

Union Calendar No. 294

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 290

[Report No. 106-530]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

MARCH 20, 2000

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 2000

Mr. KASICH, from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

- 1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
- 2 *concurring),*

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

3 The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution
4 on the budget for fiscal year 2000 is hereby revised and
5 replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the
6 budget for fiscal year 2001 and that the appropriate budg-
7 etary levels for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 are hereby
8 set forth.

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

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

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

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

16 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,465,500,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,504,800,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,549,400,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,598,500,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,650,600,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,719,100,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2000: \$0.

26 Fiscal year 2001: \$10,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2002: \$22,000,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2003: \$31,000,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2004: \$42,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2005: \$45,000,000,000.

5 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes
6 of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate
7 levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

8 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,478,300,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,524,100,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,558,000,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,604,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,654,800,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,713,500,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,460,500,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,490,700,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,537,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,582,200,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,631,900,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,690,500,000,000.

23 (4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforce-
24 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses
25 are as follows:

1 Fiscal year 2000: \$5,000,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2001: \$14,100,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2002: \$12,400,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2003: \$16,300,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2004: \$18,700,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2005: \$28,600,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2000: \$5,640,300,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001: \$5,710,600,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2002: \$5,787,400,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003: \$5,870,300,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,946,100,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2005: \$6,010,800,000,000.

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

16 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
17 propriate levels of new budget authority and budget out-
18 lays for fiscal years 2000 through 2005 for each major
19 functional category are:

20 (1) National Defense (050):

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$288,900,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$282,500,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$306,300,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$297,600,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$309,300,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$302,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$315,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$309,400,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$323,400,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$317,600,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$331,700,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$328,100,000,000.

20 (2) International Affairs (150):

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$20,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$15,500,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$19,500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$17,300,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$19,300,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,200,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$18,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$16,100,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$18,300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$15,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$18,500,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$14,800,000,000.

20 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
21 (250):

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$19,300,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2001:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$19,800,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$19,300,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$19,900,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2003:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$20,000,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$20,100,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$20,300,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$19,800,000,000.

21 (4) Energy (270):

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$1,100,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, -\$600,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2001:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$1,200,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, – \$100,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$700,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, – \$400,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2003:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$500,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, – \$700,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004:

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

16 (B) Outlays, – \$900,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:

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

20 (B) Outlays, – \$900,000,000.

21 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

22 Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

1 Fiscal year 2001:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$25,000,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$25,100,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2003:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$25,200,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$25,200,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$25,300,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$25,200,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$25,400,000,000.

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

21 (6) Agriculture (350):

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$35,700,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$34,300,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2001:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$19,100,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$18,500,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$16,700,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2003:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$17,600,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$15,900,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$17,000,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$15,500,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$15,800,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.

21 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
22 Fiscal year 2000:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$7,500,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$3,100,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2001:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$6,300,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$2,300,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$8,700,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$5,000,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2003:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$9,500,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$4,700,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$13,600,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$8,700,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$13,500,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$9,600,000,000.

21 (8) Transportation (400):
22 Fiscal year 2000:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$54,300,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$46,600,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2001:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$59,200,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$50,300,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$57,400,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$52,500,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2003:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$58,800,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$54,800,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$58,800,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$55,100,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$58,800,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$55,100,000,000.

21 (9) Community and Regional Development

22 (450):

23 Fiscal year 2000:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$11,200,000,000.

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

2 Fiscal year 2001:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$9,100,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2003:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$8,400,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2004:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$8,400,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2005:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$8,500,000,000.

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

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

24 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$57,700,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$72,600,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$74,000,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$75,000,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$76,100,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$77,800,000,000.

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

24 (11) Health (550):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$159,300,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$169,700,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$179,600,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$191,500,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$205,600,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$221,700,000,000.

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

24 (12) Medicare (570):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$199,600,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$215,700,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$221,600,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$239,700,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$255,300,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$278,700,000,000.

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

24 (13) Income Security (600):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$238,400,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$252,200,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$263,000,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$272,100,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$281,700,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$294,000,000,000.

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

24 (14) Social Security (650):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$14,700,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$13,100,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$14,900,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$15,700,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$16,600,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$17,400,000,000.

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

24 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$46,000,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$47,800,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$49,000,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$50,800,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$52,000,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$55,300,000,000.

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

24 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$27,300,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$28,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$28,000,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$28,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$27,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$28,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$27,900,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$27,900,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$28,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$27,900,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$28,400,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$28,100,000,000.

24 (17) General Government (800):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$13,900,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$13,600,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$13,600,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$13,900,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$13,500,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$13,700,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 ew budget authority,
18 \$13,500,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$13,700,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$13,600,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.

24 (18) Net Interest (900):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$284,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$284,600,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$288,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$288,500,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$290,000,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$290,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$285,800,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$285,800,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$281,000,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$281,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$275,500,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$275,500,000,000.

24 (19) Allowances (920):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$8,500,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$4,200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$8,600,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$1,500,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$1,700,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$1,400,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$2,300,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$2,200,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$2,500,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$2,500,000,000.

24 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 - \$34,100,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, - \$34,100,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 - \$38,400,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, - \$38,400,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 - \$41,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, - \$41,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 - \$40,700,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, - \$40,700,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 - \$38,100,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, - \$38,100,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 - \$39,200,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, - \$39,200,000,000.

1 **SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

2 (a) LEGISLATION PROVIDING \$150 BILLION IN TAX
3 RELIEF OVER A 5-YEAR PERIOD.—

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

7 (A) not later than May 26, 2000;

8 (B) not later than June 23, 2000;

9 (C) not later than July 28, 2000; and

10 (D) not later than September 22, 2000;

11 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdic-
12 tion sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues
13 by not more than: \$9,554,000,000 for fiscal year
14 2001, and \$145,648,000,000 for the period of fiscal
15 years 2001 through 2005.

16 (2) HEALTH-RELATED TAX PROVISIONS.—

17 Whenever any bill referred to in section 9(a) is re-
18 ported (or an amendment is offered or a conference
19 report thereon is submitted) after the date of adop-
20 tion of this resolution that provides the health-re-
21 lated tax provisions contained in H.R. 2990 (as
22 passed the House), the chairman of the Committee
23 on the Budget of the House shall increase the rec-
24 onciliation instruction set forth in section 4(a)(1) by
25 the amount of the revenue reduction provided by
26 such measure for such purpose but not to exceed

1 \$446,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and
2 \$4,352,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001
3 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate con-
4 forming adjustments).

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

8 (1) not later than May 26, 2000, that consists
9 of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
10 to reduce the debt held by the public by
11 \$10,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

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

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

17 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

1 (3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly
2 finance the general operations of the Federal Gov-
3 ernment;

4 (4) in fiscal year 2001, the social security sur-
5 plus will be \$166 billion;

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

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

11 (7) Congress and the President should take
12 such steps as are necessary to ensure that future
13 budgets are balanced excluding the surpluses gen-
14 erated by the social security trust funds.

15 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—

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

22 (2) DEFICIT LEVELS.—For purposes of this
23 subsection, a deficit shall be the level (if any) set
24 forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent reso-
25 lution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to

1 section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act
2 of 1974.

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

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

10 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
11 the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider
12 any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment
13 thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a
14 surplus for fiscal year 2001 to be less than the level (as
15 adjusted for reconciliation or other tax-related legislation,
16 medicare, or agriculture as considered pursuant to section
17 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14) set forth in section 2(4)
18 for that fiscal year.

19 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—The level of the surplus for pur-
20 poses of subsection (a) shall take into account amounts
21 adjusted under section 314(a)(2)(B) or (C) of the Con-
22 gressional Budget Act of 1974.

1 **SEC. 7. REDUCTION OF PUBLICLY-HELD DEBT.**

2 (a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to
3 ensure that the fiscal year 2000 on-budget surplus is used
4 to reduce publicly-held debt.

5 (b) REDUCTION OF PUBLICLY-HELD DEBT.—

6 (1) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CERTAIN LEGIS-
7 LATION.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), it
8 shall not be in order in the House of Representatives
9 or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution,
10 amendment, motion, or conference report if—

11 (A) the enactment of that bill or resolution
12 as reported;

13 (B) the adoption and enactment of that
14 amendment; or

15 (C) the enactment of that bill or resolution
16 in the form recommended in that conference re-
17 port,

18 would cause a decrease in the on-budget surplus for
19 fiscal year 2000.

20 (2) EXCEPTION.—The point of order set forth
21 in paragraph (1) shall not apply to a bill, joint reso-
22 lution, amendment, motion, or conference report if
23 it—

24 (A) reduces revenues;

25 (B) implements structural social security
26 reform; or

1 (C) implements structural medicare re-
2 form.

3 (3) WAIVERS AND APPEALS IN THE SENATE.—

4 (A) WAIVERS.—Paragraph (1) may be
5 waived or suspended in the Senate only by the
6 affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members,
7 duly chosen and sworn.

8 (B) APPEALS.—(i) Appeals in the Senate
9 from the decisions of the Chair relating to para-
10 graph (1) shall be limited to 1 hour, to be
11 equally divided between, and controlled by, the
12 mover and the manager of the bill, joint resolu-
13 tion, amendment, motion, or conference report,
14 as the case may be.

15 (ii) An affirmative vote of three-fifths of
16 the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be
17 required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of
18 the ruling of the Chair on a point of order
19 raised under paragraph (1).

20 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of this section
21 shall cease to have any force or effect on October 1, 2000.

22 **SEC. 8. SPECIAL PROCEDURES TO SAFEGUARD TAX RE-**
23 **LIEF.**

24 (a) ADJUSTMENTS TO PRESERVE SURPLUSES.—
25 Upon the reporting of a reconciliation bill by the Com-

1 mittee on Ways and Means pursuant to section 4(a)(1)
2 or, the offering of an amendment to, or the submission
3 of a conference report on, H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R.
4 2990, whichever occurs first, the chairman of the Com-
5 mittee on the Budget of the House shall reduce to zero
6 the amounts by which aggregate levels of Federal revenues
7 should be reduced as set forth in section 2(1)(B) (and
8 make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

9 (b) ADJUSTMENTS FOR REVENUE BILLS.—After
10 making the adjustments referred to in paragraph (1), and
11 whenever the Committee on Ways and Means reports any
12 reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a)(1) (or an
13 amendment thereto is offered or a conference report there-
14 on is submitted) or an amendment to H.R. 3081, H.R.
15 6, or H.R. 2990 is offered or a conference report thereon
16 is submitted after the date of adoption of this resolution,
17 the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the
18 House shall increase the levels by which Federal revenues
19 should be reduced by the reduction in revenue caused by
20 such measure for each applicable year or period, but not
21 to exceed, after taking into account any other bill or joint
22 resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred
23 Sixth Congress that causes a reduction in revenues for
24 such year or period, \$9,554,000,000 in fiscal year 2001
25 and \$145,648,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001

1 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming
2 adjustments).

3 **SEC. 9. RESERVE FUND PROVIDING AN ADDITIONAL \$50**
4 **BILLION FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF AND**
5 **DEBT REDUCTION.**

6 Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means reports
7 any reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a)(1) (or an
8 amendment thereto is offered or a conference report there-
9 on is submitted), or an amendment to H.R. 3081, H.R.
10 6, or H.R. 2990 is offered or a conference report thereon
11 is submitted after the date of adoption of this resolution
12 (after taking into account any other bill or joint resolution
13 enacted during this session of the One Hundred Sixth
14 Congress that would cause a reduction in revenues for fis-
15 cal year 2001 or the period of fiscal years 2001 through
16 2005) that would cause the level by which Federal reve-
17 nues should be reduced, as set forth in section 2(1)(B)
18 for such fiscal year or for such period, as adjusted, to be
19 exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget
20 of the House may increase the levels by which Federal
21 revenues should be reduced by the amount exceeding such
22 level resulting from such measure, but not to exceed \$0
23 in fiscal year 2001 and \$50,000,000,000 for the period
24 of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other
25 appropriate conforming adjustments).

1 **SEC. 10. RESERVE FUND FOR AUGUST UPDATE REVISION**
2 **OF BUDGET SURPLUSES.**

3 (a) REPORTING A SURPLUS.—If the Congressional
4 Budget Office report referred to in subsection (c) projects
5 an increase in the surplus for fiscal year 2000, fiscal year
6 2001, and the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005
7 over the corresponding levels set forth in its March 2000
8 economic and budget forecast for fiscal year 2001, sub-
9 mitted pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional
10 Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on
11 the Budget of the House may make the adjustments as
12 provided in subsection (b).

13 (b) ADJUSTMENTS.—Whenever the Committee on
14 Ways and Means reports any reconciliation bill pursuant
15 to section 4(a)(1) (or an amendment thereto is offered or
16 a conference report thereon is submitted), or an amend-
17 ment to H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990 is offered or
18 a conference report thereon is submitted after the date
19 of adoption of this resolution that (after taking into ac-
20 count any other bill or joint resolution enacted during this
21 session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that would
22 cause a reduction in revenues for such year or period)
23 would cause the level by which Federal revenues should
24 be reduced, as set forth in section 2(1)(B) for fiscal year
25 2001 or for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005,
26 as adjusted, to be exceeded, the chairman of the Com-

1 mittee on the Budget of the House may increase the levels
2 by which Federal revenues should be reduced by the
3 amount exceeding such level resulting from such measure
4 for each applicable year or period (or for fiscal year 2000
5 may increase the level of the surplus and make all other
6 appropriate conforming adjustments), but not to exceed
7 the increase in the surplus for such year or period in the
8 report referred to in subsection (a).

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

13 **SEC. 11. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.**

14 Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means or
15 Committee on Commerce of the House reports a bill or
16 joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in
17 the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted
18 that reforms the medicare program and provides coverage
19 for prescription drugs, the chairman of the Committee on
20 the Budget may increase the aggregates and allocations
21 of new budget authority (and outlays resulting therefrom)
22 by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose,
23 but not to exceed \$2,000,000,000 in new budget authority
24 and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$40,000,000,000 in
25 new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal

1 years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate
2 conforming adjustments).

3 **SEC. 12. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE IN FISCAL**
4 **YEAR 2000.**

5 Whenever the Committee on Agriculture of the House
6 reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto
7 is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon
8 is submitted that provides income support to owners and
9 producers of farms, the chairman of the Committee on the
10 Budget may increase the allocation of new budget author-
11 ity and outlays to that committee for fiscal year 2000 by
12 the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays re-
13 sulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that pur-
14 pose not to exceed \$6,000,000,000 in new budget author-
15 ity and outlays for fiscal year 2000, \$0 in new budget au-
16 thority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001
17 through 2004, and \$6,000,000,000 in new budget author-
18 ity and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2000 through
19 2004 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjust-
20 ments).

21 **SEC. 13. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE IN FISCAL**
22 **YEAR 2001.**

23 Whenever the Committee on Agriculture of the House
24 reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto
25 is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon

1 is submitted that provides risk management or income as-
2 sistance for agricultural producers, the chairman of the
3 Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of
4 new budget authority and outlays to that committee by
5 the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays re-
6 sulting therefrom) if such legislation does not exceed
7 \$1,355,000,000 in new budget authority and
8 \$595,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001 and
9 \$8,359,000,000 in new budget authority and
10 \$7,223,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years
11 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate con-
12 forming adjustments).

13 **SEC. 14. RESERVE FUND FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY**
14 **RAISE AND BENEFIT PACKAGE.**

15 Whenever any bill is reported by the Committee on
16 Government Reform (or an amendment is offered or a
17 conference report thereon is submitted) that permits Fed-
18 eral employees to immediately participate in the Thrift
19 Savings Plan, the chairman of the Committee on the
20 Budget of the House shall increase (if necessary) the levels
21 by which Federal revenues should be reduced by an
22 amount not to exceed \$17,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and
23 \$107,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through
24 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjust-
25 ments).

1 **SEC. 15. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
2 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

3 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations
4 and aggregates made pursuant to section 4(a)(2), 8(b),
5 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 for any measure shall—

6 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
7 ation;

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

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

12 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
13 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
14 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
15 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-
16 tions and aggregates contained in this resolution.

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

19 (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays,
20 direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,
21 deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of
22 fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of esti-
23 mates made by the Committee on the Budget of the
24 House of Representatives or the Senate, as applica-
25 ble; and

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

4 **SEC. 16. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON WASTE, FRAUD, AND**
5 **ABUSE.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

7 (1) while the budget may be in balance, it con-
8 tinues to be ridden with waste, fraud, and abuse;

9 (2) just last month, auditors documented more
10 than \$19,000,000,000 in improper payments each
11 year by such agencies as the Agency of International
12 Development, the Internal Revenue Service, the So-
13 cial Security Administration, and the Department of
14 Defense;

15 (3) the General Accounting Office (GAO) re-
16 cently reported that the financial management prac-
17 tices of some Federal agencies are so poor that it is
18 unable to determine the full extent of improper gov-
19 ernment payments; and

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

23 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the
24 House that the Committee on the Budget has now created
25 task forces to address this issue and that the President

1 should take immediate steps to reduce waste, fraud, and
2 abuse within the Federal Government and report on such
3 actions to the Congress and that the resolution should in-
4 clude reconciliation directives to the appropriate commit-
5 tees of jurisdiction to dedicate the resulting savings to
6 debt reduction and tax relief.

7 **SEC. 17. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROVIDING ADDITIONAL**
8 **DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

10 (1) strengthening America’s public schools
11 while respecting State and local control is critically
12 important to the future of our children and our Na-
13 tion;

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

16 (3) a partnership with the Nation’s governors,
17 parents, teachers, and principals must take place in
18 order to strengthen public schools and foster edu-
19 cational excellence;

20 (4) the consolidation of various Federal edu-
21 cation programs will benefit our Nation’s children,
22 parents, and teachers by sending more dollars di-
23 rectly to the classroom; and

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

1 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
2 gress that—

3 (1) Congress should enact legislation that would
4 consolidate thirty-one Federal K–12 education pro-
5 grams; and

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

13 **SEC. 18. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EMERGENCY**
14 **SPENDING.**

15 It is the sense of Congress that, as a part of a com-
16 prehensive reform of the budget process, the Committees
17 on the Budget should develop a definition of, and a proc-
18 ess for, funding emergencies consistent with the applicable
19 provisions of H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Proc-
20 ess Reform Act of 1999, that could be incorporated into
21 the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Stand-
22 ing Rules of the Senate.

1 **SEC. 19. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ESTIMATES OF THE IM-**
2 **PACT OF REGULATIONS ON THE PRIVATE**
3 **SECTOR.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

9 (2) currently, Congress has no general mecha-
10 nism for assessing the financial impact of regulatory
11 activities on the private sector;

12 (3) Congress is ultimately responsible for mak-
13 ing sure agencies act in accordance with congres-
14 sional intent and, while the executive branch is re-
15 sponsible for promulgating regulations, Congress
16 should curb ineffective regulations by using its over-
17 sight and regulatory powers; and

18 (4) a variety of reforms have been suggested to
19 increase congressional oversight over regulatory ac-
20 tivity, including directing the President to prepare
21 an annual accounting statement containing several
22 cost/benefit analyses, recommendations to reform in-
23 efficient regulatory programs, and an identification
24 and analysis of duplications and inconsistencies
25 among such programs.

1 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the
2 House that the House should reclaim its role as reformer
3 and take the first step toward curbing inefficient regu-
4 latory activity by passing legislation authorizing the Con-
5 gressional Budget Office to prepare regular estimates on
6 the impact of proposed Federal regulations on the private
7 sector.

8 **SEC. 20. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON BIENNIAL BUDGET.**

9 It is the sense of the House that there is a wide range
10 of views on the advisability of biennial budgeting and this
11 issue should be considered only within the context of com-
12 prehensive budget process reform.

13 **SEC. 21. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HEALTH IN-**
14 **SURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME HEALTH**
15 **SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE BENE-**
16 **FICIARIES.**

17 (a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

18 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

4 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPROVING AC-
5 CESS TO HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.—It is the sense
6 of Congress that access to affordable health care
7 coverage for all Americans is a priority of the 106th
8 Congress.

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

11 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

12 (A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 re-
13 formed Medicare home health care spending by
14 instructing the Health Care Financing Adminis-
15 tration to implement a prospective payment sys-
16 tem and instituted an interim payment system
17 to achieve savings;

18 (B) the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP
19 Balanced Budget Refinement Act, 1999, re-
20 formed the interim payment system to increase
21 reimbursements to low-cost providers and de-
22 layed the automatic 15 percent payment reduc-
23 tion until after the first year of the implementa-
24 tion of the prospective payment system; and

1 (C) patients whose care is more extensive
2 and expensive than the typical Medicare patient
3 do not receive supplemental payments in the in-
4 terim payment system but will receive special
5 protection in the home health care prospective
6 payment system.

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

9 (A) Congress recognizes the importance of
10 home health care for seniors and disabled citi-
11 zens;

12 (B) Congress and the Administration
13 should work together to maintain quality care
14 for patients whose care is more extensive and
15 expensive than the typical Medicare patient, in-
16 cluding the sickest and frailest Medicare bene-
17 ficiaries, while home health care agencies oper-
18 ate in the interim payment system; and

19 (C) Congress and the Administration
20 should work together to avoid the implementa-
21 tion of the 15 percent reduction in the prospec-
22 tive payment system and ensured timely imple-
23 mentation of that system.

1 **SEC. 22. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING**
2 **MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAMS/REIMBURSE-**
3 **MENT RATES.**

4 It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare+Choice
5 regional disparity among reimbursement rates is unfair,
6 and that full funding of the Medicare+Choice program is
7 a priority as Congress deals with any medicare reform leg-
8 islation.

9 **SEC. 23. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DIRECTING THE INTER-**
10 **NAL REVENUE SERVICE TO ACCEPT NEGA-**
11 **TIVE NUMBERS IN FARM INCOME AVER-**
12 **AGING.**

13 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

17 (2) in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Con-
18 gress enacted 3-year farm income averaging to pro-
19 tect agricultural producers from excessive tax rates
20 in profitable years;

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

1 (4) this IRS interpretation can result in farm-
2 ers having to pay additional taxes during years in
3 which they experience a loss in income.

4 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the
5 House that during this session of the 106th Congress, leg-
6 islation should be considered to direct the Internal Rev-
7 enue Service to count any net loss of income in deter-
8 mining the proper rate of taxation.

9 **SEC. 24. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE STA-**
10 **BILIZATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PAY-**
11 **MENTS TO STATES, COUNTIES, AND BOR-**
12 **OUGHES.**

13 It is the sense of the House that Federal revenue-
14 sharing payments to States, counties, and boroughs pursu-
15 ant to the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260; 16 U.S.C.
16 500), the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; 16 U.S.C.
17 500), the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876; 50 Stat.
18 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f), the Act of May 24, 1939 (chapter
19 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq.), and sec-
20 tions 13982 and 13983 of the Omnibus Budget Reconcili-
21 ation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–66; 16 U.S.C. 500
22 note; 43 U.S.C. 1181f note) should be stabilized and
23 maintained for the long-term benefit of schools, roads,
24 public services, and communities, and that providing such

1 permanent, stable funding is a priority of the 106th Con-
2 gress.

3 **SEC. 25. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF**
4 **THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

6 (1) the year 2000 will mark the 50th Anniver-
7 sary of the National Science Foundation;

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

11 (3) the National Science Foundation is the sec-
12 ond largest supporter of university-based research;

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

17 (5) grants made by the National Science Foun-
18 dation have been a crucial factor in the development
19 of important technologies that Americans take for
20 granted, such as lasers, Magnetic Resonance Imag-
21 ing, Doppler Radar, and the Internet;

22 (6) because basic research funded by the Na-
23 tional Science Foundation is high-risk, cutting edge,
24 fundamental, and may not produce tangible benefits

1 for over a decade, the Federal Government is
 2 uniquely suited to support such research; and

3 (7) the National Science Foundation's focus on
 4 peer-reviewed merit based grants represents a model
 5 for research agencies across the Federal Govern-
 6 ment.

7 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
 8 gress that the function 250 (Basic Science) levels assume
 9 an amount of funding which ensures that the National
 10 Science Foundation is a priority in the resolution; recog-
 11 nizing the National Science Foundation's critical roles in
 12 funding basic research, which leads to the innovations that
 13 assure the Nation's economic future, and in cultivating
 14 America's intellectual infrastructure.

15 **SEC. 26. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SKILLED NURS-**
 16 **ING FACILITIES.**

17 It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare Pay-
 18 ment Advisory Commission continue to carefully monitor
 19 the medicare skilled nursing benefit to determine if pay-
 20 ment rates are sufficient to provide quality care, and that
 21 if reform is recommended, Congress should pass legisla-
 22 tion as quickly as possible to assure quality skilled nursing
 23 care.

24 **SEC. 27. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

25 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

1 (1) all children deserve a quality education, in-
2 cluding children with disabilities;

3 (2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education
4 Act provides that the Federal, State, and local gov-
5 ernments are to share in the expense of educating
6 children with disabilities and commits the Federal
7 Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national
8 average per pupil expenditure for children with dis-
9 abilities;

10 (3) the high cost of educating children with dis-
11 abilities and the Federal Government's failure to
12 fully meet its obligation under the Individuals with
13 Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State
14 and local education funds, creating difficulty in pro-
15 viding a quality education to all students, including
16 children with disabilities;

17 (4) the current level of Federal funding to
18 States and localities under the Individuals with Dis-
19 abilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of en-
20 suring that children with disabilities receive a qual-
21 ity education;

22 (5) the Federal Government has failed to ap-
23 propriate 40 percent of the national average per
24 pupil expenditure per child with a disability as re-
25 quired under the Individuals with Disabilities Act to

1 assist States and localities to educate children with
2 disabilities; and

3 (6) the levels in function 500 (Education) for
4 fiscal year 2001 assume sufficient discretionary
5 budget authority to accommodate fiscal year 2001
6 appropriations for IDEA at least \$2,000,000,000
7 above such funding levels appropriated in fiscal year
8 2000.

9 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
10 gress that—

11 (1) Congress and the President should increase
12 fiscal year 2001 funding for programs under the In-
13 dividuals with Disabilities Act by at least
14 \$2,000,000,000 above fiscal year 2000 appropriated
15 levels;

16 (2) Congress and the President should give pro-
17 grams under the Individuals with Disabilities Edu-
18 cation Act the highest priority among Federal ele-
19 mentary and secondary education programs by meet-
20 ing the commitment to fund the maximum State
21 grant allocation for educating children with disabil-
22 ities under such Act prior to authorizing or appro-
23 priating funds for any new education initiative;

24 (3) Congress and the President should, if new
25 or increased funding is authorized or appropriated

1 for any education initiative, provide the flexibility in
2 such authorization or appropriation necessary to
3 allow local educational agencies the authority to use
4 such funds for programs under the Individuals with
5 Disabilities Education Act; and

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

16 **SEC. 28. ASSUMED FUNDING LEVELS FOR SPECIAL EDU-**
17 **CATIONAL.**

18 It is the sense of Congress that function 500 (Edu-
19 cation) levels assume at least a \$2,000,000,000 increase
20 in fiscal year 2001 over the current fiscal year to reflect
21 the commitment of Congress to appropriate 40 percent of
22 the national per pupil expenditure for children with dis-
23 abilities by a date certain.

1 **SEC. 29. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE**

2 **PAY RAISE.**

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

6 **SEC. 30. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING HCFA DRAFT**

7 **GUIDELINES.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

22 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
23 gress that—

24 (1) many school-based health programs provide
25 a broad range of services that are covered by med-

1 icaid, affording access to care for children who oth-
2 erwise might well go without needed services;

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

7 (3) undue administrative burdens may be
8 placed on school districts and States and deter time-
9 ly application approval;

10 (4) the Health Care Financing Administration
11 should substantially revise or abandon the current
12 draft MAC guide because it appears to promulgate
13 new rules that place excessive administrative bur-
14 dens on participating school districts;

15 (5) the goal of the revised guide should be to
16 encourage the appropriate use of Medicaid school-
17 based services without undue administrative bur-
18 dens; and

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

22 **SEC. 31. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ASSET-BUILDING FOR**
23 **THE WORKING POOR.**

24 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

1 (1) 33 percent of all Americans households and
2 60 percent of African American households have no
3 or negative financial assets;

4 (2) 46.9 percent of children in America live in
5 households with no financial assets, including 40
6 percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of Af-
7 rican American children;

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

12 (5) middle and upper income Americans cur-
13 rently benefit from tax incentives for building assets;
14 and

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

19 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
20 gress that the provisions of this resolution assume that
21 Congress should modify the Federal tax law to include In-
22 dividual Development Account provisions in order to en-
23 courage low-income workers and their families to save for
24 buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining an edu-
25 cation, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.