

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 290

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## 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.

106<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 290

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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: \$1,557,800,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,603,900,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,653,400,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,712,200,000,000.

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: \$1,536,900,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,581,800,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,630,500,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,689,200,000,000.

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: \$12,500,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2003: \$16,700,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2004: \$20,100,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2005: \$29,900,000,000.

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: \$5,787,300,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003: \$5,869,900,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,944,300,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2005: \$6,007,800,000,000.

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 \$20,300,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$19,400,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$20,400,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2003:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$20,600,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2004:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$20,800,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$20,200,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$21,000,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$20,500,000,000.

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 (A) New 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 \$285,700,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$285,700,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$280,900,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$280,900,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$275,400,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$275,400,000,000.

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 -\$4,700,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$8,700,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$2,100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$1,000,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$2,600,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$4,300,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$4,400,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$4,300,000,000.

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.—The House Committee  
4 on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconcili-  
5 ation bill—

6 (1) not later than May 26, 2000;

7 (2) not later than June 23, 2000;

8 (3) not later than July 28, 2000; and

9 (4) not later than September 22, 2000,

10 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction suf-  
11 ficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more  
12 than: \$10,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and  
13 \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001  
14 through 2005.

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

18 (1) not later than May 26, 2000, that consists  
19 of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient  
20 to reduce the debt held by the public by  
21 \$10,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

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

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

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

3 (1) under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990,  
4 the Social Security trust funds are off-budget for  
5 purposes of the President’s budget submission and  
6 the concurrent resolution on the budget;

7 (2) the Social Security trust funds have been  
8 running surpluses for 17 years;

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

12 (4) in fiscal year 2001, the Social Security sur-  
13 plus will be \$166 billion;

14 (5) this resolution balances the Federal budget  
15 without counting the Social Security surpluses;

16 (6) the only way to ensure that Social Security  
17 surpluses are not diverted for other purposes is to  
18 balance the budget exclusive of such surpluses; and

19 (7) Congress and the President should take  
20 such steps as are necessary to ensure that future  
21 budgets are balanced excluding the surpluses gen-  
22 erated by the Social Security trust funds.

23 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in  
25 the House of Representatives or the Senate to con-  
26 sider any revision to this resolution or a concurrent

1 resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, or any  
2 amendment thereto or conference report thereon,  
3 that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year.

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

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

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

17 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in  
18 the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider  
19 any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment  
20 thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a  
21 surplus for fiscal year 2001 to be less than the level (as  
22 adjusted for reconciliation or other tax-related legislation,  
23 Medicare, or agriculture as considered pursuant to section  
24 4, 7, 8(a) or (c), 9, 10, 11, or 12) set forth in section  
25 2(4) for that fiscal year.

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

5 **SEC. 7. SPECIAL PROCEDURES TO SAFEGUARD TAX RE-**  
6 **LIEF.**

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

17 (b) ADJUSTMENTS FOR REVENUE BILLS.—After  
18 making the adjustments referred to in paragraph (1), and  
19 whenever the Committee on Ways and Means reports any  
20 reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a) (or an amend-  
21 ment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is  
22 submitted) or an amendment to H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or  
23 H.R. 2990 is offered or a conference report thereon is sub-  
24 mitted after the date of adoption of this resolution, the  
25 chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House

1 shall increase the levels by which Federal revenues should  
2 be reduced by the reduction in revenue caused by such  
3 measure for each applicable year or period, but not to ex-  
4 ceed, after taking into account any other bill or joint reso-  
5 lution enacted during this session of the One Hundred  
6 Sixth Congress that causes a reduction in revenues for  
7 such year or period, \$10,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2001  
8 and \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001  
9 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming  
10 adjustments).

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

14 (a) **ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF AND DEBT REDUC-**  
15 **TION.**—Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means re-  
16 ports any reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a) (or  
17 an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report  
18 thereon is submitted), or an amendment to H.R. 3081,  
19 H.R. 2990, or to H.R. 6 is offered or a conference report  
20 thereon is submitted after the date of adoption of this res-  
21 olution (after taking into account any other bill or joint  
22 resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred  
23 Sixth Congress that would cause a reduction in revenues  
24 for fiscal year 2001 or the period of fiscal years 2001  
25 through 2005) that would cause the level by which Federal

1 revenues should be reduced, as set forth in section 2(1)(B)  
2 for such fiscal year or for such period, as adjusted, to be  
3 exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget  
4 of the House may increase the levels by which Federal  
5 revenues should be reduced by the amount exceeding such  
6 level resulting from such measure, but not to exceed  
7 \$5,155,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and \$50,000,000,000  
8 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and  
9 make all other appropriate conforming adjustments, in-  
10 cluding reconciliation instructions set forth in section  
11 4(a)).

12 (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ADDITIONAL  
13 HEALTH-RELATED TAX RELIEF.—It is the sense of the  
14 Congress that the reserve fund set forth in subsection (a)  
15 assumes \$446,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and  
16 \$4,352,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001  
17 through 2005 for health-related tax provisions comparable  
18 to those contained in H.R. 2990 (as passed the House).

19 (c) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON FEDERAL EMPLOY-  
20 EES BENEFIT PACKAGE.—It is the sense of the Congress  
21 that the reserve fund set forth in subsection (a) assumes  
22 \$17,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and \$107,000,000,000  
23 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for legis-  
24 lation that permits Federal employees to immediately par-  
25 ticipate in the Thrift Savings Plan.

1 **SEC. 9. RESERVE FUND FOR AUGUST UPDATE REVISION OF**  
2 **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) (or an amendment thereto is offered or a  
16 conference report thereon is submitted), or an amendment  
17 to H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990 is offered or a con-  
18 ference report thereon is submitted after the date of adop-  
19 tion of this resolution that (after taking into account any  
20 other bill or joint resolution enacted during this session  
21 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that would cause a  
22 reduction in revenues for such year or period) would cause  
23 the level by which Federal revenues should be reduced, as  
24 set forth in section 2(1)(B) for fiscal year 2001 or for  
25 the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005, as adjusted,  
26 to be exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the



1 Budget of the House may increase the levels by which  
2 Federal revenues should be reduced by the amount exceed-  
3 ing such level resulting from such measure for each appli-  
4 cable year or period (or for fiscal year 2000 may increase  
5 the level of the surplus and make all other appropriate  
6 conforming adjustments, including reconciliation instruc-  
7 tions set forth in section 4(a)), but not to exceed the in-  
8 crease in the surplus for such year or period in the report  
9 referred to in subsection (a).

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

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

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

1 new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal  
2 years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate  
3 conforming adjustments).

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

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

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

24 Whenever the Committee on Agriculture of the House  
25 reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto

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

14 **SEC. 13. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
15 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

16 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations  
17 and aggregates made pursuant to section 7(b), 8(a) or (c),  
18 9, 10, 11, or 12 for any measure shall—

19 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
20 ation;

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

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

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

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

8 (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays,  
 9 direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,  
 10 deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of  
 11 fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of esti-  
 12 mates made by the Committee on the Budget of the  
 13 House of Representatives or the Senate, as applica-  
 14 ble; and

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

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

19 **ABUSE.**

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

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

23 (2) just last month, auditors documented more  
 24 than \$19,000,000,000 in improper payments each  
 25 year by such agencies as the Agency of International

1 Development, the Internal Revenue Service, the So-  
2 cial Security Administration, and the Department of  
3 Defense;

4 (3) the General Accounting Office (GAO) re-  
5 cently reported that the financial management prac-  
6 tices of some Federal agencies are so poor that it is  
7 unable to determine the full extent of improper Gov-  
8 ernment payments; and

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

12 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the  
13 House that the Committee on the Budget has created task  
14 forces to address this issue and that the President should  
15 take immediate steps to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse  
16 within the Federal Government and report on such actions  
17 to the Congress and that the resolution should include rec-  
18 onciliation directives to the appropriate committees of ju-  
19 risdiction to dedicate the resulting savings to debt reduc-  
20 tion and tax relief.

21 **SEC. 15. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON PROVIDING ADDI-**  
22 **TIONAL DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.**

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

24 (1) strengthening America’s public schools  
25 while respecting State and local control is critically

1 important to the future of our children and our Na-  
2 tion;

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

5 (3) a partnership with the Nation's governors,  
6 parents, teachers, and principals must take place in  
7 order to strengthen public schools and foster edu-  
8 cational excellence;

9 (4) the consolidation of various Federal edu-  
10 cation programs will benefit our Nation's children,  
11 parents, and teachers by sending more dollars di-  
12 rectly to the classroom; and

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

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

17 (1) Congress should enact legislation that would  
18 consolidate 31 Federal K–12 education programs;  
19 and

20 (2) the Department of Education, the States,  
21 and local educational agencies should work together  
22 to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds  
23 appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elemen-  
24 tary and secondary education programs administered

1 by the Department of Education is spent for our  
2 children in their classrooms.

3 **SEC. 16. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING EMER-**  
4 **GENCY SPENDING.**

5 It is the sense of the Congress that, as a part of a  
6 comprehensive reform of the budget process, the Commit-  
7 tees on the Budget should develop a definition of, and a  
8 process for, funding emergencies consistent with the appli-  
9 cable provisions of H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget  
10 Process Reform Act of 1999, that could be incorporated  
11 into the Rules of the House of Representatives and the  
12 Standing Rules of the Senate.

13 **SEC. 17. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ESTIMATES OF THE IM-**  
14 **PACT OF REGULATIONS ON THE PRIVATE**  
15 **SECTOR.**

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

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

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

24 (3) Congress is ultimately responsible for mak-  
25 ing sure agencies act in accordance with congres-

1 sional intent and, while the executive branch is re-  
2 sponsible for promulgating regulations, Congress  
3 should curb ineffective regulations by using its over-  
4 sight and regulatory powers; and

5 (4) a variety of reforms have been suggested to  
6 increase congressional oversight over regulatory ac-  
7 tivity, including directing the President to prepare  
8 an annual accounting statement containing several  
9 cost/benefit analyses, recommendations to reform in-  
10 efficient regulatory programs, and an identification  
11 and analysis of duplications and inconsistencies  
12 among such programs.

13 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the  
14 House that the House should reclaim its role as reformer  
15 and take the first step toward curbing inefficient regu-  
16 latory activity by passing legislation authorizing the Con-  
17 gressional Budget Office to prepare regular estimates on  
18 the impact of proposed Federal regulations on the private  
19 sector.

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

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



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

5 (a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

6 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

24 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

25 (A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 re-  
26 formed Medicare home health care spending by

1           instructing the Health Care Financing Adminis-  
2           tration to implement a prospective payment sys-  
3           tem and instituted an interim payment system  
4           to achieve savings;

5                   (B) the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP  
6           Balanced Budget Refinement Act, 1999, re-  
7           formed the interim payment system to increase  
8           reimbursements to low-cost providers and de-  
9           layed the automatic 15 percent payment reduc-  
10          tion until after the first year of the implementa-  
11          tion of the prospective payment system; and

12                   (C) patients whose care is more extensive  
13          and expensive than the typical Medicare patient  
14          do not receive supplemental payments in the in-  
15          terim payment system but will receive special  
16          protection in the home health care prospective  
17          payment system.

18           (2) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO  
19          HOME HEALTH CARE.—It is the sense of the Con-  
20          gress that—

21                   (A) Congress recognizes the importance of  
22          home health care for seniors and disabled citi-  
23          zens;

24                   (B) Congress and the Administration  
25          should work together to maintain quality care

1 for patients whose care is more extensive and  
 2 expensive than the typical Medicare patient, in-  
 3 cluding the sickest and frailest Medicare bene-  
 4 ficiaries, while home health care agencies oper-  
 5 ate in the interim payment system; and

6 (C) Congress and the Administration  
 7 should work together to avoid the implementa-  
 8 tion of the 15 percent reduction in the prospec-  
 9 tive payment system and ensured timely imple-  
 10 mentation of that system.

11 **SEC. 20. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING**  
 12 **MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAMS/REIMBURSE-**  
 13 **MENT RATES.**

14 It is the sense of the Congress that the  
 15 Medicare+Choice regional disparity among reimburse-  
 16 ment rates is unfair, and that full funding of the  
 17 Medicare+Choice program is a priority as Congress deals  
 18 with any Medicare reform legislation.

19 **SEC. 21. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DIRECTING THE INTER-**  
 20 **NAL REVENUE SERVICE TO ACCEPT NEGA-**  
 21 **TIVE NUMBERS IN FARM INCOME AVER-**  
 22 **AGING.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 **SEC. 22. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE STA-**  
21 **BILIZATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PAY-**  
22 **MENTS TO STATES, COUNTIES, AND BOR-**  
23 **OUGHES.**

24 It is the sense of the House that Federal revenue-  
25 sharing payments to States, counties, and boroughs pursu-

1 ant to the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260; 16 U.S.C.  
2 500), the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; 16 U.S.C.  
3 500), the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876; 50 Stat.  
4 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f), the Act of May 24, 1939 (chapter  
5 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq.), and sec-  
6 tions 13982 and 13983 of the Omnibus Budget Reconcili-  
7 ation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–66; 16 U.S.C. 500  
8 note; 43 U.S.C. 1181f note) should be stabilized and  
9 maintained for the long-term benefit of schools, roads,  
10 public services, and communities, and that providing such  
11 permanent, stable funding is a priority of the 106th Con-  
12 gress.

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

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

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

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

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

23 (4) research conducted by the grantees of the  
24 National Science Foundation has led to innovations

1 that have dramatically improved the quality of life of  
2 all Americans;

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

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

13 (7) the National Science Foundation's focus on  
14 peer-reviewed merit based grants represents a model  
15 for research agencies across the Federal Govern-  
16 ment.

17 (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of  
18 the Congress that the function 250 (Basic Science) levels  
19 assume an amount of funding which ensures that the Na-  
20 tional Science Foundation is a priority in the resolution;  
21 recognizing the National Science Foundation's critical role  
22 in funding basic research, which leads to the innovations  
23 that assure the Nation's economic future, and in culti-  
24 vating America's intellectual infrastructure.

1 **SEC. 24. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING SKILLED**  
2 **NURSING FACILITIES.**

3 It is the sense of the Congress that the Medicare Pay-  
4 ment Advisory Commission continue to carefully monitor  
5 the Medicare skilled nursing benefit to determine if pay-  
6 ment rates are sufficient to provide quality care, and that  
7 if reform is recommended, Congress should pass legisla-  
8 tion as quickly as possible to assure quality skilled nursing  
9 care.

10 **SEC. 25. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON SPECIAL EDU-**  
11 **CATION.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

15 (2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education  
16 Act provides that the Federal, State, and local gov-  
17 ernments are to share in the expense of educating  
18 children with disabilities and commits the Federal  
19 Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national  
20 average per pupil expenditure for children with dis-  
21 abilities;

22 (3) the high cost of educating children with dis-  
23 abilities and the Federal Government's failure to  
24 fully meet its obligation under the Individuals with  
25 Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State  
26 and local education funds, creating difficulty in pro-

1       viding a quality education to all students, including  
2       children with disabilities;

3           (4) the current level of Federal funding to  
4       States and localities under the Individuals with Dis-  
5       abilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of en-  
6       suring that children with disabilities receive a qual-  
7       ity education;

8           (5) the Federal Government has failed to ap-  
9       propriate 40 percent of the national average per  
10      pupil expenditure per child with a disability as re-  
11      quired under the Individuals with Disabilities Act to  
12      assist States and localities to educate children with  
13      disabilities; and

14          (6) the levels in function 500 (Education) for  
15      fiscal year 2001 assume sufficient discretionary  
16      budget authority to accommodate fiscal year 2001  
17      appropriations for IDEA at least \$2,000,000,000  
18      above such funding levels appropriated in fiscal year  
19      2000.

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

22          (1) Congress and the President should increase  
23      fiscal year 2001 funding for programs under the In-  
24      dividuals with Disabilities Act by at least



1       \$2,000,000,000 above fiscal year 2000 appropriated  
2       levels;

3           (2) Congress and the President should give pro-  
4       grams under the Individuals with Disabilities Edu-  
5       cation Act the highest priority among Federal ele-  
6       mentary and secondary education programs by meet-  
7       ing the commitment to fund the maximum State  
8       grant allocation for educating children with disabil-  
9       ities under such Act prior to authorizing or appro-  
10      priating funds for any new education initiative;

11          (3) Congress and the President may consider, if  
12      new or increased funding is authorized or appro-  
13      priated for any elementary and secondary education  
14      initiative that directs funds to local educational  
15      agencies, providing the flexibility in such authoriza-  
16      tion or appropriation necessary to allow local edu-  
17      cational agencies the authority to use such funds for  
18      programs under the Individuals with Disabilities  
19      Education Act; and

20          (4) if a local educational agency chooses to uti-  
21      lize the authority under section 613(a)(2)(C)(i) of  
22      the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to  
23      treat as local funds up to 20 percent of the amount  
24      of funds the agency receives under part B of such  
25      Act that exceeds the amount it received under that

1 part for the previous fiscal year, then the agency  
2 should use those local funds to provide additional  
3 funding for any Federal, State, or local education  
4 program.

5 **SEC. 26. ASSUMED FUNDING LEVELS FOR SPECIAL EDU-**  
6 **CATION.**

7 It is the sense of the Congress that function 500  
8 (Education) levels assume at least a \$2,000,000,000 in-  
9 crease in fiscal year 2001 over the current fiscal year to  
10 reflect the commitment of Congress to appropriate 40 per-  
11 cent of the national per pupil expenditure for children with  
12 disabilities by a date certain.

13 **SEC. 27. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON A FEDERAL EM-**  
14 **PLOYEE PAY RAISE.**

15 It is the sense of the Congress that the pay increase  
16 for Federal employees in January 2001 should be at least  
17 3.7 percent.

18 **SEC. 28. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING HCFA**  
19 **DRAFT GUIDELINES.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

12           (1) many school-based health programs provide  
13 a broad range of services that are covered by Med-  
14 icaid, affording access to care for children who oth-  
15 erwise might well go without needed services;

16           (2) such programs also can play a powerful role  
17 in identifying and enrolling children who are eligible  
18 for Medicaid, as well as the State Children’s Health  
19 Insurance programs;

20           (3) undue administrative burdens may be  
21 placed on school districts and States and deter time-  
22 ly application approval;

23           (4) the Health Care Financing Administration  
24 should substantially revise or abandon the current  
25 draft MAC guide because it appears to promulgate

1 new rules that place excessive administrative bur-  
2 dens on participating school districts;

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

7 (6) the best way to ensure the continued viabil-  
8 ity of Medicaid school-based services is to guarantee  
9 that the guidelines are fair and responsible.

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

12 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

13 (1) 33 percent of all American households and  
14 60 percent of African American households have ei-  
15 ther no financial assets or negative financial assets;

16 (2) 46.9 percent of children in America live in  
17 households with no financial assets, including 40  
18 percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of Af-  
19 rican American children;

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

1           (5) middle and upper income Americans cur-  
2           rently benefit from tax incentives for building assets;  
3           and

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

8           (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of  
9           the Congress that the provisions of this resolution assume  
10          that Congress should modify the Federal tax law to in-  
11          clude Individual Development Account provisions in order  
12          to encourage low-income workers and their families to save  
13          for buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining an  
14          education, or taking other measures to prepare for the fu-  
15          ture.

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

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

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

24           (2) over 80 percent of those who serve do so as  
25           volunteers;

1           (3) the Nation’s firefighters responded to more  
2 than 18 million calls in 1998, including over 1.7 mil-  
3 lion fires;

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

6           (5) the Federal Government has a role in pro-  
7 tecting the health and safety of the Nation’s fire  
8 fighting personnel.

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

11           (1) recognizing the Nation’s firefighters and  
12 emergency services crucial role in preserving and  
13 protecting life and property, such Federal assistance  
14 as low-interest loan programs, community develop-  
15 ment block grant reforms, emergency radio spectrum  
16 reallocations, and volunteer fire assistance programs,  
17 should be considered; and

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

20 **SEC. 31. ENHANCED ENFORCEMENT OF BUDGETARY LIM-**  
21 **ITS.**

22           (a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF DIRECTED  
23 SCOREKEEPING.—(1) It shall not be in order in the House  
24 to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amend-

1 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that contains  
2 a directed scorekeeping provision.

3 (2) As used in this subsection, the term “directed  
4 scorekeeping” means directing the Congressional Budget  
5 Office or the Office of Management and Budget to esti-  
6 mate any provision providing discretionary new budget au-  
7 thority in a bill or joint resolution making general appro-  
8 priations for a fiscal year for budgetary enforcement pur-  
9 poses.

10 (b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF ADVANCE APPROPRIA-  
11 TIONS.—(1) It shall not be in order in the House to con-  
12 sider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment  
13 thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause the  
14 total level of discretionary advance appropriations pro-  
15 vided for fiscal years after 2001 to exceed \$23 billion  
16 (which represents the total level of advance appropriations  
17 for fiscal year 2001).

18 (2) As used in this subsection, the term “advance ap-  
19 propriation” means any discretionary new budget author-  
20 ity in a bill or joint resolution making general appropria-  
21 tions for fiscal year 2001 that first becomes available for  
22 any fiscal year after 2001.

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

        Passed the House of Representatives March 24  
(legislative day, March 23), 2000.

Attest:

*Clerk.*