fiscal year 2006: $237.7.
Fiscal year 2007: $259.5.
Fiscal year 2008: $273.2.
Fiscal year 2009: $292.7.
Fiscal year 2010: $296.0.
Fiscal year 2011: $301.0.
Fiscal year 2012: $302.0.
Fiscal year 2013: $280.8.
Fiscal year 2014: $266.1.

(d) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $3,500.4.
Fiscal year 2001: $3,361.3.
Fiscal year 2002: $3,219.2.
Fiscal year 2003: $3,070.3.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,910.7.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,725.0.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,500.6.
Fiscal year 2007: $2,253.4.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,991.7.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,710.2.
Fiscal year 2010: $1,426.2.
Fiscal year 2011: $1,137.3.
Fiscal year 2012: $847.2.
Fiscal year 2013: $577.5.
Fiscal year 2014: $322.4.

(e) TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND TO THE HI AND OASI TRUST FUNDS.—

(1) AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO HI TRUST FUND.—The amounts to be transferred from the General Fund to the HI Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $26.2.
Fiscal year 2001: $28.2.
Fiscal year 2002: $29.9.
Fiscal year 2003: $31.5.
Fiscal year 2004: $33.3.
Fiscal year 2005: $37.8.
Fiscal year 2006: $44.2.
Fiscal year 2007: $47.8.
Fiscal year 2008: $50.2.
Fiscal year 2009: $53.1.
Fiscal year 2010: $54.3.
Fiscal year 2011: $54.9.
Fiscal year 2012: $54.9.
Fiscal year 2013: $51.6.
Fiscal year 2014: $49.3.

(2) AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO OASI TRUST FUND.—The amounts to be transferred from the General Fund to the OASI Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $108.5.
Fiscal year 2001: $116.7.
Fiscal year 2002: $123.5.
Fiscal year 2003: $130.1.
Fiscal year 2004: $137.7.
Fiscal year 2005: $156.2.
Fiscal year 2006: $182.8.
Fiscal year 2007: $197.7.
Fiscal year 2008: $207.4.
Fiscal year 2009: $219.6.
Fiscal year 2010: $224.3.
Fiscal year 2011: $226.8.
Fiscal year 2012: $226.9.
Fiscal year 2013: $213.2.
Fiscal year 2014: $203.7.

(3) RESULTING ON-BUDGET DEFICITS.—The on-budget deficits resulting from this resolution including the transfers under paragraphs (1) and (2) are the following:

Fiscal year 2000: −$110.3.
Fiscal year 2001: −$118.0.
Fiscal year 2002: −$136.7.
Fiscal year 2003: −$151.8.
Fiscal year 2004: −$167.0.
Fiscal year 2005: −$182.1.
Fiscal year 2006: −$191.5.
Fiscal year 2007: −$207.1.
Fiscal year 2008: −$225.4.
Fiscal year 2009: −$238.1.
Fiscal year 2010: −$258.9.
Fiscal year 2011: −$276.3.
Fiscal year 2012: −$292.1.
Fiscal year 2013: −$313.1.
Fiscal year 2014: −$327.9.

(4) RESULTING OFF-BUDGET SURPLUSES.—The off-budget surpluses resulting from this resolution including the transfers under paragraphs (1) and (2) are the following:

Fiscal year 2000: $251.8.
Fiscal year 2001: $273.0.
Fiscal year 2002: $294.8.
Fiscal year 2003: $316.9.
Fiscal year 2004: $341.9.
Fiscal year 2005: $382.1.
Fiscal year 2006: $429.2.
Fiscal year 2007: $466.7.
Fiscal year 2008: $498.5.
Fiscal year 2009: $530.8.
Fiscal year 2010: $554.9.
Fiscal year 2011: $577.3.
Fiscal year 2012: $594.1.
Fiscal year 2013: $593.8.
Fiscal year 2014: $594.0.

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 2009 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $280.4.
(B) Outlays, $273.6.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $300.2.
(B) Outlays, $281.6.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $302.1.
(B) Outlays, $291.7.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $312.5.
(B) Outlays, $303.6.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $321.4.
(B) Outlays, $313.5.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $326.0.
(B) Outlays, $318.0.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $330.7.
(B) Outlays, $322.5.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $335.4.
(B) Outlays, $327.1.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $340.2.
(B) Outlays, $331.8.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $345.0.
(B) Outlays, $336.5

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12.5.
(B) Outlays, $14.8.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $12.8.
(B) Outlays, $15.4.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12.0.
(B) Outlays, $14.8.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $13.6.
(B) Outlays, $14.4.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $15.0.
(B) Outlays, $14.5.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $16.3.
(B) Outlays, $15.1.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $17.2.
(B) Outlays, $15.5.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $17.8.
(B) Outlays, $15.8.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $18.6.
(B) Outlays, $16.3.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $19.3.
(B) Outlays, $16.4.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $18.0.
(B) Outlays, $18.2.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $18.7.
(B) Outlays, $18.4.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $18.8.
(B) Outlays, $18.7.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $18.9.
(B) Outlays, $18.8.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $19.2.
(B) Outlays, $19.1.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $21.7.
(B) Outlays, $21.1.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $22.4.
(B) Outlays, $22.1.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $23.3.
(B) Outlays, $23.0.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $25.5.
(B) Outlays, $24.2.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $27.7.
(B) Outlays, $25.8.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, −$0.7.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$0.0.
(B) Outlays, −$1.8.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$0.2.
(B) Outlays, −$1.2.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$0.1.
(B) Outlays, −$1.2.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$0.0.
(B) Outlays, −$1.2.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $0.1.
(B) Outlays, −$1.0.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $0.5.
(B) Outlays, −$0.6.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $0.7.
(B) Outlays, −$0.3.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $1.1.
(B) Outlays, $0.0.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $1.2.
(B) Outlays, $0.1.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $24.5.
(B) Outlays, $23.6.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $24.4.
(B) Outlays, $24.0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $24.4.
(B) Outlays, $23.9.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $24.5.
(B) Outlays, $24.1.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $25.4.
(B) Outlays, $25.0.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $27.6.
(B) Outlays, $26.5.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $28.6.
(B) Outlays, $27.8.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $28.9.
(B) Outlays, $28.2.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $30.4.
(B) Outlays, $29.7.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $32.3.
(B) Outlays, $30.6.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14.7.
(B) Outlays, $13.3.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $14.1.
(B) Outlays, $12.2.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12.4.
(B) Outlays, $10.6.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12.7.
(B) Outlays, $11.0.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $13.4.
(B) Outlays, $11.8.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14.2.
(B) Outlays, $12.5.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $15.2.
(B) Outlays, $13.4.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $16.0.
(B) Outlays, $14.2.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $16.9.
(B) Outlays, $14.9.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $17.3.
(B) Outlays, $15.1.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $98.
(B) Outlays, $4.5.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $12.0.
(B) Outlays, $7.1.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $16.3.
(B) Outlays, $11.9.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $16.3.
(B) Outlays, $12.6.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $16.2.
(B) Outlays, $12.8.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14.7.
(B) Outlays, $11.4.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $14.6.
(B) Outlays, $11.1.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $14.7.
(B) Outlays, $10.9.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $14.6.
(B) Outlays, $10.5.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $14.4.
(B) Outlays, $9.9.

(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $50.6.
(B) Outlays, $45.8.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $52.2.
(B) Outlays, $47.7.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $52.6
(B) Outlays, $47.2.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $54.2.
(B) Outlays, $48.5.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $54.2.
(B) Outlays, $48.7.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $54.2.
(B) Outlays, $50.6.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $54.6.
(B) Outlays, $53.9.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $54.8.
(B) Outlays, $55.1.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $55.3.
(B) Outlays, $56.4.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $55.5.
(B) Outlays, $56.7.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $8.6.
(B) Outlays, $10.6.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $7.8.
(B) Outlays, $9.3.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $8.8.
(B) Outlays, $8.8.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $8.9.
(B) Outlays, $9.2.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $9.1.
(B) Outlays, $9.3.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $10.8.
(B) Outlays, $10.0.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $11.8.
(B) Outlays, $10.7.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $12.8.
(B) Outlays, $11.6.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $13.8.
(B) Outlays, $12.8.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $14.8.
(B) Outlays, $13.8.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services:
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $68.6.
(B) Outlays, $64.3.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $67.3.
(B) Outlays, $66.1.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $67.5.
(B) Outlays, $66.7.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $69.9.
(B) Outlays, $68.5.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $71.8.
(B) Outlays, $70.7.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $74.1.
(B) Outlays, $72.5.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $76.3.
(B) Outlays, $75.3.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $80.2.
(B) Outlays, $78.4.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $83.5.
(B) Outlays, $82.5.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $87.5.
(B) Outlays, $86.1.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $157.1.
(B) Outlays, $153.4.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $167.3.
(B) Outlays, $163.9.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $177.2.
(B) Outlays, $177.1.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $188.9.
(B) Outlays, $189.0.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $203.5.
(B) Outlays, $204.2.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $220.8.
(B) Outlays, $220.0.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $238.7.
(B) Outlays, $238.7.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $259.3.
(B) Outlays, $258.7.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $280.1.
(B) Outlays, $279.2.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $303.2.
(B) Outlays, $302.2.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $208.8.
(B) Outlays, $208.8.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $222.2.
(B) Outlays, $222.3.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $231.0.
(B) Outlays, $230.7.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $251.2.
(B) Outlays, $251.4.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $269.1.
(B) Outlays, $269.3.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $269.3.
(B) Outlays, $295.9.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $307.6.
(B) Outlays, $307.8.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $338.5.
(B) Outlays, $338.7.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $366.7.
(B) Outlays, $366.3.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $395.3.
(B) Outlays, $395.5.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $245.7.
(B) Outlays, $248.4.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $257.2.
(B) Outlays, $258.5.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $267.3.
(B) Outlays, $268.3.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $276.8.
(B) Outlays, $277.8.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $286.1.
(B) Outlays, $287.8.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $300.6.
(B) Outlays, $301.6.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $307.3.
(B) Outlays, $309.0.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $313.8.
(B) Outlays, $316.1.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $327.7.
(B) Outlays, $330.7.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $338.4.
(B) Outlays, $341.8.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14.2.
(B) Outlays, $14.3.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13.8.
(B) Outlays, $13.8.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15.6.
(B) Outlays, $15.6.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $16.3.
(B) Outlays, $16.3.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $17.1.
(B) Outlays, $17.1.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $18.0.
(B) Outlays, $18.0.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $19.1.
(B) Outlays, $19.0.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $20.2.
(B) Outlays, $20.1.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $21.4.
(B) Outlays, $21.4.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $22.7.
(B) Outlays, $22.6.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $45.6.
(B) Outlays, $45.5.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $46.3.
(B) Outlays, $46.4.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $46.8.
(B) Outlays, $46.7.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $48.1.
(B) Outlays, $48.3.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $48.4.
(B) Outlays, $48.8.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $53.5.
(B) Outlays, $53.9.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $52.1.
(B) Outlays, $52.5.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $53.5.
(B) Outlays, $51.9.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $54.7.
(B) Outlays, $55.2.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $57.0.
(B) Outlays, $57.4.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $23.4.
(B) Outlays, $25.3.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $24.7.
(B) Outlays, $24.9.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $24.7.
(B) Outlays, $24.9.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $25.9.
(B) Outlays, $25.7.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $27.7.
(B) Outlays, $27.6.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $29.9.
(B) Outlays, $29.3.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $31.2.
(B) Outlays, $30.2.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $32.9.
(B) Outlays, $32.5.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $34.5.
(B) Outlays, $34.0.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $35.5.
(B) Outlays, $35.2.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12.3.
(B) Outlays, $13.5.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $12.1.
(B) Outlays, $12.6.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12.1.
(B) Outlays, $12.3.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12.1.
(B) Outlays, $12.2.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12.4.
(B) Outlays, $12.4.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $13.2.
(B) Outlays, $12.8.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $14.0.
(B) Outlays, $13.7.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $.
(B) Outlays, $.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $.
(B) Outlays, $.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $.
(B) Outlays, $.
(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, $265.2.
(B) Outlays, $265.2.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $263.3.
(B) Outlays, $263.3.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $260.6.
(B) Outlays, $260.6.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $257.7.
(B) Outlays, $257.7.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $254.8.
(B) Outlays, $254.8.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $250.7.
(B) Outlays, $250.7.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $246.7.
(B) Outlays, $246.7.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$9.3.
(B) Outlays, −$9.5.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$4.5.
(B) Outlays, −$4.4.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$4.3.
(B) Outlays, −$5.7.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$4.1.
(B) Outlays, −$4.3.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$4.4.
(B) Outlays, −$4.4.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$4.5.
(B) Outlays, −$4.4.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$4.3.
(B) Outlays, −$4.3.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$4.3.
(B) Outlays, −$4.3.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$4.4.
(B) Outlays, −$4.3.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$4.2.
(B) Outlays, −$4.2.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$35.1.
(B) Outlays, −$35.1.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$37.9.
(B) Outlays, −$37.9.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$44.9.
(B) Outlays, −$44.9.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$38.3.
(B) Outlays, −$38.3.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$38.6.
(B) Outlays, −$38.6.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$39.8.
(B) Outlays, −$39.8.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$40.8.
(B) Outlays, −$40.8.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$42.5.
(B) Outlays, −$42.5.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$43.6.
(B) Outlays, −$43.6.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$44.8.
(B) Outlays, −$44.8.
(21) Multipurpose (970):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, $0.0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, −$19.0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, $10.0.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, −$1.0.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, $10.0.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, $0.0.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, $0.0.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, $0.0.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0.
(B) Outlays, $0.0
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $0.0
(B) Outlays, $0.0.

SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.

(a) FIRST RECONCILIATION BILL.—Not later than July 1, 1999, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary—

(1) to ensure (A) that the surplus of all trust fund receipts over outlays of the social security trust funds is invested in special purpose bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and (B) that such funds are applied by the Treasury solely to pay off the outstanding debt of the United States held by the public; and

(2) to ensure further that the Treasury shall issue bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government to the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Trust Funds and to the Board of Trustees of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund in an amount specified in this resolution which equals the public debt retired through fiscal year 2014. 81 ½ percent of such bonds shall be issued to the social security trust funds and 19 ½ percent to the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

(b) SECOND RECONCILIATION BILL.—If the reconciliation bill referred to in subsection (a) is enacted, then, not later than the 20th calendar day beginning after the date of such enactment, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall submit its recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(1) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues as follows: −$40.1 in the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 and −$116.5 in the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

(2) The policy of this concurrent resolution is that the bill reported under section 4(b)(1) accommodate high priority tax relief of approximately $62 billion over five years, $166 billion over ten years, and $295 billion over fifteen years upon enactment of legislation that extends solvency of the Social Security trust funds until 2050 and solvency of the Medicare Trust Fund until at least 2020. Of these amounts, $22 billion over five years, $50 billion over ten years, and $90 billion over fifteen years would fully offset revenues lost by closing or restricting unwarranted tax benefits. Such tax relief should—

(1) expand tax credits to alleviate the costs of child care for working families;

(2) reduce financing costs for primary and secondary public school modernization;

(3) mitigate ‘‘marriage penalties’’ in the tax code;

(4) ensure that working families eligible for child tax credits are unaffected by the Alternative Minimum Tax;

(5) create tax incentives for working families to establish savings accounts for retirement;

(6) extend long-supported and previously renewed tax benefits that soon will expire, such as the Work Opportunity and Research and Experimentation credits;

(7) accommodate the revenue effects of enacting the Dingell bill (H.R. 358), legislation improving rights for medical patients and providers in managed care health plans;

(8) provide tax relief to assist working families with long-term care needs; and

(9) provide tax credits to purchasers of Better American Bonds which will support State and local environmental protection initiatives.

SEC. 5. EXTENDING THE SOLVENCY OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE.

Until enactment of the legislation required by this section, none of any budget surplus shall be obligated or expended. Upon enactment of this legislation, the on-budget surplus may be used to increase programs or to offset tax reduction, subject to the discretionary spending caps and the pay-as-you-go rules as enacted by H. Con. Res. 67 (105th Congress) or as subsequently amended. It is the objective of this resolution to extend the solvency of Social Security at least until 2050 and the solvency of Medicare at least until 2020, and to prohibit obligation or expenditure of any budget surplus until these objectives are met. The Balanced Budget Agreement of 1997 set discretionary caps for fiscal years 1998 through 2002 based upon explicit funding levels for national defense (Function 050) for fiscal years 1998 through 2002. The President's budget for fiscal year 2000 requests a baseline increase in Function 050 amounting to $84 billion in budget authority for each of the next 5 years. The purpose of the increase is to address problems of readiness and retention and to meet requirements for modernization of forces, which were not anticipated in the Balanced Budget Agreement of 1997. This request changes fundamentally the assumptions on which the agreement was made; therefore, baseline spending should be increased in order to provide sufficient funds for nondefense discretionary spending needs while meeting the President's request for additional defense spending. Therefore, upon enactment of legislation making Social Security and Medicare solvent, as required by section 4(a), the discretionary spending caps applicable to fiscal years 2001 and 2002 should be adjusted upward to reflect the additional defense spending request from the President's budget.

SEC. 6. UPDATED CBO PROJECTIONS.

Each calendar quarter the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall make an up-to-date estimate of receipts, outlays and surplus (on-budget and off-budget) for the current fiscal year.

SEC. 7. RELINQUISHING THE FEDERAL SHARE OF MEDICAID FUNDS RECOUPED AS A RESULT OF TOBACCO SETTLEMENTS BETWEEN THE STATES AND TOBACCO COMPANIES.

The resolution assumes the Federal share of Medicaid funds recouped as a result of tobacco settlements between the States and tobacco companies will be relinquised to the States. The resolution assumes that the release of the Federal Government's claim to these funds in favor of the States will be made by law, and will be subject to certain conditions and activities prescribed by law including, but not limited to, programs which improve public health, programs designed to prevent youth smoking, other health activities or education, and compensation for tobacco farmers.

SEC. 8. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) persecution of individuals on the sole ground of their religious beliefs and practices occurs in countries around the world and affects millions of lives;

(2) such persecution violates international norms of human rights, including those established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Helsinki Accords, and the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

(3) such persecution is abhorrent to all Americans, and our very Nation was founded on the principle of the freedom to worship according to the dictates of our conscience; and

(4) in 1998 Congress unanimously passed, and President Clinton signed into law, the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, which established the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom to monitor facts and circumstances of violations of religious freedom and authorized $3,000,000 to carry out the functions of the Commission for each of fiscal years 1999 and 2000.

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

(1) this resolution assumes that $3,000,000 will be appropriated within function 150 for fiscal year 2000 for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom to carry out its duties; and

(2) the House Committee on Appropriations is strongly urged to appropriate such amount for the Commission.

SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ASSET-BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) 33 percent of all American households have no or negative financial assets 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) across the Nation numerous small public, private, and public-private asset-building initiatives (including individual development account programs) are demonstrating success at empowering low-income workers;

(5) the Government currently provides middle and upper income Americans with hundreds of billions of dollars in tax incentives for building assets; and

(6) the Government should utilize tax laws or other measures 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 any changes in tax law should include provisions which encourage low-income workers and their families to save for buying their first home, starting a business, obtaining an education, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.

SEC. 10. 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) 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. 11. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICARE PAYMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) a goal of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 was to expand options for Medicare beneficiaries under the new Medicare+Choice program;

(2) Medicare+Choice was intended to make these choices available to all Medicare beneficiaries; and unfortunately, during the first two years of the Medicare+Choice program the blended payment was not implemented, stifling health care options and continuing regional disparity among many counties across the United States; and

(3) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 also established the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare to develop legislative recommendations to address the long-term funding challenges facing medicare.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that this resolution assumes that funding of the Medicare+Choice program is a priority for the House Committee on the Budget before financing new programs and benefits that may potentially add to the imbalance of payments and benefits in Fee-for-Service Medicare and Medicare+Choice.

SEC. 12. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ASSESSMENT OF WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the House that, recognizing the need to maximize the benefit of the Welfare-to-Work Program, the Secretary of Labor should prepare a report on Welfare-to-Work Programs pursuant to section 403(a)(5) of the Social Security Act. This report should include information on the following—

(1) the extent to which the funds available under such section have been used (including the number of States that have not used any of such funds), the types of programs that have received such funds, the number of and characteristics of the recipients of assistance under such programs, the goals of such programs, the duration of such programs, the costs of such programs, any evidence of the effects of such programs on such recipients, and accounting of the total amount expended by the States from such funds, and the rate at which the Secretary expects such funds to be expended for each of the fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002;

(2) with regard to the unused funds allocated for Welfare-to-Work for each of fiscal years 1998 and 1999, identify areas of the Nation that have unmet needs for Welfare-to-Work initiatives; and

(3) identify possible Congressional action that may be taken to reprogram Welfare-to-Work funds from States that have not utilized previously allocated funds to places of unmet need, including those States that have rejected or otherwise not utilized prior funding.

(b) REPORT.—It is the sense of the House that, not later than January 1, 2000, the Secretary of Labor should submit to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, in writing, the report described in subsection (a).

SEC. 13. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROVIDING HONOR GUARD SERVICES FOR VETERANS' FUNERALS.

It is the sense of Congress that all relevant congressional committees should make every effort to provide sufficient resources so that an Honor Guard, if requested, is available for veterans' funerals.

SEC. 14. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE PRESIDENT'S LIVABILITY AGENDA AND LANDS LEGACY INITIATIVE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) States and localities across the country are taking steps to address the problems of traffic congestion, urban sprawl, the deterioration of recreational areas, and the disappearance of wildlife habitat and open space;

(2) the Government should be a strong partner with States and localities as they strive to address these problems and build livable communities for the 21st century;

(3) the Government can and should also take independent actions to protect critical lands across the country and to preserve America's natural treasures; and

(4) the President's Lands Legacy Initiative and Livability Agenda represent two comprehensive proposals that advance these goals.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President's Land Legacy Initiative and Livability Agenda should be considered high priorities by the Appropriations Committees as they make spending decisions for fiscal year 2000 and beyond.

SEC. 15. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CHILD NUTRITION.

It is the sense of Congress that both Democrats and Republicans understand that an adequate diet and proper nutrition are essential to a child's general well-being. Furthermore, the lack of an adequate diet and proper nutrition may adversely affect a child's ability to perform up to his or her ability in school. Because of this fact, as well as the current Federal role in school nutrition programs and the commitment on behalf of both Republicans and Democrats to helping children learn, it is the sense of Congress that the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Agriculture of the House should examine our Nation's nutrition programs to determine if they can be improved, particularly with respect to services to low-income children.

SEC. 16. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING STATES' FLEXIBILITY TO HELP LOW-INCOME SENIORS MEET MEDICARE'S COST SHARING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Congress and the States through Medicaid have established two vital programs to help senior citizens pay medicare premiums, deductibles, and copayments through the Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) and the Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB) programs;

(2) a recent Families, USA study found that between three and four million low-income seniors are not getting the help to which they are legally entitled, which is nearly 40 percent of those eligible for these programs; and

(3) for many senior citizens with limited means, these medicare premiums, deductibles, and copayments can be a significant burden on their monthly budgets.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that these low-income seniors be enrolled in Medicaid by allowing the Social Security Administration to automatically assume that these seniors are eligible for Medicaid, while States make final determinations.

SEC. 17. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EQUITABLE REIMBURSEMENT FOR FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 contained a provision to phase out Medicaid cost-based reimbursements from States to FQHC's beginning in August of 1999 and phasing out completely by 2002. It is anticipated that the phase-out of these reimbursements will put a tremendous strain on the ability of FQHC's to meet the healthcare needs of Medicaid beneficiaries and the uninsured, particularly in rural areas of the United States. It is the sense of Congress that a fair and equitable Medicaid reimbursement policy should be developed for FQHC's in recognition of their unique patient and service mix.

SEC. 18. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING STATE'S FLEXIBILITY TO PROVIDE CHILDREN WITH HEALTH INSURANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) according to the 1997 current population survey data from the United States Census Bureau, 11.3 million children are uninsured and 4.4 million of them are eligible for Medicaid;

(2) under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, States have a new option under Medicaid to grant ''presumptive eligibility'' to children through pediatricians, community health centers, other health providers, Head Start centers, WIC agencies, and State or local child care agencies that determine eligibility for child care subsidies; and

(3) it is more cost effective to enroll these children in Medicaid and ensure that they are receiving preventive care through a family doctor, rather than through an emergency room where children are sicker and taxpayers will end up paying more through higher Medicaid expenditures, local taxes, or insurance premiums.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that these low-income children be enrolled in Medicaid by allowing schools, child care resource and referral centers, child support agencies, workers determining eligibility for homeless programs, and workers determining eligibility for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to automatically assume that these children are eligible for Medicaid, while States make final determinations.

It was decided in the negative .... { Yeas .... 173 / Nays ...... 250 }

¶29.13 [Roll No. 76]

AYES—173

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holt
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Strickland
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOES—250

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Costello
Cox
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Horn
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pastor
Paul
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Souder
Spence
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Visclosky
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Barcia
Brown (CA)
Burton
Cooksey
Dingell
Hostettler
Metcalf
Pelosi
Smith (TX)
Stupak

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was not agreed to.

After some further time,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. CAMP, Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 131, reported the concurrent resolution, as amended pursuant to said resolution, back to the House.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

The question being put,

Will the House agree to said concurrent resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, announced that pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX the yeas and nays