

In the Senate of the United States,

March 25, 1999.

Resolved, That the resolution from the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 68) entitled “Concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009.”, do pass with the following

AMENDMENT:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

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

3 *(a) DECLARATION.—*

4 *(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress determines and de-*
5 *clares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution*
6 *on the budget for fiscal year 2000 including the ap-*
7 *propriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001*
8 *through 2009 as authorized by section 301 of the Con-*
9 *gressional Budget Act of 1974.*

- 1 (2) *FISCAL YEAR 1999 BUDGET RESOLUTION.—S.*
 2 *Res. 312, approved October 21, 1998, (105th Con-*
 3 *gress) shall be considered to be the concurrent resolu-*
 4 *tion on the budget for fiscal year 1999.*
- 5 (b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for*
 6 *this concurrent resolution is as follows:*

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

- Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.*
Sec. 102. Social Security.
Sec. 103. Major functional categories.
Sec. 104. Reconciliation of revenue reductions in the Senate.
Sec. 105. Reconciliation of revenue reductions in the House of Representatives.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

- Sec. 201. Reserve fund for agriculture.*
Sec. 202. Tax reduction reserve fund in the Senate.
Sec. 203. Clarification on the application of section 202 of H. Con. Res. 67.
Sec. 204. Emergency designation point of order.
Sec. 205. Authority to provide committee allocations.
Sec. 206. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for use of OCS receipts.
Sec. 207. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for managed care plans that agree to provide additional services to the elderly.
Sec. 208. Reserve fund for medicare and prescription drugs.
Sec. 209. Exercise of rulemaking powers.
Sec. 210. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to foster the employment and independence of individuals with disabilities.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS AND THE SENATE

- Sec. 301. Sense of the Senate on marriage penalty.*
Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate on improving security for United States diplomatic missions.
Sec. 303. Sense of the Senate on access to medicare home health services.
Sec. 304. Sense of the Senate regarding the deductibility of health insurance premiums of the self-employed.
Sec. 305. Sense of the Senate that tax reductions should go to working families.
Sec. 306. Sense of the Senate on the National Guard.
Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate on effects of Social Security reform on women.
Sec. 308. Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the national institutes of health.
Sec. 309. Sense of Congress on funding for Kyoto protocol implementation prior to Senate ratification.
Sec. 310. Sense of the Senate on Federal research and development investment.
Sec. 311. Sense of the Senate on counter-narcotics funding.
Sec. 312. Sense of the Senate regarding tribal colleges.

- Sec. 313. Sense of the Senate on the Social Security surplus.*
- Sec. 314. Sense of the Senate on need-based student financial aid programs.*
- Sec. 315. Findings; sense of Congress on the protection of the Social Security surpluses.*
- Sec. 316. Sense of the Senate on providing adequate funding for United States international leadership.*
- Sec. 317. Sense of the Senate that the Federal Government should not invest the Social Security Trust Funds in private financial markets.*
- Sec. 318. Sense of the Senate concerning on-budget surplus.*
- Sec. 319. Sense of the Senate on TEA-21 funding and the States.*
- Sec. 320. Sense of the Senate that agricultural risk management programs should benefit livestock producers.*
- Sec. 321. Sense of the Senate regarding the modernization and improvement of the medicare program.*
- Sec. 322. Sense of the Senate on providing tax relief to all Americans by returning non-Social Security surplus to taxpayers.*
- Sec. 323. Sense of the Senate regarding tax incentives for education savings.*
- Sec. 324. Sense of the Senate that the One Hundred Sixth Congress, First Session should reauthorize funds for the Farmland Protection Program.*
- Sec. 325. Sense of the Senate on tax cuts for lower and middle income taxpayers.*
- Sec. 326. Sense of the Senate regarding reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.*
- Sec. 327. Sense of the Senate regarding Davis-Bacon.*
- Sec. 328. Sense of the Senate regarding access to items and services under medicare program.*
- Sec. 329. Sense of the Senate concerning autism.*
- Sec. 330. Sense of the Senate on women's access to obstetric and gynecological services.*
- Sec. 331. Sense of the Senate on LIHEAP.*
- Sec. 332. Sense of the Senate on transportation firewalls.*
- Sec. 333. Sense of the Senate on funding existing, effective public health programs before creating new programs.*
- Sec. 334. Sense of the Senate concerning funding for special education.*
- Sec. 335. Sense of the Senate on the importance of Social Security for individuals who become disabled.*
- Sec. 336. Sense of the Senate regarding funding for intensive firearms prosecution programs.*
- Sec. 337. Honest reporting of the deficit.*
- Sec. 338. Sense of the Senate concerning fostering the employment and independence of individuals with disabilities.*
- Sec. 339. Sense of the Senate regarding asset-building for the working poor.*
- Sec. 340. Sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that it is the policy of the United States to provide as soon as is technologically possible an education for every American child that will enable each child to effectively meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.*
- Sec. 341. Sense of the Senate concerning exemption of agricultural commodities and products, medicines, and medical products from unilateral economic sanctions.*
- Sec. 342. Sense of the Senate regarding capital gains tax fairness for family farmers.*
- Sec. 343. Budgeting for the Defense Science and Technology Program.*
- Sec. 344. Sense of the Senate concerning funding for the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program.*
- Sec. 345. Sense of the Senate on social promotion.*

- Sec. 346. *Sense of the Senate on women and Social Security reform.*
- Sec. 347. *Sense of the Congress regarding South Korea's international trade practices on pork and beef.*
- Sec. 348. *Sense of the Senate regarding support for State and local law enforcement.*
- Sec. 349. *Sense of the Senate on merger enforcement by Department of Justice.*
- Sec. 350. *Sense of the Senate to create a task force to pursue the creation of a natural disaster reserve fund.*
- Sec. 351. *Sense of the Senate concerning Federal tax relief.*
- Sec. 352. *Sense of the Senate on eliminating the marriage penalty and across-the-board income tax rate cuts.*
- Sec. 353. *Sense of the Senate on importance of funding for embassy security.*
- Sec. 354. *Sense of the Senate on funding for after school education.*
- Sec. 355. *Sense of the Senate concerning recovery of funds by the Federal Government in tobacco-related litigation.*
- Sec. 356. *Sense of the Senate on offsetting inappropriate emergency spending.*
- Sec. 357. *Findings; sense of Congress on the President's fiscal year 2000 budget proposal to tax association investment income.*
- Sec. 358. *Sense of the Senate regarding funding for counter-narcotics initiatives.*
- Sec. 359. *Sense of the Senate on modernizing America's schools.*
- Sec. 360. *Sense of the Senate concerning funding for the land and water conservation fund.*
- Sec. 361. *Sense of the Senate regarding support for Federal, State and local law enforcement and for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.*
- Sec. 362. *Sense of the Senate regarding Social Security notch babies.*

1 **TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

2 **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

3 *The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the*
 4 *fiscal years 2000 through 2009:*

5 (1) *FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the*
 6 *enforcement of this resolution—*

7 (A) *The recommended levels of Federal reve-*
 8 *nues are as follows:*

9 *Fiscal year 2000: \$1,401,979,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,931,000,000.*

11 *Fiscal year 2002: \$1,455,992,000,000.*

12 *Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,014,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2004: \$1,585,969,000,000.*

14 *Fiscal year 2005: \$1,649,259,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 2006: \$1,682,788,000,000.*

2 *Fiscal year 2007: \$1,737,451,000,000.*

3 *Fiscal year 2008: \$1,807,417,000,000.*

4 *Fiscal year 2009: \$1,870,513,000,000.*

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

8 *Fiscal year 2000: \$0.*

9 *Fiscal year 2001: —\$6,716,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 2002: —\$52,284,000,000.*

11 *Fiscal year 2003: —\$31,305,000,000.*

12 *Fiscal year 2004: —\$48,180,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2005: —\$61,637,000,000.*

14 *Fiscal year 2006: —\$107,925,000,000.*

15 *Fiscal year 2007: —\$133,949,000,000.*

16 *Fiscal year 2008: —\$148,792,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 2009: —\$175,197,000,000.*

18 *(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of*
19 *the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate lev-*
20 *els of total new budget authority are as follows:*

21 *Fiscal year 2000: \$1,426,931,000,000.*

22 *Fiscal year 2001: \$1,457,294,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 2002: \$1,488,477,000,000.*

24 *Fiscal year 2003: \$1,561,513,000,000.*

25 *Fiscal year 2004: \$1,613,278,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 2005: \$1,666,843,000,000.*

2 *Fiscal year 2006: \$1,698,902,000,000.*

3 *Fiscal year 2007: \$1,754,567,000,000.*

4 *Fiscal year 2008: \$1,815,739,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2009: \$1,875,969,000,000.*

6 (3) *BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the en-*
 7 *forcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of*
 8 *total budget outlays are as follows:*

9 *Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,292,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,931,000,000.*

11 *Fiscal year 2002: \$1,455,992,000,000.*

12 *Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,014,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2004: \$1,583,070,000,000.*

14 *Fiscal year 2005: \$1,639,428,000,000.*

15 *Fiscal year 2006: \$1,667,958,000,000.*

16 *Fiscal year 2007: \$1,717,688,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 2008: \$1,782,597,000,000.*

18 *Fiscal year 2009: \$1,842,697,000,000.*

19 (4) *DEFICITS OR SURPLUSES.—For purposes of*
 20 *the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the*
 21 *deficits or surpluses are as follows:*

22 *Fiscal year 2000: —\$6,313,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 2001: \$0.*

24 *Fiscal year 2002: \$0.*

25 *Fiscal year 2003: \$0.*

1 *Fiscal year 2004: \$2,899,000,000.*

2 *Fiscal year 2005: \$9,831,000,000.*

3 *Fiscal year 2006: \$14,830,000,000.*

4 *Fiscal year 2007: \$19,763,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2008: \$24,820,000,000.*

6 *Fiscal year 2009: \$27,816,000,000.*

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

9 *Fiscal year 2000: \$5,635,900,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 2001: \$5,716,100,000,000.*

11 *Fiscal year 2002: \$5,801,000,000,000.*

12 *Fiscal year 2003: \$5,885,000,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2004: \$5,962,200,000,000.*

14 *Fiscal year 2005: \$6,029,400,000,000.*

15 *Fiscal year 2006: \$6,088,100,000,000.*

16 *Fiscal year 2007: \$6,138,900,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 2008: \$6,175,100,000,000.*

18 *Fiscal year 2009: \$6,203,500,000,000.*

19 (6) *DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appro-*
 20 *prate levels of the debt held by the public are as fol-*
 21 *lows:*

22 *Fiscal year 2000: \$3,510,000,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 2001: \$3,377,700,000,000.*

24 *Fiscal year 2002: \$3,236,900,000,000.*

25 *Fiscal year 2003: \$3,088,200,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 2004: \$2,926,000,000,000.*

2 *Fiscal year 2005: \$2,742,900,000,000.*

3 *Fiscal year 2006: \$2,544,200,000,000.*

4 *Fiscal year 2007: \$2,329,100,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2008: \$2,099,500,000,000.*

6 *Fiscal year 2009: \$1,861,100,000,000.*

7 **SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

8 (a) *SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.*—*For purposes of*
9 *Senate enforcement under sections 302, and 311 of the Con-*
10 *gressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of*
11 *the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund*
12 *and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as*
13 *follows:*

14 *Fiscal year 2000: \$468,020,000,000.*

15 *Fiscal year 2001: \$487,744,000,000.*

16 *Fiscal year 2002: \$506,293,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 2003: \$527,326,000,000.*

18 *Fiscal year 2004: \$549,876,000,000.*

19 *Fiscal year 2005: \$576,840,000,000.*

20 *Fiscal year 2006: \$601,834,000,000.*

21 *Fiscal year 2007: \$628,277,000,000.*

22 *Fiscal year 2008: \$654,422,000,000.*

23 *Fiscal year 2009: \$681,313,000,000.*

24 (b) *SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.*—*For purposes of*
25 *Senate enforcement under sections 302, and 311 of the Con-*

1 *gressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of*
 2 *the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund*
 3 *and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as*
 4 *follows:*

5 *Fiscal year 2000: \$327,256,000,000.*

6 *Fiscal year 2001: \$339,789,000,000.*

7 *Fiscal year 2002: \$350,127,000,000.*

8 *Fiscal year 2003: \$362,197,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 2004: \$375,253,000,000.*

10 *Fiscal year 2005: \$389,485,000,000.*

11 *Fiscal year 2006: \$404,596,000,000.*

12 *Fiscal year 2007: \$420,616,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2008: \$438,132,000,000.*

14 *Fiscal year 2009: \$459,496,000,000.*

15 **SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

16 *Congress determines and declares that the appropriate*
 17 *levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct*
 18 *loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commit-*
 19 *ments for fiscal years 2000 through 2009 for each major*
 20 *functional category are:*

21 *(1) National Defense (050):*

22 *Fiscal year 2000:*

23 *(A) New budget authority,*

24 *\$288,812,000,000.*

25 *(B) Outlays, \$274,567,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 2001:*

2 (A) *New budget authority,*

3 *\$303,616,000,000.*

4 (B) *Outlays, \$285,949,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2002:*

6 (A) *New budget authority,*

7 *\$308,175,000,000.*

8 (B) *Outlays, \$291,714,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 2003:*

10 (A) *New budget authority,*

11 *\$318,277,000,000.*

12 (B) *Outlays, \$303,642,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2004:*

14 (A) *New budget authority,*

15 *\$327,166,000,000.*

16 (B) *Outlays, \$313,460,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 2005:*

18 (A) *New budget authority,*

19 *\$328,370,000,000.*

20 (B) *Outlays, \$316,675,000,000.*

21 *Fiscal year 2006:*

22 (A) *New budget authority,*

23 *\$329,600,000,000.*

24 (B) *Outlays, \$315,111,000,000.*

25 *Fiscal year 2007:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$330,870,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$313,687,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2008:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$332,176,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$317,103,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2009:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$333,452,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$318,041,000,000.

12 (2) *International Affairs (150):*

13 *Fiscal year 2000:*

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$12,511,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$14,850,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2001:*

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$12,716,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$15,362,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2002:*

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$11,985,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$14,781,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2003:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$13,590,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$14,380,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2004:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$14,494,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$14,133,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2005:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$14,651,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$13,807,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2006:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$14,834,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$13,513,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2007:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$14,929,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$13,352,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2008:*

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$14,998,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$13,181,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2009:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$14,962,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$13,054,000,000.

4 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
5 (250):

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$17,955,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$18,214,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$17,946,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$17,907,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$17,912,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$17,880,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$17,912,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$17,784,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$17,912,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$17,772,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2005:*

2 (A) *New budget authority,*

3 *\$17,912,000,000.*

4 (B) *Outlays, \$17,768,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2006:*

6 (A) *New budget authority,*

7 *\$17,912,000,000.*

8 (B) *Outlays, \$17,768,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 2007:*

10 (A) *New budget authority,*

11 *\$17,912,000,000.*

12 (B) *Outlays, \$17,768,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2008:*

14 (A) *New budget authority,*

15 *\$17,912,000,000.*

16 (B) *Outlays, \$17,768,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 2009:*

18 (A) *New budget authority,*

19 *\$17,912,000,000.*

20 (B) *Outlays, \$17,768,000,000.*

21 (4) *Energy (270):*

22 *Fiscal year 2000:*

23 (A) *New budget authority,*

24 *\$49,000,000.*

25 (B) *Outlays, -\$650,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 2001:*
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 $-\$1,435,000,000$.
4 (B) Outlays, $-\$3,136,000,000$.
5 *Fiscal year 2002:*
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 $-\$163,000,000$.
8 (B) Outlays, $-\$1,138,000,000$.
9 *Fiscal year 2003:*
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 $-\$84,000,000$.
12 (B) Outlays, $-\$1,243,000,000$.
13 *Fiscal year 2004:*
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 $-\$319,000,000$.
16 (B) Outlays, $-\$1,381,000,000$.
17 *Fiscal year 2005:*
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 $-\$447,000,000$.
20 (B) Outlays, $-\$1,452,000,000$.
21 *Fiscal year 2006:*
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 $-\$452,000,000$.
24 (B) Outlays, $-\$1,453,000,000$.
25 *Fiscal year 2007:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 - \$506,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, - \$1,431,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2008:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 - \$208,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, - \$1,137,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2009:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 - \$76,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, - \$1,067,000,000.

12 (5) *Natural Resources and Environment (300):*

13 *Fiscal year 2000:*

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$21,720,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$22,444,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2001:*

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$21,183,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$21,729,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2002:*

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$20,747,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$21,023,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2003:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$22,479,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,579,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2004:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$22,492,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,503,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2005:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$22,536,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$22,429,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2006:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$22,566,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$22,466,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2007:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$22,667,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$22,425,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2008:*

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$22,658,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$22,361,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2009:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$23,041,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,738,000,000.

4 (6) Agriculture (350):

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$14,831,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$13,660,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$13,519,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$11,279,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$11,288,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$9,536,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$11,955,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$10,252,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$12,072,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$10,526,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$10,553,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$9,882,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2006:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$10,609,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$9,083,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2007:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$10,711,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$9,145,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2008:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$10,763,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$9,162,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2009:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$10,853,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$9,223,000,000.

20 (7) *Commerce and Housing Credit (370):*

21 *Fiscal year 2000:*

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$9,664,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$4,270,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2001:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$10,620,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$5,754,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2002:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$14,450,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$10,188,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2003:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$14,529,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$10,875,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2004:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$13,859,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$10,439,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2005:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$12,660,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$9,437,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2006:*

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$12,635,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$9,130,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2007:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$12,666,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$8,879,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2008:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$12,642,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$8,450,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2009:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$13,415,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$8,824,000,000.

12 (8) *Transportation (400):*

13 *Fiscal year 2000:*

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$51,325,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$45,333,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2001:*

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$51,128,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$47,711,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2002:*

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$51,546,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$47,765,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2003:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$52,477,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,720,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2004:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$52,580,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$46,207,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2005:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$52,609,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$46,022,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2006:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$52,640,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$45,990,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2007:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$52,673,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$45,990,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2008:*

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$52,707,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$46,007,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2009:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$52,742,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,033,000,000.

4 (9) Community and Regional Development
5 (450):

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$5,343,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$10,273,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$2,704,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$7,517,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$1,889,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$4,667,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$2,042,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$2,964,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$2,037,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$2,120,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2005:*

2 (A) *New budget authority,*

3 *\$2,030,000,000.*

4 (B) *Outlays, \$1,234,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2006:*

6 (A) *New budget authority,*

7 *\$2,027,000,000.*

8 (B) *Outlays, \$931,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 2007:*

10 (A) *New budget authority,*

11 *\$2,021,000,000.*

12 (B) *Outlays, \$795,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2008:*

14 (A) *New budget authority,*

15 *\$2,019,000,000.*

16 (B) *Outlays, \$724,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 2009:*

18 (A) *New budget authority,*

19 *\$2,013,000,000.*

20 (B) *Outlays, \$688,000,000.*

21 (10) *Education, Training, Employment, and So-*

22 *cial Services (500):*

23 *Fiscal year 2000:*

24 (A) *New budget authority,*

25 *\$67,373,000,000.*

1 (B) Outlays, \$63,994,000,000.

2 *Fiscal year 2001:*

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$66,549,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$65,355,000,000.

6 *Fiscal year 2002:*

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$67,295,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$66,037,000,000.

10 *Fiscal year 2003:*

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$73,334,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$68,531,000,000.

14 *Fiscal year 2004:*

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$76,648,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$72,454,000,000.

18 *Fiscal year 2005:*

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$77,464,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$75,891,000,000.

22 *Fiscal year 2006:*

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$78,229,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$77,189,000,000.

1 *Fiscal year 2007:*

2 (A) *New budget authority,*

3 *\$79,133,000,000.*

4 (B) *Outlays, \$78,119,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2008:*

6 (A) *New budget authority,*

7 *\$80,144,000,000.*

8 (B) *Outlays, \$79,109,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 2009:*

10 (A) *New budget authority,*

11 *\$80,051,000,000.*

12 (B) *Outlays, \$79,059,000,000.*

13 (11) *Health (550):*

14 *Fiscal year 2000:*

15 (A) *New budget authority,*

16 *\$156,181,000,000.*

17 (B) *Outlays, \$152,986,000,000.*

18 *Fiscal year 2001:*

19 (A) *New budget authority,*

20 *\$164,089,000,000.*

21 (B) *Outlays, \$162,357,000,000.*

22 *Fiscal year 2002:*

23 (A) *New budget authority,*

24 *\$173,330,000,000.*

25 (B) *Outlays, \$173,767,000,000.*

1 *Fiscal year 2003:*

2 (A) *New budget authority,*

3 *\$184,679,000,000.*

4 (B) *Outlays, \$185,330,000,000.*

5 *Fiscal year 2004:*

6 (A) *New budget authority,*

7 *\$197,893,000,000.*

8 (B) *Outlays, \$198,499,000,000.*

9 *Fiscal year 2005:*

10 (A) *New budget authority,*

11 *\$212,821,000,000.*

12 (B) *Outlays, \$212,637,000,000.*

13 *Fiscal year 2006:*

14 (A) *New budget authority,*

15 *\$228,379,000,000.*

16 (B) *Outlays, \$228,323,000,000.*

17 *Fiscal year 2007:*

18 (A) *New budget authority,*

19 *\$246,348,000,000.*

20 (B) *Outlays, \$245,472,000,000.*

21 *Fiscal year 2008:*

22 (A) *New budget authority,*

23 *\$265,160,000,000.*

24 (B) *Outlays, \$264,420,000,000.*

25 *Fiscal year 2009:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$285,541,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$284,941,000,000.

4 (12) Medicare (570):

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$208,652,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$208,698,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$222,104,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$222,252,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$230,593,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$230,222,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$250,743,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$250,871,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$268,558,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$268,738,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$295,574,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$295,188,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2006:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$306,772,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$306,929,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2007:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$337,566,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$337,761,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2008:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$365,642,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$365,225,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2009:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$394,078,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$394,249,000,000.

20 (13) *Income Security (600):*

21 *Fiscal year 2000:*

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$244,390,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$248,088,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2001:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$251,873,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$257,750,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2002:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$264,620,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$267,411,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2003:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$277,386,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$277,175,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2004:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$286,576,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$286,388,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2005:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$298,942,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$299,128,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2006:*

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$305,655,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$305,943,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2007:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$312,047,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$312,753,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2008:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$325,315,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$326,666,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2009:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$335,562,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$337,102,000,000.

12 (14) *Veterans Benefits and Services (700):*

13 *Fiscal year 2000:*

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$46,724,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$47,064,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2001:*

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$44,255,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$44,980,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2002:*

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$44,728,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$45,117,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2003:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$45,536,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,024,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2004:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$45,862,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$46,327,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2005:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$48,341,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$48,844,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2006:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$46,827,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$47,373,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2007:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$47,377,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$45,803,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2008:*

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$47,959,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$48,505,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2009:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$48,578,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$49,150,000,000.

4 (15) Administration of Justice (750):

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$23,434,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$25,349,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$24,656,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$25,117,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$24,657,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$24,932,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$24,561,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$24,425,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$24,467,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,356,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$24,355,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$24,242,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2006:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$24,242,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$24,121,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2007:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$24,114,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,996,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2008:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$23,989,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$23,885,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2009:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$23,833,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$23,720,000,000.

20 (16) *General Government (800):*

21 *Fiscal year 2000:*

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$12,339,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$13,476,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2001:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$11,916,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$12,605,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2002:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$12,080,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$12,282,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2003:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$12,083,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$12,150,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2004:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$12,099,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$12,186,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2005:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$12,112,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$11,906,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2006:*

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$12,134,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$11,839,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2007:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$12,150,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$11,873,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2008:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$12,169,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$12,064,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2009:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$12,178,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$11,931,000,000.

12 (17) *Net Interest (900):*

13 *Fiscal year 2000:*

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$275,682,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$275,682,000,000.

17 *Fiscal year 2001:*

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$271,443,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$271,443,000,000.

21 *Fiscal year 2002:*

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$267,855,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$267,855,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2003:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$265,573,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$265,573,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2004:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$263,835,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$263,835,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2005:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$261,411,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$261,411,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2006:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$259,195,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$259,195,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2007:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$257,618,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$257,618,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2008:*

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$255,177,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$255,177,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2009:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$253,001,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$253,001,000,000.

4 (18) Allowances (920):

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 - \$10,033,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, - \$10,094,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 - \$8,480,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, - \$12,874,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 - \$6,437,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, - \$19,976,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 - \$4,394,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, - \$4,835,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 - \$4,481,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, - \$5,002,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 - \$4,515,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, - \$5,067,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2006:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 - \$4,619,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, - \$5,192,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2007:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 - \$5,210,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, - \$5,780,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2008:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 - \$5,279,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, - \$5,851,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2009:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 - \$5,316,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, - \$5,889,000,000.

20 (19) *Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):*

21 *Fiscal year 2000:*

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 - \$34,260,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, - \$34,260,000,000.

25 *Fiscal year 2001:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 - \$36,876,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, - \$36,876,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2002:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 - \$43,626,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, - \$43,626,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2003:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 - \$37,464,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, - \$37,464,000,000.

12 *Fiscal year 2004:*

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 - \$37,559,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, - \$37,559,000,000.

16 *Fiscal year 2005:*

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 - \$38,497,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, - \$38,497,000,000.

20 *Fiscal year 2006:*

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 - \$39,178,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, - \$39,178,000,000.

24 *Fiscal year 2007:*

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 — \$40,426,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, — \$40,426,000,000.

4 *Fiscal year 2008:*

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 — \$41,237,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, — \$41,237,000,000.

8 *Fiscal year 2009:*

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 — \$42,084,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, — \$42,084,000,000.

12 **SEC. 104. RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS IN**
13 **THE SENATE.**

14 *Not later than June 18, 1999, the Senate Committee*
15 *on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill*
16 *proposing changes in laws within its jurisdiction*
17 *necessary—*

18 (1) *to reduce revenues by not more than \$0 in*
19 *fiscal year 2000, \$138,485,000,000 for the period of*
20 *fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and \$765,985,000,000*
21 *for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009; and*

22 (2) *to decrease the statutory limit on the public*
23 *debt to not more than \$5,865,000,000,000 for fiscal*
24 *year 2000.*

1 **SEC. 105. RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS IN**
 2 **THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

3 *Not later than June 11, 1999, the Committee on Ways*
 4 *and Means shall report to the House of Representatives a*
 5 *reconciliation bill proposing changes in laws within its ju-*
 6 *risdiction necessary—*

7 *(1) to reduce revenues by not more than \$0 in*
 8 *fiscal year 2000, \$142,034,000,000 for the period of*
 9 *fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and \$777,587,000,000*
 10 *for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009; and*

11 *(2) to decrease the statutory limit on the public*
 12 *debt to not more than \$5,865,000,000,000 for fiscal*
 13 *year 2000.*

14 **TITLE II—BUDGETARY**
 15 **RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING**

16 **SEC. 201. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE.**

17 *(a) ADJUSTMENT.—If legislation is reported by the*
 18 *Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry*
 19 *that provides risk management and income assistance for*
 20 *agriculture producers, the Chairman of the Senate Com-*
 21 *mittee on the Budget may increase the allocation of budget*
 22 *authority and outlays to that Committee by an amount that*
 23 *does not exceed—*

24 *(1) \$500,000,000 in budget authority and in out-*
 25 *lays for fiscal year 2000; and*

1 (2) \$6,000,000,000 in budget authority and
 2 \$5,165,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal
 3 years 2000 through 2004; and

4 (3) \$6,000,000,000 in budget authority and in
 5 outlays for the period of fiscal years 2000 through
 6 2009.

7 (b) *LIMITATION.*—*The Chairman shall not make the*
 8 *adjustments authorized in this section if legislation de-*
 9 *scribed in subsection (a) would cause an on-budget deficit*
 10 *when taken with all other legislation enacted for—*

11 (1) *fiscal year 2000;*

12 (2) *the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004;*

13 *or*

14 (3) *the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.*

15 (c) *BUDGETARY ENFORCEMENT.*—*Revised allocations*
 16 *under subsection (a) shall be considered for the purposes*
 17 *of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations con-*
 18 *tained in this resolution.*

19 **SEC. 202. TAX REDUCTION RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.**

20 (a) *IN GENERAL.*—*In the Senate, the Chairman of the*
 21 *Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the*
 22 *spending and revenue aggregates and may revise committee*
 23 *allocations for legislation that reduces revenues if such legis-*
 24 *lation will not increase the deficit for—*

25 (1) *fiscal year 2000;*

1 (2) *the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004;*

2 *or*

3 (3) *the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.*

4 (b) *BUDGETARY ENFORCEMENT.—Revised allocations*
5 *and aggregates under subsection (a) shall be considered for*
6 *the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as*
7 *allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.*

8 (c) *LIMITATION.—This reserve fund will give priority*
9 *to the following types of tax relief—*

10 (1) *tax relief to help working families afford*
11 *child care, including assistance for families with a*
12 *parent staying out of the workforce in order to care*
13 *for young children;*

14 (2) *tax relief to help individuals and their fami-*
15 *lies afford the expense of long-term health care;*

16 (3) *tax relief to ease the tax code’s marriage pen-*
17 *alties on working families;*

18 (4) *any other individual tax relief targeted ex-*
19 *clusively for families in the bottom 90 percent of the*
20 *family income distribution;*

21 (5) *the extension of the Research and Experimen-*
22 *tation tax credit, the Work Opportunity tax credit,*
23 *and other expiring tax provisions, a number of which*
24 *are important to help American businesses compete in*
25 *the modern international economy and to help bring*

1 *the benefits of a strong economy to disadvantaged in-*
 2 *dividuals and communities;*

3 *(6) tax incentives to help small businesses; and*

4 *(7) tax relief provided by accelerating the in-*
 5 *crease in the deductibility of health insurance pre-*
 6 *miums for the self-employed.*

7 **SEC. 203. CLARIFICATION ON THE APPLICATION OF SEC-**
 8 **TION 202 OF H. CON. RES. 67.**

9 *Section 202(b) of H. Con. Res. 67 (104th Congress)*
 10 *is amended—*

11 *(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the deficit”*
 12 *and inserting “the on-budget deficit or cause an on-*
 13 *budget deficit”; and*

14 *(2) in paragraph (6), by—*

15 *(A) striking “increases the deficit” and in-*
 16 *serting “increases the on-budget deficit or causes*
 17 *an on-budget deficit”; and*

18 *(B) striking “increase the deficit” and in-*
 19 *serting “increase the on-budget deficit or cause*
 20 *an on-budget deficit”.*

21 **SEC. 204. EMERGENCY DESIGNATION POINT OF ORDER.**

22 *(a) DESIGNATIONS.—*

23 *(1) GUIDANCE.—In making a designation of a*
 24 *provision of legislation as an emergency requirement*
 25 *under section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced*

1 *Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985,*
2 *the committee report and any statement of managers*
3 *accompanying that legislation shall analyze whether*
4 *a proposed emergency requirement meets all the cri-*
5 *teria in paragraph (2).*

6 (2) *CRITERIA.*—

7 (A) *IN GENERAL.*—*The criteria to be con-*
8 *sidered in determining whether a proposed ex-*
9 *penditure or tax change is an emergency require-*
10 *ment are whether it is—*

11 (i) *necessary, essential, or vital (not*
12 *merely useful or beneficial);*

13 (ii) *sudden, quickly coming into being,*
14 *and not building up over time;*

15 (iii) *an urgent, pressing, and compel-*
16 *ling need requiring immediate action;*

17 (iv) *subject to subparagraph (B), un-*
18 *foreseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated;*

19 *and*

20 (v) *not permanent, temporary in na-*
21 *ture.*

22 (B) *UNFORESEEN.*—*An emergency that is*
23 *part of an aggregate level of anticipated emer-*
24 *gencies, particularly when normally estimated in*
25 *advance, is not unforeseen.*

1 (3) *JUSTIFICATION FOR FAILURE TO MEET CRI-*
2 *TERIA.—If the proposed emergency requirement does*
3 *not meet all the criteria set forth in paragraph (2),*
4 *the committee report or the statement of managers, as*
5 *the case may be, shall provide a written justification*
6 *of why the requirement should be accorded emergency*
7 *status.*

8 (b) *POINT OF ORDER.—*

9 (1) *IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is consid-*
10 *ering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or con-*
11 *ference report, upon a point of order being made by*
12 *a Senator against any provision in that measure des-*
13 *ignated as an emergency requirement pursuant to sec-*
14 *tion 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget*
15 *and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the*
16 *Presiding Officer sustains that point of order, that*
17 *provision along with the language making the des-*
18 *ignation shall be stricken from the measure and may*
19 *not be offered as an amendment from the floor.*

20 (2) *GENERAL POINT OF ORDER.—A point of*
21 *order under this subsection may be raised by a Sen-*
22 *ator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congres-*
23 *sional Budget Act of 1974.*

24 (3) *CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of order*
25 *is sustained under this subsection against a con-*

1 *that legislation will not increase (by virtue of either contem-*
2 *poraneous or previously passed deficit reduction) the deficit*
3 *in this resolution for—*

4 *(1) fiscal year 2000;*

5 *(2) the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004;*

6 *or*

7 *(3) the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.*

8 *(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—*

9 *(1) ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION.—Upon the*
10 *consideration of legislation pursuant to subsection*
11 *(a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of*
12 *the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately re-*
13 *vised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congres-*
14 *sional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional lev-*
15 *els and aggregates to carry out this section. These re-*
16 *vised allocations, functional levels, and aggregates*
17 *shall be considered for the purposes of the Congres-*
18 *sional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, functional*
19 *levels, and aggregates contained in this resolution.*

20 *(2) ADJUSTMENTS FOR AMENDMENTS.—If the*
21 *Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Sen-*
22 *ate submits an adjustment under this section for leg-*
23 *islation in furtherance of the purpose described in*
24 *subsection (a), upon the offering of an amendment to*
25 *that legislation that would necessitate such submis-*

1 *will not increase (by virtue of either contemporaneous or*
2 *previously passed deficit reduction) the deficit in this reso-*
3 *lution for—*

4 *(1) fiscal year 2000;*

5 *(2) the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004;*

6 *or*

7 *(3) the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.*

8 *(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—*

9 *(1) ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION.—Upon the*
10 *consideration of legislation pursuant to subsection*
11 *(a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of*
12 *the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately re-*
13 *vised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congres-*
14 *sional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional level*
15 *and spending aggregates to carry out this section.*
16 *These revised allocations, functional levels, and spend-*
17 *ing aggregates shall be considered for the purposes of*
18 *the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations,*
19 *functional levels, and aggregates contained in this res-*
20 *olution.*

21 *(2) ADJUSTMENTS FOR AMENDMENTS.—If the*
22 *Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Sen-*
23 *ate submits an adjustment under this section for leg-*
24 *islation in furtherance of the purpose described in*
25 *subsection (a), upon the offering of an amendment to*

1 (2) *the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004;*

2 *or*

3 (3) *the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.*

4 **(b) PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT.**—*The adjustments*
5 *made pursuant to subsection (a) may be made to address*
6 *the cost of the prescription drug benefit.*

7 **(c) BUDGETARY ENFORCEMENT.**—*The revision of allo-*
8 *cations and aggregates made under this section shall be con-*
9 *sidered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act*
10 *of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this reso-*
11 *lution.*

12 **SEC. 209. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

13 *Congress adopts the provisions of this title—*

14 (1) *as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the*
15 *Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively,*
16 *and as such they shall be considered as part of the*
17 *rules of each House, or of that House to which they*
18 *specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede*
19 *other rules only to the extent that they are incon-*
20 *sistent therewith; and*

21 (2) *with full recognition of the constitutional*
22 *right of either House to change those rules (so far as*
23 *they relate to that House) at any time, in the same*
24 *manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any*
25 *other rule of that House.*

1 **SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO FOSTER**
2 **THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEPENDENCE OF**
3 **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.**

4 (a) *IN GENERAL.*—*In the Senate, revenue and spend-*
5 *ing aggregates and other appropriate budgetary levels and*
6 *limits may be adjusted and allocations may be revised for*
7 *legislation that finances disability programs designed to*
8 *allow individuals with disabilities to become employed and*
9 *remain independent: Provided, That, to the extent that this*
10 *concurrent resolution on the budget does not include the*
11 *costs of that legislation, the enactment of that legislation*
12 *will not increase (by virtue of either contemporaneous or*
13 *previously-passed deficit reduction) the deficit in this reso-*
14 *lution for—*

15 (1) *fiscal year 2000;*

16 (2) *the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004;*

17 *or*

18 (3) *the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.*

19 (b) *REVISED ALLOCATIONS.*—

20 (1) *ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION.*—*Upon the*
21 *consideration of legislation pursuant to subsection*
22 *(a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of*
23 *the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately-re-*
24 *vised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congres-*
25 *sional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional lev-*
26 *els and aggregates to carry out this section. These re-*

1 *vised allocations, functional levels, and aggregates*
2 *shall be considered for the purposes of the Congres-*
3 *sional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, functional*
4 *levels, and aggregates contained in this resolution.*

5 (2) *ADJUSTMENTS FOR AMENDMENTS.—If the*
6 *chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Sen-*
7 *ate submits an adjustment under this section for leg-*
8 *islation in furtherance of the purpose described in*
9 *subsection (a), upon the offering of an amendment to*
10 *that legislation that would necessitate such submis-*
11 *sion, the Chairman shall submit to the Senate appro-*
12 *priately-revised allocations under section 302(a) of*
13 *the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised*
14 *functional levels and aggregates to carry out this sec-*
15 *tion. These revised allocations, functional levels, and*
16 *aggregates shall be considered for the purposes of the*
17 *Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations,*
18 *functional levels, and aggregates contained in this res-*
19 *olution.*

20 (c) *REPORTING REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—The appro-*
21 *priate committees shall report appropriately-revised alloca-*
22 *tions pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budg-*
23 *et Act of 1974 to carry out this section.*

1 **TITLE III—SENSE OF THE**
2 **CONGRESS AND THE SENATE**

3 **SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MARRIAGE PENALTY.**

4 (a) *FINDINGS.*—Congress finds that—

5 (1) *differences in income tax liabilities caused by*
6 *marital status are embodied in a number of tax code*
7 *provisions including separate rate schedules and*
8 *standard deductions for married couples and single*
9 *individuals;*

10 (2) *according to the Congressional Budget Office*
11 *(CBO), 42 percent of married couples incurred “mar-*
12 *riage penalties” under the tax code in 1996, aver-*
13 *aging nearly \$1,400;*

14 (3) *measured as a percent of income, marriage*
15 *penalties are largest for low-income families, as cou-*
16 *ples with incomes below \$20,000 who incurred a mar-*
17 *riage penalty in 1996 were forced to pay nearly 8*
18 *percent more of their income in taxes than if they had*
19 *been able to file individual returns;*

20 (4) *empirical evidence indicates that the mar-*
21 *riage penalty may affect work patterns, particularly*
22 *for a couple’s second earner, because higher rates re-*
23 *duce after-tax wages and may cause second earners to*
24 *work fewer hours or not at all, which, in turn, re-*
25 *duces economic efficiency; and*

1 (5) *the tax code should not improperly influence*
 2 *the choice of couples with regard to marital status by*
 3 *having the combined Federal income tax liability of*
 4 *a couple be higher if they are married than if they*
 5 *are single.*

6 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 7 *ate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted*
 8 *pursuant to this resolution assume that significantly reduc-*
 9 *ing or eliminating the marriage penalty should be a compo-*
 10 *nent of any tax cut package reported by the Finance Com-*
 11 *mittee and passed by Congress during the fiscal year 2000*
 12 *budget reconciliation process.*

13 **SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON IMPROVING SECURITY**
 14 **FOR UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.**

15 *It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this reso-*
 16 *lution assume that there is an urgent and ongoing require-*
 17 *ment to improve security for United States diplomatic mis-*
 18 *sions and personnel abroad, which should be met without*
 19 *compromising existing budgets for International Affairs*
 20 *(function 150).*

21 **SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ACCESS TO MEDICARE**
 22 **HOME HEALTH SERVICES.**

23 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

24 (1) *medicare home health services provide a vi-*
 25 *tally important option enabling homebound individ-*

1 uals to stay in their own homes and communities
2 rather than go into institutionalized care; and

3 (2) implementation of the Interim Payment Sys-
4 tem and other changes to the medicare home health
5 benefit have exacerbated inequalities in payments for
6 home health services between regions, limiting access
7 to these services in many areas and penalizing effi-
8 cient, low-cost providers.

9 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—It is the sense of the Sen-
10 ate the levels in this resolution assume that the Senate
11 should act to ensure fair and equitable access to high qual-
12 ity home health services.

13 **SEC. 304. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE DEDUCT-**
14 **IBILITY OF HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS**
15 **OF THE SELF-EMPLOYED.**

16 (a) *FINDINGS.*—The Senate finds that—

17 (1) under current law, the self-employed do not
18 enjoy parity with their corporate competitors with re-
19 spect to the tax deductibility of their health insurance
20 premiums;

21 (2) this April, the self-employed will only be able
22 to deduct only 45 percent of their health insurance
23 premiums for the tax year 1998;

1 (3) *the following April, the self-employed will be*
2 *able to take a 60-percent deduction for their health*
3 *insurance premiums for the tax year 1999;*

4 (4) *it will not be until 2004 that the self-em-*
5 *ployed will be able to take a full 100-percent deduc-*
6 *tion for their health insurance premiums for the tax*
7 *year 2003;*

8 (5) *the self-employed's health insurance pre-*
9 *miums are generally over 30 percent higher than the*
10 *health insurance premiums of group health plans;*

11 (6) *the increased cost coupled with the less favor-*
12 *able tax treatment makes health insurance less afford-*
13 *able for the self-employed;*

14 (7) *these disadvantages are reflected in the higher*
15 *rate of uninsured among the self-employed which*
16 *stands at 24.1 percent compared with 18.2 percent for*
17 *all wage and salaried workers, for self-employed liv-*
18 *ing at or below the poverty level the rate of uninsured*
19 *is 53.1 percent, for self-employed living at 100*
20 *through 199 percent of poverty the rate of uninsured*
21 *is 47 percent, and for self-employed living at 200 per-*
22 *cent of poverty and above the rate of uninsured is*
23 *17.8 percent;*

24 (8) *for some self-employed, such as farmers who*
25 *face significant occupational safety hazards, this lack*

1 of health insurance affordability has even greater
2 ramifications; and

3 (9) this lack of full deductibility is also adversely
4 affecting the growing number of women who own
5 small businesses.

6 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—It is the sense of the Sen-
7 ate that the levels in this resolution assume that tax relief
8 legislation should include parity between the self-employed
9 and corporations with respect to the tax treatment of health
10 insurance premiums.

11 **SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT TAX REDUCTIONS**
12 **SHOULD GO TO WORKING FAMILIES.**

13 It is the sense of the Senate that this concurrent resolu-
14 tion on the budget assumes any reductions in taxes should
15 be structured to benefit working families by providing fam-
16 ily tax relief and incentives to stimulate savings, invest-
17 ment, job creation, and economic growth.

18 **SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE NATIONAL**
19 **GUARD.**

20 (a) *FINDINGS.*—The Senate finds that—

21 (1) the Army National Guard relies heavily
22 upon thousands of full-time employees, Military Tech-
23 nicians and Active Guard/Reserves, to ensure unit
24 readiness throughout the Army National Guard;

1 (2) *these employees perform vital day-to-day*
2 *functions, ranging from equipment maintenance to*
3 *leadership and staff roles, that allow the drill week-*
4 *ends and annual active duty training of the tradi-*
5 *tional Guardsmen to be dedicated to preparation for*
6 *the National Guard's warfighting and peacetime mis-*
7 *sions;*

8 (3) *when the ability to provide sufficient Active*
9 *Guard/Reserves and Technicians end strength is re-*
10 *duced, unit readiness, as well as quality of life for sol-*
11 *diers and families is degraded;*

12 (4) *the Army National Guard, with agreement*
13 *from the Department of Defense, requires a minimum*
14 *essential requirement of 23,500 Active Guard/Reserves*
15 *and 25,500 Technicians; and*

16 (5) *the fiscal year 2000 budget request for the*
17 *Army National Guard provides resources sufficient*
18 *for approximately 21,807 Active Guard/Reserves and*
19 *22,500 Technicians, end strength shortfalls of 3,000*
20 *and 1,693, respectively.*

21 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
22 *ate that the functional totals in the budget resolution as-*
23 *sume that the Department of Defense will give priority to*
24 *providing adequate resources to sufficiently fund the Active*

1 *Guard/Reserves and Military Technicians at minimum re-*
 2 *quired levels.*

3 **SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON EFFECTS OF SOCIAL**
 4 **SECURITY REFORM ON WOMEN.**

5 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

6 *(1) the Social Security benefit structure is of*
 7 *particular importance to low-earning wives and wid-*
 8 *ows, with 63 percent of women beneficiaries aged 62*
 9 *or older receiving wife's or widow's benefits;*

10 *(2) three-quarters of unmarried and widowed el-*
 11 *derly women rely on Social Security for more than*
 12 *half of their income;*

13 *(3) without Social Security benefits, the elderly*
 14 *poverty rate among women would have been 52.2 per-*
 15 *cent, and among widows would have been 60.6 per-*
 16 *cent;*

17 *(4) women tend to live longer and tend to have*
 18 *lower lifetime earnings than men do;*

19 *(5) women spend an average of 11.5 years out of*
 20 *their careers to care for their families, and are more*
 21 *likely to work part-time than full-time; and*

22 *(6) during these years in the workforce, women*
 23 *earn an average of 70 cents for every dollar men earn.*

24 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 25 *ate that the levels in this resolution assume that—*

1 (1) *women face unique obstacles in ensuring re-*
2 *irement security and survivor and disability sta-*
3 *bility;*

4 (2) *Social Security plays an essential role in*
5 *guaranteeing inflation-protected financial stability*
6 *for women throughout their entire old age; and*

7 (3) *the Congress and the President should take*
8 *these factors into account when considering proposals*
9 *to reform the Social Security system.*

10 **SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON INCREASED FUNDING**

11 **FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.**

12 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

13 (1) *the National Institutes of Health is the Na-*
14 *tion's foremost research center;*

15 (2) *the Nation's commitment to and investment*
16 *in biomedical research has resulted in better health*
17 *and an improved quality of life for all Americans;*

18 (3) *continued biomedical research funding must*
19 *be ensured so that medical doctors and scientists have*
20 *the security to commit to conducting long-term re-*
21 *search studies;*

22 (4) *funding for the National Institutes of Health*
23 *should continue to increase in order to prevent the*
24 *cessation of biomedical research studies and the loss*

1 of medical doctors and research scientists to private
2 research organizations; and

3 (5) the National Institutes of Health conducts re-
4 search protocols without proprietary interests, thereby
5 ensuring that the best health care is researched and
6 made available to the Nation.

7 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—It is the sense of the Sen-
8 ate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted
9 pursuant to this resolution assume that there shall be a con-
10 tinuation of the pattern of budgetary increases for bio-
11 medical research.

12 **SEC. 309. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FUNDING FOR KYOTO**
13 **PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION PRIOR TO SEN-**
14 **ATE RATIFICATION.**

15 (a) *FINDINGS.*—Congress finds the following:

16 (1) The agreement signed by the Administration
17 on November 12, 1998, regarding legally binding
18 commitments on greenhouse gas reductions is incon-
19 sistent with the provisions of S. Res. 98, the Byrd-
20 Hagel Resolution, which passed the Senate unani-
21 mously.

22 (2) The Administration has agreed to allowing
23 at least 2 additional years for negotiations on the
24 Buenos Aires Action Plan to determine the provisions
25 of several vital aspects of the Treaty for the United

1 *States, including emissions trading schemes, carbon*
2 *sinks, a clean development mechanism, and devel-*
3 *oping Nation participation.*

4 *(3) The Administration has not submitted the*
5 *Kyoto Protocol to the Senate for ratification and has*
6 *indicated it has no intention to do so in the foresee-*
7 *able future.*

8 *(4) The Administration has pledged to Congress*
9 *that it would not implement any portion of the Kyoto*
10 *Protocol prior to its ratification in the Senate.*

11 *(5) Congress agrees that Federal expenditures are*
12 *required and appropriate for activities which both*
13 *improve the environment and reduce carbon dioxide*
14 *emissions. Those activities include programs to pro-*
15 *mote energy efficient technologies, encourage tech-*
16 *nology development that reduces or sequesters green-*
17 *house gases, encourage the development and use of al-*
18 *ternative and renewable fuel technologies, and other*
19 *programs justifiable independent of the goals of the*
20 *Kyoto Protocol.*

21 *(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress*
22 *that the levels in this resolution assume that funds should*
23 *not be provided to put into effect the Kyoto Protocol prior*
24 *to its Senate ratification in compliance with the require-*

1 ments of the Byrd-Hagel Resolution and consistent with
2 previous Administration assurances to Congress.

3 **SEC. 310. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FEDERAL RESEARCH**
4 **AND DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT.**

5 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*The Senate finds the following:*

6 (1) *A dozen internationally, prestigious economic*
7 *studies have shown that technological progress has*
8 *historically been the single most important factor in*
9 *economic growth, having more than twice the impact*
10 *of labor or capital.*

11 (2) *The link between economic growth and tech-*
12 *nology is evident: our dominant high technology in-*
13 *dustries are currently responsible for 80 percent of the*
14 *value of today's stock market, $\frac{1}{3}$ of our economic out-*
15 *put, and half of our economic growth. Furthermore,*
16 *the link between Federal funding of research and de-*
17 *velopment (R&D) and market products is conclusive:*
18 *70 percent of all patent applications cite nonprofit or*
19 *federally-funded research as a core component to the*
20 *innovation being patented.*

21 (3) *The revolutionary high technology applica-*
22 *tions of today were spawned from scientific advances*
23 *that occurred in the 1960's, when the Government in-*
24 *tensively funded R&D. In the 3 decades since then,*
25 *our investment in R&D as a fraction of Gross Domes-*

1 (1) *the drug crisis facing the United States is a*
2 *top national security threat;*

3 (2) *the spread of illicit drugs through United*
4 *States borders cannot be halted without an effective*
5 *drug interdiction strategy;*

6 (3) *effective drug interdiction efforts have been*
7 *shown to limit the availability of illicit narcotics,*
8 *drive up the street price, support demand reduction*
9 *efforts, and decrease overall drug trafficking and use;*
10 *and*

11 (4) *the percentage change in drug use since 1992,*
12 *among graduating high school students who used*
13 *drugs in the past 12 months, has substantially in-*
14 *creased—marijuana use is up 80 percent, cocaine use*
15 *is up 80 percent, and heroin use is up 100 percent.*

16 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
17 *ate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals*
18 *included in this resolution assume the following:*

19 (1) *All counter-narcotics agencies will be given a*
20 *high priority for fully funding their counter-narcotics*
21 *mission.*

22 (2) *Front line drug fighting agencies are dedi-*
23 *cating more resources for intentional efforts to con-*
24 *tinue restoring a balanced drug control strategy. Con-*
25 *gress should carefully examine the reauthorization of*

1 *the United States Customs service and ensure they*
 2 *have adequate resources and authority not only to fa-*
 3 *cilitate the movement of internationally traded goods*
 4 *but to ensure they can aggressively pursue their law*
 5 *enforcement activities.*

6 *(3) By pursuing a balanced effort which requires*
 7 *investment in 3 key areas: demand reduction (such as*
 8 *education and treatment); domestic law enforcement;*
 9 *and international supply reduction, Congress believes*
 10 *we can reduce the number of children who are exposed*
 11 *to and addicted to illegal drugs.*

12 **SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TRIBAL COL-**
 13 **LEGES.**

14 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

15 *(1) more than 26,500 students from 250 tribes*
 16 *nationwide attend tribal colleges. The colleges serve*
 17 *students of all ages, many of whom are moving from*
 18 *welfare to work. The vast majority of tribal college*
 19 *students are first-generation college students;*

20 *(2) while annual appropriations for tribal col-*
 21 *leges have increased modestly in recent years, core op-*
 22 *eration funding levels are still about ½ of the \$6,000*
 23 *per Indian student level authorized by the Tribally*
 24 *Controlled College or University Act;*

1 (3) *although tribal colleges received a \$1,400,000*
 2 *increase in funding in fiscal year 1999, because of*
 3 *rising student populations, these institutions faced an*
 4 *actual per-student decrease in funding over fiscal*
 5 *year 1998; and*

6 (4) *per student funding for tribal colleges is only*
 7 *about 63 percent of the amount given to mainstream*
 8 *community colleges (\$2,964 per student at tribal col-*
 9 *leges versus \$4,743 per student at mainstream com-*
 10 *munity colleges).*

11 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 12 *ate that—*

13 (1) *this resolution recognizes the funding dif-*
 14 *ficulties faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri-*
 15 *ority consideration will be provided to them through*
 16 *funding for the Tribally Controlled College and Uni-*
 17 *versity Act, the 1994 Land Grant Institutions, and*
 18 *title III of the Higher Education Act; and*

19 (2) *the levels in this resolution assume that such*
 20 *priority consideration reflects Congress' intent to con-*
 21 *tinue work toward current statutory Federal funding*
 22 *goals for the tribal colleges.*

23 **SEC. 313. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE SOCIAL SECURITY**

24 **SURPLUS.**

25 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—*

1 (1) according to the Congressional Budget Office
2 (CBO) January 1999 “Economic and Budget Out-
3 look,” the Social Security Trust Fund is projected to
4 incur annual surpluses of \$126,000,000,000 in fiscal
5 year 1999, \$137,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2000,
6 \$144,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2001,
7 \$153,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2002,
8 \$161,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2003, and
9 \$171,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2004;

10 (2) the fiscal year 2000 budget resolution crafted
11 by Chairman Domenici assumes that Trust Fund sur-
12 pluses will be used to reduce publicly-held debt and
13 for no other purposes, and calls for the enactment of
14 statutory legislation that would enforce this assump-
15 tion;

16 (3) the President’s fiscal year 2000 budget pro-
17 posal not only fails to call for legislation that will en-
18 sure annual Social Security surpluses are used strict-
19 ly to reduce publicly-held debt, but actually spends a
20 portion of these surpluses on non-Social Security pro-
21 grams;

22 (4) using CBO’s re-estimate of his budget pro-
23 posal, the President would spend approximately
24 \$40,000,000,000 of the Social Security surplus in fis-
25 cal year 2000 on non-Social Security programs;

1 \$41,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2001; \$24,000,000,000
2 in fiscal year 2002; \$34,000,000,000 in fiscal year
3 2003; and \$20,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2004; and

4 (5) spending any portion of an annual Social
5 Security surplus on non-Social Security programs is
6 wholly-inconsistent with efforts to preserve and pro-
7 tect Social Security for future generations.

8 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—It is the sense of the Sen-
9 ate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted
10 pursuant to this resolution assume that Congress shall reject
11 any budget that would spend any portion of the Social Se-
12 curity surpluses generated in any fiscal year for any Fed-
13 eral program other than Social Security.

14 **SEC. 314. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON NEED-BASED STUDENT**
15 **FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS.**

16 (a) *FINDINGS.*—The Senate finds that—

17 (1) public investment in higher education yields
18 a return of several dollars for each dollar invested;

19 (2) higher education promotes economic oppor-
20 tunity for individuals, as recipients of bachelor's de-
21 grees earn an average of 75 percent per year more
22 than those with high school diplomas and experience
23 half as much unemployment as high school graduates;

24 (3) higher education promotes social oppor-
25 tunity, as increased education is correlated with re-

1 *duced criminal activity, lessened reliance on public*
2 *assistance, and increased civic participation;*

3 *(4) a more educated workforce will be essential*
4 *for continued economic competitiveness in an age*
5 *where the amount of information available to society*
6 *will double in a matter of days rather than months*
7 *or years;*

8 *(5) access to a college education has become a*
9 *hallmark of American society, and is vital to uphold-*
10 *ing our belief in equality of opportunity;*

11 *(6) for a generation, the Federal Pell Grant has*
12 *served as an established and effective means of pro-*
13 *viding access to higher education for students with fi-*
14 *nancial need;*

15 *(7) over the past decade, Pell Grant awards have*
16 *failed to keep pace with inflation, eroding their value*
17 *and threatening access to higher education for the Na-*
18 *tion's neediest students;*

19 *(8) grant aid as a portion of all students finan-*
20 *cial aid has fallen significantly over the past 5 years;*

21 *(9) the Nation's neediest students are now bor-*
22 *rowing approximately as much as its wealthiest stu-*
23 *dents to finance higher education; and*

1 (10) *the percentage of freshmen attending public*
2 *and private 4-year institutions from families below*
3 *national median income has fallen since 1981.*

4 **(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
5 *ate that within the discretionary allocation provided to the*
6 *Committee on Appropriations of the Senate for function*
7 *500—*

8 (1) *the maximum amount of Federal Pell Grants*
9 *should be increased by \$400;*

10 (2) *funding for the Federal Supplemental Edu-*
11 *cational Opportunity Grants Program should be in-*
12 *creased by \$65,000,000;*

13 (3) *funding for the Federal capital contributions*
14 *under the Federal Perkins Loan Program should be*
15 *increased by \$35,000,000;*

16 (4) *funding for the Leveraging Educational As-*
17 *sistance Partnership Program should be increased by*
18 *\$50,000,000;*

19 (5) *funding for the Federal Work-Study Program*
20 *should be increased by \$64,000,000;*

21 (6) *funding for the Federal TRIO Programs*
22 *should be increased by \$100,000,000.*

23 **SEC. 315. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE PROTEC-**
24 **TION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.**

25 **(a) The Congress finds that—**

1 (1) *Congress and the President should balance*
2 *the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the*
3 *Social Security Trust Funds;*

4 (2) *reducing the Federal debt held by the public*
5 *is a top national priority, strongly supported on a bi-*
6 *partisan basis, as evidenced by Federal Reserve*
7 *Chairman Alan Greenspan's comment that debt re-*
8 *duction "is a very important element in sustaining*
9 *economic growth", as well as President Clinton's com-*
10 *ments that it "is very, very important that we get the*
11 *Government debt down" when referencing his own*
12 *plans to use the budget surplus to reduce Federal debt*
13 *held by the public;*

14 (3) *according to the Congressional Budget Office,*
15 *balancing the budget excluding the surpluses gen-*
16 *erated by the Social Security Trust Funds will reduce*
17 *debt held by the public by a total of*
18 *\$1,723,000,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2009,*
19 *\$417,000,000,000, or 32 percent, more than it would*
20 *be reduced under the President's fiscal year 2000*
21 *budget submission;*

22 (4) *further, according to the Congressional Budg-*
23 *et Office, that the President's budget would actually*
24 *spend \$40,000,000,000 of the Social Security sur-*
25 *pluses in fiscal year 2000 on new spending programs,*

1 *and spend \$158,000,000,000 of the Social Security*
2 *surpluses on new spending programs from fiscal year*
3 *2000 through 2004; and*

4 (5) *Social Security surpluses should be used for*
5 *Social Security reform or to reduce the debt held by*
6 *the public and should not be used for other purposes.*

7 (b) *It is the sense of Congress that the functional totals*
8 *in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that*
9 *Congress shall pass legislation which—*

10 (1) *reaffirms the provisions of section 13301 of*
11 *the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 that*
12 *provides that the receipts and disbursements of the*
13 *Social Security Trust Funds shall not be counted for*
14 *the purposes of the budget submitted by the President,*
15 *the congressional budget, or the Balanced Budget and*
16 *Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and provides*
17 *for a point of order within the Senate against any*
18 *concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment*
19 *thereto, or a conference report thereon that violates*
20 *that section;*

21 (2) *mandates that the Social Security surpluses*
22 *are used only for the payment of Social Security ben-*
23 *efits, Social Security reform or to reduce the Federal*
24 *debt held by the public, and not spent on non-Social*
25 *Security programs or used to offset tax cuts;*

1 (3) provides for a Senate super-majority point of
 2 order against any bill, resolution, amendment, motion
 3 or conference report that would use Social Security
 4 surpluses on anything other than the payment of So-
 5 cial Security benefits, Social Security reform or the
 6 reduction of the Federal debt held by the public;

7 (4) ensures that all Social Security benefits are
 8 paid on time; and

9 (5) accommodates Social Security reform legisla-
 10 tion.

11 **SEC. 316. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROVIDING ADEQUATE**
 12 **FUNDING FOR UNITED STATES INTER-**
 13 **NATIONAL LEADERSHIP.**

14 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*The Senate finds that—*

15 (1) *United States international leadership is es-*
 16 *sential to maintaining security and peace for all*
 17 *Americans;*

18 (2) *such leadership depends on effective diplo-*
 19 *macy as well as a strong military;*

20 (3) *effective diplomacy requires adequate re-*
 21 *sources both for embassy security and for inter-*
 22 *national programs;*

23 (4) *in addition to building peace, prosperity and*
 24 *democracy around the world, programs in the Inter-*
 25 *national Affairs (150) account serve United States in-*

1 *terests by ensuring better jobs and a higher standard*
2 *of living, promoting the health of our citizens and*
3 *preserving our natural environment, and protecting*
4 *the rights and safety of those who travel or do busi-*
5 *ness overseas;*

6 *(5) real spending for International Affairs has*
7 *declined more than 50 percent since the mid-1980s, at*
8 *the same time that major new challenges and oppor-*
9 *tunities have arisen from the disintegration of the So-*
10 *viet Union and the worldwide trends toward democ-*
11 *racy and free markets;*

12 *(6) current ceilings on discretionary spending*
13 *will impose severe additional cuts in funding for*
14 *International Affairs; and*

15 *(7) improved security for United States diplo-*
16 *matic missions and personnel will place further*
17 *strain on the International Affairs budget absent sig-*
18 *nificant additional resources.*

19 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
20 *ate that the levels in this resolution assume that additional*
21 *budgetary resources should be identified for function 150*
22 *to enable successful United States international leadership.*

1 **SEC. 317. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE FEDERAL GOV-**
2 **ERNMENT SHOULD NOT INVEST THE SOCIAL**
3 **SECURITY TRUST FUNDS IN PRIVATE FINAN-**
4 **CIAL MARKETS.**

5 *It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions un-*
6 *derlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that*
7 *the Federal Government should not directly invest contribu-*
8 *tions made to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance*
9 *Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust*
10 *Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security*
11 *Act (42 U.S.C. 401) in private financial markets.*

12 **SEC. 318. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING ON-BUDGET**
13 **SURPLUS.**

14 (a) *It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions*
15 *in this resolution assume that if the Congressional Budget*
16 *Office determines there is an on-budget surplus for fiscal*
17 *year 2000, \$2,000,000,000 of that surplus will be restored*
18 *to the programs cut in function 920.*

19 (b) *It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions*
20 *underlying this budget resolution assume that none of these*
21 *offsets will come from defense or veterans, and to the extent*
22 *possible should come from administrative functions.*

23 **SEC. 319. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TEA-21 FUNDING AND**
24 **THE STATES.**

25 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

1 (1) on May 22, 1998, the Senate overwhelmingly
2 approved the conference committee report on H.R.
3 2400, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Cen-
4 tury, in a 88–5 roll call vote;

5 (2) also on May 22, 1998, the House of Rep-
6 resentatives approved the conference committee report
7 on this bill in a 297–86 recorded vote;

8 (3) on June 9, 1998, President Clinton signed
9 this bill into law, thereby making it Public Law 105–
10 178;

11 (4) the TEA–21 legislation was a comprehensive
12 reauthorization of Federal highway and mass transit
13 programs, which authorized approximately
14 \$216,000,000,000 in Federal transportation spending
15 over the next 6 fiscal years;

16 (5) section 1105 of this legislation called for any
17 excess Federal gasoline tax revenues to be provided to
18 the States under the formulas established by the final
19 version of TEA–21; and

20 (6) the President’s fiscal year 2000 budget re-
21 quest contained a proposal to distribute approxi-
22 mately \$1,000,000,000 in excess Federal gasoline tax
23 revenues that was not consistent with the provisions
24 of section 1105 of TEA–21 and would deprive States
25 of needed revenues.

1 **(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
 2 *ate that the levels in this resolution and any legislation en-*
 3 *acted pursuant to this resolution assume that the Presi-*
 4 *dent’s fiscal year 2000 budget proposal to change the man-*
 5 *ner in which any excess Federal gasoline tax revenues are*
 6 *distributed to the States will not be implemented, but rather*
 7 *any of these funds will be distributed to the States pursuant*
 8 *to section 1105 of TEA–21.*

9 **SEC. 320. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT AGRICULTURAL**
 10 **RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS SHOULD BEN-**
 11 **EFIT LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS.**

12 **(a) FINDINGS.**—*The Senate finds that—*

13 (1) *extremes in weather-related and natural con-*
 14 *ditions have a profound impact on the economic via-*
 15 *bility of producers;*

16 (2) *these extremes, such as drought, excessive*
 17 *rain and snow, flood, wind, insect infestation are cer-*
 18 *tainly beyond the control of livestock producers;*

19 (3) *these extremes do not impact livestock pro-*
 20 *ducers within a State, region or the Nation in the*
 21 *same manner or during the same time frame or for*
 22 *the same duration of time;*

23 (4) *the livestock producers have few effective risk*
 24 *management tools at their disposal to adequately*

1 *manage the short and long term impacts of weather-*
2 *related or natural disaster situations; and*

3 *(5) ad hoc natural disaster assistance programs,*
4 *while providing some relief, are not sufficient to meet*
5 *livestock producers' needs for rational risk manage-*
6 *ment planning.*

7 *(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate*
8 *that any consideration of reform of Federal crop insurance*
9 *and risk management programs should include the needs*
10 *of livestock producers.*

11 **SEC. 321. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE MOD-**
12 **ERNIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE**
13 **MEDICARE PROGRAM.**

14 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:*

15 *(1) The health insurance coverage provided*
16 *under the medicare program under title XVIII of the*
17 *Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) is an in-*
18 *tegral part of the financial security for retired and*
19 *disabled individuals, as such coverage protects those*
20 *individuals against the financially ruinous costs of a*
21 *major illness.*

22 *(2) Expenditures under the medicare program*
23 *for hospital, physician, and other essential health care*
24 *services that are provided to nearly 39,000,000 retired*

1 *and disabled individuals will be \$232,000,000,000 in*
2 *fiscal year 2000.*

3 *(3) During the nearly 35 years since the medi-*
4 *care program was established, the Nation's health care*
5 *delivery and financing system has undergone major*
6 *transformations. However, the medicare program has*
7 *not kept pace with such transformations.*

8 *(4) Former Congressional Budget Office Director*
9 *Robert Reischauer has described the medicare pro-*
10 *gram as it exists today as failing on the following 4*
11 *key dimensions (known as the "Four I's"):*

12 *(A) The program is inefficient.*

13 *(B) The program is inequitable.*

14 *(C) The program is inadequate.*

15 *(D) The program is insolvent.*

16 *(5) The President's budget framework does not*
17 *devote 15 percent of the budget surpluses to the medi-*
18 *care program. The Federal budget process does not*
19 *provide a mechanism for setting aside current sur-*
20 *pluses for future obligations. As a result, the notion*
21 *of saving 15 percent of the surplus for the medicare*
22 *program cannot practically be carried out.*

23 *(6) The President's budget framework would*
24 *transfer to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust*
25 *Fund more than \$900,000,000,000 over 15 years in*

1 *new IOUs that must be redeemed later by raising*
2 *taxes on American workers, cutting benefits, or bor-*
3 *rowing more from the public, and these new IOUs*
4 *would increase the gross debt of the Federal Govern-*
5 *ment by the amounts transferred.*

6 *(7) The Congressional Budget Office has stated*
7 *that the transfers described in paragraph (6), which*
8 *are strictly intragovernmental, have no effect on the*
9 *unified budget surpluses or the on-budget surpluses*
10 *and therefore have no effect on the debt held by the*
11 *public.*

12 *(8) The President's budget framework does not*
13 *provide access to, or financing for, prescription drugs.*

14 *(9) The Comptroller General of the United States*
15 *has stated that the President's medicare proposal does*
16 *not constitute reform of the program and "is likely to*
17 *create a public misperception that something mean-*
18 *ingful is being done to reform the medicare program".*

19 *(10) The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 enacted*
20 *changes to the medicare program which strengthen*
21 *and extend the solvency of that program.*

22 *(11) The Congressional Budget Office has stated*
23 *that without the changes made to the medicare pro-*
24 *gram by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, the deple-*

1 *tion of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund*
2 *would now be imminent.*

3 (12) *The President's budget proposes to cut medi-*
4 *care program spending by \$19,400,000,000 over 10*
5 *years, primarily through reductions in payments to*
6 *providers under that program.*

7 (13) *The recommendations by Senator John*
8 *Breaux and Representative William Thomas received*
9 *the bipartisan support of a majority of members on*
10 *the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of*
11 *Medicare.*

12 (14) *The Breaux-Thomas recommendations pro-*
13 *vide for new prescription drug coverage for the need-*
14 *iest beneficiaries within a plan that substantially im-*
15 *proves the solvency of the medicare program without*
16 *transferring new IOUs to the Federal Hospital Insur-*
17 *ance Trust Fund that must be redeemed later by rais-*
18 *ing taxes, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from*
19 *the public.*

20 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
21 *ate that the provisions contained in this budget resolution*
22 *assume the following:*

23 (1) *This resolution does not adopt the President's*
24 *proposals to reduce medicare program spending by*
25 *\$19,400,000,000 over 10 years, nor does this resolu-*

1 *tion adopt the President's proposal to spend*
2 *\$10,000,000,000 of medicare program funds on unre-*
3 *lated programs.*

4 *(2) Congress will not transfer to the Federal*
5 *Hospital Insurance Trust Fund new IOUs that must*
6 *be redeemed later by raising taxes on American work-*
7 *ers, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the pub-*
8 *lic.*

9 *(3) Congress should work in a bipartisan fashion*
10 *to extend the solvency of the medicare program and*
11 *to ensure that benefits under that program will be*
12 *available to beneficiaries in the future.*

13 *(4) The American public will be well and fairly*
14 *served in this undertaking if the medicare program*
15 *reform proposals are considered within a framework*
16 *that is based on the following 5 key principles offered*
17 *in testimony to the Senate Committee on Finance by*
18 *the Comptroller General of the United States:*

19 *(A) Affordability.*

20 *(B) Equity.*

21 *(C) Adequacy.*

22 *(D) Feasibility.*

23 *(E) Public acceptance.*

24 *(5) The recommendations by Senator Breaux*
25 *and Congressman Thomas provide for new prescrip-*

1 *tion drug coverage for the neediest beneficiaries with-*
 2 *in a plan that substantially improves the solvency of*
 3 *the medicare program without transferring to the*
 4 *Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund new IOUs*
 5 *that must be redeemed later by raising taxes, cutting*
 6 *benefits, or borrowing more from the public.*

7 *(6) Congress should move expeditiously to con-*
 8 *sider the bipartisan recommendations of the Chair-*
 9 *men of the National Bipartisan Commission on the*
 10 *Future of Medicare.*

11 *(7) Congress should continue to work with the*
 12 *President as he develops and presents his plan to fix*
 13 *the problems of the medicare program.*

14 **SEC. 322. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROVIDING TAX RE-**
 15 **LIEF TO ALL AMERICANS BY RETURNING**
 16 **NON-SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS TO TAX-**
 17 **PAYERS.**

18 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:*

19 *(1) Every cent of Social Security surplus should*
 20 *be reserved to pay Social Security benefits, for Social*
 21 *Security reform, or to pay down the debt held by the*
 22 *public and not be used for other purposes.*

23 *(2) Medicare should be fully funded.*

24 *(3) Even after safeguarding Social Security and*
 25 *medicare, a recent Congressional Research Service*

1 *study found that an average American family will*
2 *pay \$5,307 more in taxes over the next 10 years than*
3 *the Government needs to operate.*

4 *(4) The Administration's budget returns none of*
5 *the excess surplus back to the taxpayers and instead*
6 *increases net taxes and fees by \$96,000,000,000 over*
7 *10 years.*

8 *(5) The burden of the Administration's tax in-*
9 *creases falls disproportionately on low- and middle-*
10 *income taxpayers. A recent Tax Foundation study*
11 *found that individuals with incomes of less than*
12 *\$25,000 would bear 38.5 percent of the increased tax*
13 *burden, while taxpayers with incomes between*
14 *\$25,000 and \$50,000 would pay 22.4 percent of the*
15 *new taxes.*

16 *(6) The budget resolution returns most of the*
17 *non-Social Security surplus to those who worked so*
18 *hard to produce it by providing \$142,000,000,000 in*
19 *real tax relief over 5 years and almost*
20 *\$800,000,000,000 in tax relief over 10 years.*

21 *(7) The budget resolution builds on the following*
22 *tax relief since 1995:*

23 *(A) In 1996, Congress provided, and the*
24 *President signed, tax relief for small business*
25 *and health care-related tax relief.*

1 (B) In 1997, Congress once again pushed
2 for tax relief in the context of a balanced budget,
3 and President Clinton signed into law a \$500
4 per child tax credit, expanded individual retire-
5 ment accounts and the new Roth IRA, a cut in
6 the capital gains tax rate, education tax relief,
7 and estate tax relief.

8 (C) In 1998, Congress pushed for reform of
9 the Internal Revenue Service, and provided tax
10 relief for America's farmers.

11 (8) Americans deserve further tax relief because
12 they are still overpaying. They deserve a refund. Fed-
13 eral taxes currently consume nearly 21 percent of na-
14 tional income, the highest percentage since World War
15 II. Families are paying more in Federal, State, and
16 local taxes than for food, clothing, and shelter com-
17 bined.

18 (b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate
19 that—

20 (1) the levels in this resolution assume that the
21 Senate not only puts a priority on protecting Social
22 Security and medicare and reducing the Federal debt,
23 but also on middle-class tax relief by returning some
24 of the non-Social Security surplus to those from
25 whom it was taken; and

1 (2) *such middle-class tax relief could include*
2 *broad-based tax relief, marriage penalty relief, retire-*
3 *ment savings incentives, estate tax relief, savings and*
4 *investment incentives, health care-related tax relief,*
5 *education-related tax relief, and tax simplification*
6 *proposals.*

7 **SEC. 323. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TAX INCEN-**
8 **TIVES FOR EDUCATION SAVINGS.**

9 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

10 (1) *families in the United States have accrued*
11 *more college debt in the 1990s than during the pre-*
12 *vious 3 decades combined; and*

13 (2) *families should have every resource available*
14 *to them to meet the rising cost of higher education.*

15 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
16 *ate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted*
17 *pursuant to this resolution assume that additional tax in-*
18 *centives should be provided for education savings,*
19 *including—*

20 (1) *excluding from gross income distributions*
21 *from qualified State tuition plans; and*

22 (2) *providing a tax deferral for private prepaid*
23 *tuition plans in years 2000 through 2003 and exclud-*
24 *ing from gross income distributions from such plans*
25 *in years 2004 and after.*

1 **SEC. 324. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ONE HUNDRED**
2 **SIXTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION SHOULD**
3 **REAUTHORIZE FUNDS FOR THE FARMLAND**
4 **PROTECTION PROGRAM.**

5 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following*
6 *findings—*

7 (1) *nineteen States and dozens of localities have*
8 *spent nearly \$1,000,000,000 to protect over 600,000*
9 *acres of important farmland;*

10 (2) *the Farmland Protection Program has pro-*
11 *vided cost-sharing for 19 States and dozens of local-*
12 *ities to protect over 123,000 acres on 432 farms since*
13 *1996;*

14 (3) *the Farmland Protection Program has gen-*
15 *erated new interest in saving farmland in commu-*
16 *nities around the country;*

17 (4) *the Farmland Protection Program represents*
18 *an innovative and voluntary partnership, rewards*
19 *local ingenuity, and supports local priorities;*

20 (5) *the Farmland Protection Program is a*
21 *matching grant program that is completely voluntary*
22 *in which the Federal Government does not acquire the*
23 *land or easement;*

24 (6) *funds authorized for the Farmland Protection*
25 *Program were expended at the end of fiscal year*

1 1998, and no funds were appropriated in fiscal year
2 1999;

3 (7) *the United States is losing two acres of our*
4 *best farmland to development every minute of every*
5 *day;*

6 (8) *these lands produce three quarters of the*
7 *fruits and vegetables and over one half of the dairy*
8 *in the United States.*

9 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
10 *ate that the functional totals contained in this resolution*
11 *assume that the One Hundred Sixth Congress, First Session*
12 *will reauthorize funds for the Farmland Protection Pro-*
13 *gram.*

14 **SEC. 325. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TAX CUTS FOR LOWER**
15 **AND MIDDLE INCOME TAXPAYERS.**

16 *It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this reso-*
17 *lution assume that Congress will not approve an across-*
18 *the-board cut in income tax rates, or any other tax legisla-*
19 *tion, that would provide substantially more benefits to the*
20 *top 10 percent of taxpayers than to the remaining 90 per-*
21 *cent.*

22 **SEC. 326. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING REFORM OF**
23 **THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.**

24 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*The Senate finds that—*

1 (1) *the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (referred*
2 *to in this section as the “tax code”)* is unnecessarily
3 *complex and burdensome, consisting of 2,000 pages of*
4 *tax code, and resulting in 12,000 pages of regulations*
5 *and 200,000 pages of court proceedings;*

6 (2) *the complexity of the tax code results in tax-*
7 *payers spending approximately 5,400,000,000 hours*
8 *and \$200,000,000,000 on tax compliance each year;*

9 (3) *the impact of the complexity of the tax code*
10 *is inherently inequitable, rewarding taxpayers which*
11 *hire professional tax preparers and penalizing tax-*
12 *payers which seek to comply with the tax code with-*
13 *out professional assistance;*

14 (4) *the percentage of the income of an average*
15 *family of four that is paid for taxes has grown sig-*
16 *nificantly, comprising nearly 40 percent of the fam-*
17 *ily’s earnings, a percentage which represents more*
18 *than a family spends in the aggregate on food, cloth-*
19 *ing, and housing;*

20 (5) *the total amount of Federal, State, and local*
21 *tax collections in 1998 increased approximately 5.7*
22 *percent over such collections in 1997;*

23 (6) *the tax code penalizes saving and investment*
24 *by imposing tax on these important activities twice*

1 *while promoting consumption by only taxing income*
2 *used for consumption once;*

3 *(7) the tax code stifles economic growth by dis-*
4 *couraging work and capital formation through high*
5 *tax rates;*

6 *(8) Congress and the President have found it*
7 *necessary on several occasions to enact laws to protect*
8 *taxpayers from abusive actions and procedures of the*
9 *Internal Revenue Service in enforcement of the tax*
10 *code; and*

11 *(9) the complexity of the tax code is largely re-*
12 *sponsible for the growth in size of the Internal Rev-*
13 *enue Service.*

14 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
15 *ate that the levels in this resolution assume that —*

16 *(1) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 needs*
17 *comprehensive reform; and*

18 *(2) Congress should move expeditiously to con-*
19 *sider comprehensive proposals to reform the Internal*
20 *Revenue Code of 1986.*

21 **SEC. 327. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING DAVIS-**
22 **BACON.**

23 *It is the sense of the Senate that in carrying out the*
24 *assumptions in this budget resolution, the Senate will con-*

1 *sider reform of the Davis-Bacon Act as an alternative to*
2 *repeal.*

3 **SEC. 328. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ACCESS TO**
4 **ITEMS AND SERVICES UNDER MEDICARE PRO-**
5 **GRAM.**

6 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:*

7 *(1) Total hospital operating margins with re-*
8 *spect to items and services provided to medicare bene-*
9 *ficiaries are expected to decline from 4.3 percent in*
10 *fiscal year 1997 to 0.1 percent in fiscal year 1999.*

11 *(2) Total operating margins for small rural hos-*
12 *pitals are expected to decline from 4.2 percent in fis-*
13 *cal year 1998 to negative 5.6 percent in fiscal year*
14 *2002, a 233 percent decline.*

15 *(3) The Congressional Budget Office recently has*
16 *estimated that the amount of savings to the medicare*
17 *program in fiscal years 1998 through 2002 by reason*
18 *of the amendments to that program contained in the*
19 *Balanced Budget Act of 1997 is \$88,500,000 more*
20 *than the amount of savings to the program by reason*
21 *of those amendments that the Congressional Budget*
22 *Office estimated for those fiscal years immediately*
23 *prior to the enactment of that Act.*

1 **(b) SENSE OF SENATE.**—*It is the sense of the Senate*
2 *that the provisions contained in this budget resolution as-*
3 *sume that the Senate should—*

4 (1) *consider whether the amendments to the*
5 *medicare program contained in the Balanced Budget*
6 *Act of 1997 have had an adverse impact on access to*
7 *items and services under that program; and*

8 (2) *if it is determined that additional resources*
9 *are available, additional budget authority and out-*
10 *lays shall be allocated to address the unintended con-*
11 *sequences of change in medicare program policy made*
12 *by the Balanced Budget Act, including inpatient and*
13 *outpatient hospital services, to ensure fair and equi-*
14 *table access to all items and services under the pro-*
15 *gram.*

16 **SEC. 329. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING AUTISM.**

17 **(a) FINDINGS.**—*Congress makes the following findings:*

18 (1) *Infantile autism and autism spectrum dis-*
19 *orders are biologically-based neurodevelopmental dis-*
20 *eases that cause severe impairments in language and*
21 *communication and generally manifest in young chil-*
22 *dren sometime during the first two years of life.*

23 (2) *Best estimates indicate that 1 in 500 chil-*
24 *dren born today will be diagnosed with an autism*

1 *spectrum disorder and that 400,000 Americans have*
2 *autism or an autism spectrum disorder.*

3 *(3) There is little information on the prevalence*
4 *of autism and other pervasive developmental disabili-*
5 *ties in the United States. There have never been any*
6 *national prevalence studies in the United States, and*
7 *the two studies that were conducted in the 1980s ex-*
8 *amined only selected areas of the country. Recent*
9 *studies in Canada, Europe, and Japan suggest that*
10 *the prevalence of classic autism alone may be 300*
11 *percent to 400 percent higher than previously esti-*
12 *mated.*

13 *(4) Three quarters of those with infantile autism*
14 *spend their adult lives in institutions or group homes,*
15 *and usually enter institutions by the age of 13.*

16 *(5) The cost of caring for individuals with au-*
17 *tism and autism spectrum disorder is great, and is*
18 *estimated to be \$13,300,000,000 per year solely for di-*
19 *rect costs.*

20 *(6) The rapid advancements in biomedical*
21 *science suggest that effective treatments and a cure for*
22 *autism are attainable if—*

23 *(A) there is appropriate coordination of the*
24 *efforts of the various agencies of the Federal Gov-*

1 *ernment involved in biomedical research on au-*
2 *tism and autism spectrum disorders;*

3 *(B) there is an increased understanding of*
4 *autism and autism spectrum disorders by the*
5 *scientific and medical communities involved in*
6 *autism research and treatment; and*

7 *(C) sufficient funds are allocated to re-*
8 *search.*

9 *(7) The discovery of effective treatments and a*
10 *cure for autism will be greatly enhanced when sci-*
11 *entists and epidemiologists have an accurate under-*
12 *standing of the prevalence and incidence of autism.*

13 *(8) Recent research suggests that environmental*
14 *factors may contribute to autism. As a result, contrib-*
15 *uting causes of autism, if identified, may be prevent-*
16 *able.*

17 *(9) Finding the answers to the causes of autism*
18 *and related developmental disabilities may help re-*
19 *searchers to understand other disorders, ranging from*
20 *learning problems, to hyperactivity, to communica-*
21 *tions deficits that affect millions of Americans.*

22 *(10) Specifically, more knowledge is needed*
23 *concerning—*

24 *(A) the underlying causes of autism and au-*
25 *tism spectrum disorders, how to treat the under-*

1 *lying abnormality or abnormalities causing the*
2 *severe symptoms of autism, and how to prevent*
3 *these abnormalities from occurring in the future;*

4 *(B) the epidemiology of, and the identifica-*
5 *tion of risk factors for, infantile autism and au-*
6 *tism spectrum disorders;*

7 *(C) the development of methods for early*
8 *medical diagnosis and functional assessment of*
9 *individuals with autism and autism spectrum*
10 *disorders, including identification and assess-*
11 *ment of the subtypes within the autism spectrum*
12 *disorders, for the purpose of monitoring the*
13 *course of the disease and developing medically*
14 *sound strategies for improving the outcomes of*
15 *such individuals;*

16 *(D) existing biomedical and diagnostic data*
17 *that are relevant to autism and autism spectrum*
18 *disorders for dissemination to medical personnel,*
19 *particularly pediatricians, to aid in the early*
20 *diagnosis and treatment of this disease; and*

21 *(E) the costs incurred in educating and car-*
22 *ing for individuals with autism and autism*
23 *spectrum disorders.*

24 *(11) In 1998, the National Institutes of Health*
25 *announced a program of research on autism and au-*

1 *tism spectrum disorders. A sufficient level of funding*
2 *should be made available for carrying out the pro-*
3 *gram.*

4 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
5 *ate that the assumptions underlying this resolution assume*
6 *that additional resources will be targeted towards autism*
7 *research through the National Institutes of Health and the*
8 *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

9 **SEC. 330. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON WOMEN'S ACCESS TO**
10 **OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL SERVICES.**

11 *(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:*

12 *(1) In the One Hundred Fifth Congress, the*
13 *House of Representatives acted favorably on The Pa-*
14 *tient Protection Act (H.R. 4250), which included pro-*
15 *visions which required health plans to allow women*
16 *direct access to a participating physician who spe-*
17 *cializes in obstetrics and gynecological services.*

18 *(2) Women's health historically has received little*
19 *attention.*

20 *(3) Access to an obstetrician-gynecologist im-*
21 *proves the health care of a woman by providing rou-*
22 *tine and preventive health care throughout the wom-*
23 *en's lifetime, encompassing care of the whole patient,*
24 *while also focusing on the female reproductive system.*

1 (4) 60 percent of all office visits to obstetrician-
2 gynecologists are for preventive care.

3 (5) Obstetrician-gynecologists are uniquely quali-
4 fied on the basis of education and experience to pro-
5 vide basic women's health care services.

6 (6) While more than 36 States have acted to pro-
7 mote residents' access to obstetrician-gynecologists,
8 patients in other States or in federally-governed
9 health plans are not protected from access restrictions
10 or limitations.

11 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—It is the sense of the Sen-
12 ate that the provisions in this concurrent resolution on the
13 budget assume that the Congress shall enact legislation that
14 requires health plans to provide women with direct access
15 to a participating provider who specializes in obstetrics and
16 gynecological services.

17 **SEC. 331. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LIHEAP.**

18 (a) *FINDINGS.*—The Senate finds that—

19 (1) home energy assistance for working and low-
20 income families with children, the elderly on fixed in-
21 comes, the disabled, and others who need such aid is
22 a critical part of the social safety net in cold-weather
23 areas during the winter, and a source of necessary
24 cooling aid during the summer;

1 (2) *the Low Income Home Energy Assistance*
2 *Program (LIHEAP) is a highly targeted, cost-effective*
3 *way to help millions of low-income Americans pay*
4 *their home energy bills. More than two-thirds of*
5 *LIHEAP-eligible households have annual incomes of*
6 *less than \$8,000, approximately one-half have annual*
7 *incomes below \$6,000; and*

8 (3) *LIHEAP funding has been substantially re-*
9 *duced in recent years, and cannot sustain further*
10 *spending cuts if the program is to remain a viable*
11 *means of meeting the home heating and other energy-*
12 *related needs of low-income families, especially those*
13 *in cold-weather States.*

14 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—The assumptions under-*
15 *lying this budget resolution assume that it is the sense of*
16 *the Senate that the funds made available for LIHEAP for*
17 *fiscal year 2000 will not be less than the current services*
18 *for LIHEAP in fiscal year 1999.*

19 **SEC. 332. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TRANSPORTATION**
20 **FIREWALLS.**

21 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

22 (1) *domestic firewalls greatly limit funding flexi-*
23 *bility as Congress manages budget priorities in a fis-*
24 *cally constrained budget;*

1 (2) *domestic firewalls inhibit congressional over-*
2 *sight of programs and organizations under such pro-*
3 *tections;*

4 (3) *domestic firewalls mask mandatory spending*
5 *under the guise of discretionary spending, thereby*
6 *presenting a distorted picture of overall discretionary*
7 *spending;*

8 (4) *domestic firewalls impede the ability of Con-*
9 *gress to react to changing circumstances or to fund*
10 *other equally important programs;*

11 (5) *the Congress implemented “domestic discre-*
12 *tionary budget firewalls” for approximately 70 per-*
13 *cent of function 400 spending in the One Hundred*
14 *Fifth Congress;*

15 (6) *if the aviation firewall proposal circulating*
16 *in the House of Representatives were to be enacted,*
17 *firewalled spending would exceed 100 percent of total*
18 *function 400 spending called for under this resolu-*
19 *tion; and*

20 (7) *if the aviation firewall proposal circulating*
21 *in the House of Representatives were to be enacted,*
22 *drug interdiction activities by the Coast Guard, Na-*
23 *tional Highway Traffic Safety Administration activi-*
24 *ties, rail safety inspections, Federal support for Am-*
25 *trak, all National Transportation Safety Board ac-*

1 *tivities, Pipeline and Hazardous materials safety pro-*
 2 *grams, and Coast Guard search and rescue activities*
 3 *would be drastically cut or eliminated.*

4 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 5 *ate that the levels in this resolution assume that no addi-*
 6 *tional firewalls should be enacted for function 400 transpor-*
 7 *tation activities.*

8 **SEC. 333. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING EXISTING,**
 9 **EFFECTIVE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS BE-**
 10 **FORE CREATING NEW PROGRAMS.**

11 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

12 *(1) the establishment of new categorical funding*
 13 *programs has led to proposed cuts in the Preventive*
 14 *Health and Health Services Block Grant to States for*
 15 *broad, public health missions;*

16 *(2) Preventive Health and Health Services Block*
 17 *Grant dollars fill gaps in the otherwise-categorical*
 18 *funding States and localities receive, funding such*
 19 *major public health threats as cardiovascular disease,*
 20 *injuries, emergency medical services and poor diet, for*
 21 *which there is often no other source of funding;*

22 *(3) in 1981, Congress consolidated a number of*
 23 *programs, including certain public health programs,*
 24 *into block grants for the purpose of best advancing the*

1 *health, economics and well-being of communities*
 2 *across the country;*

3 *(4) the Preventive Health and Health Services*
 4 *Block Grant can be used for programs for screening,*
 5 *outreach, health education and laboratory services;*

6 *(5) the Preventive Health and Health Services*
 7 *Block Grant gives States the flexibility to determine*
 8 *how funding available for this purpose can be used to*
 9 *meet each State's preventive health priorities;*

10 *(6) the establishment of new public health pro-*
 11 *grams that compete for funding with the Preventive*
 12 *Health and Health Services Block Grant could result*
 13 *in the elimination of effective, localized public health*
 14 *programs in every State.*

15 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 16 *ate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted*
 17 *pursuant to this resolution assume that there shall be a con-*
 18 *tinuation of the level of funding support for existing public*
 19 *health programs, specifically the Prevention Block Grant,*
 20 *prior to the funding of new public health programs.*

21 **SEC. 334. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING**
 22 **FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

23 *(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:*

24 *(1) In the Individuals with Disabilities Edu-*
 25 *cation Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) (referred to in this*

1 *resolution as the “Act”), Congress found that improv-*
2 *ing educational results for children with disabilities*
3 *is an essential element of our national policy of en-*
4 *sureing equality of opportunity, full participation,*
5 *independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for*
6 *individuals with disabilities.*

7 *(2) In the Act, the Secretary of Education is in-*
8 *structed to make grants to States to assist them in*
9 *providing special education and related services to*
10 *children with disabilities.*

11 *(3) The Act represents a commitment by the Fed-*
12 *eral Government to fund 40 percent of the average*
13 *per-pupil expenditure in public elementary and sec-*
14 *ondary schools in the United States.*

15 *(4) The budget submitted by the President for*
16 *fiscal year 2000 ignores the commitment by the Fed-*
17 *eral Government under the Act to fund special edu-*
18 *cation and instead proposes the creation of new pro-*
19 *grams that limit the manner in which States may*
20 *spend the limited Federal education dollars received.*

21 *(5) The budget submitted by the President for*
22 *fiscal year 2000 fails to increase funding for special*
23 *education, and leaves States and localities with an*
24 *enormous unfunded mandate to pay for growing spe-*
25 *cial education costs.*

1 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
2 *ate that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that*
3 *part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Act (20 U.S.C.*
4 *1400 et seq.) should be fully funded at the originally prom-*
5 *ised level before any funds are appropriated for new edu-*
6 *cation programs.*

7 **SEC. 335. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF**
8 **SOCIAL SECURITY FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO BE-**
9 **COME DISABLED.**

10 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*The Senate finds that—*

11 (1) *in addition to providing retirement income,*
12 *Social Security also protects individuals from the loss*
13 *of income due to disability;*

14 (2) *according to the most recent report from the*
15 *Social Security Board of Trustees nearly 1 in 7 So-*
16 *cial Security beneficiaries, 6,000,000 individuals in*
17 *total, were receiving benefits as a result of disability;*

18 (3) *more than 60 percent of workers have no*
19 *long-term disability insurance protection other than*
20 *that provided by Social Security;*

21 (4) *according to statistics from the Society of Ac-*
22 *tuaries, the odds of a long-term disability versus*
23 *death are 2.7 to 1 at age 27, 3.5 to 1 at age 42, and*
24 *2.2 to 1 at age 52; and*

1 (5) *in 1998, the average monthly benefit for a*
2 *disabled worker was \$722.*

3 **(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
4 *ate that levels in the resolution assume that—*

5 (1) *Social Security plays a vital role in pro-*
6 *viding adequate income for individuals who become*
7 *disabled;*

8 (2) *individuals who become disabled face cir-*
9 *cumstances much different than those who rely on So-*
10 *cial Security for retirement income;*

11 (3) *Social Security reform proposals that focus*
12 *too heavily on retirement income may adversely affect*
13 *the income protection provided to individuals with*
14 *disabilities; and*

15 (4) *Congress and the President should take these*
16 *factors into account when considering proposals to re-*
17 *form the Social Security program.*

18 **SEC. 336. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FUNDING**
19 **FOR INTENSIVE FIREARMS PROSECUTION**
20 **PROGRAMS.**

21 **(a) FINDINGS.**—*Congress finds that—*

22 (1) *gun violence in America, while declining*
23 *somewhat in recent years, is still unacceptably high;*

1 (2) *keeping firearms out of the hands of crimi-*
2 *nals can dramatically reduce gun violence in Amer-*
3 *ica;*

4 (3) *States and localities often do not have the in-*
5 *vestigative or prosecutorial resources to locate and*
6 *convict individuals who violate their firearms laws.*
7 *Even when they do win convictions, States and local-*
8 *ities often lack the jail space to hold such convicts for*
9 *their full prison terms;*

10 (4) *there are a number of Federal laws on the*
11 *books which are designed to keep firearms out of the*
12 *hands of criminals. These laws impose mandatory*
13 *minimum sentences upon individuals who use fire-*
14 *arms to commit crimes of violence and convicted fel-*
15 *ons caught in possession of a firearm;*

16 (5) *the Federal Government does have the re-*
17 *sources to investigate and prosecute violations of these*
18 *Federal firearms laws. The Federal Government also*
19 *has enough jail space to hold individuals for the*
20 *length of their mandatory minimum sentences;*

21 (6) *an effort to aggressively and consistently*
22 *apply these Federal firearms laws in Richmond, Vir-*
23 *ginia, has cut violent crime in that city. This pro-*
24 *gram, called Project Exile, has produced 288 indict-*
25 *ments during its first two years of operation and has*

1 *been credited with contributing to a 15 percent de-*
2 *crease in violent crimes in Richmond during the same*
3 *period. In the first three-quarters of 1998, homicides*
4 *with a firearm in Richmond were down 55 percent*
5 *compared to 1997;*

6 *(7) the fiscal year 1999 Commerce-State-Justice*
7 *Appropriations Act provided \$1,500,000 to hire addi-*
8 *tional Federal prosecutors and investigators to enforce*
9 *Federal firearms laws in Philadelphia. The Philadel-*
10 *phia project—called Operation Cease Fire—started*
11 *on January 1, 1999. Since it began, the project has*
12 *resulted in 31 indictments of 52 defendants on fire-*
13 *arms violations. The project has benefited from help*
14 *from the Philadelphia Police Department and the Bu-*
15 *reau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms which was not*
16 *paid for out of the \$1,500,000 grant;*

17 *(8) in 1993, the office of the United States Attor-*
18 *ney for the Western District of New York teamed up*
19 *with the Monroe County District Attorney's Office,*
20 *the Monroe County Sheriff's Department, the Roch-*
21 *ester Police Department, and others to form a Violent*
22 *Crimes Task Force. In 1997, the Task Force created*
23 *an Illegal Firearms Suppression Unit, whose mission*
24 *is to use prosecutorial discretion to bring firearms*
25 *cases in the judicial forum where penalties for gun*

1 *violations would be the strictest. The Suppression*
2 *Unit has been involved in three major prosecutions of*
3 *interstate gun-purchasing activities and currently has*
4 *30 to 40 open single-defendant felony gun cases;*

5 (9) *Senator Hatch has introduced legislation to*
6 *authorize Project CUFF, a Federal firearms prosecu-*
7 *tion program;*

8 (10) *the Administration has requested*
9 *\$5,000,000 to conduct intensive firearms prosecution*
10 *projects on a national level;*

11 (11) *given that at least \$1,500,000 is needed to*
12 *run an effective program in one American city—*
13 *Philadelphia—\$5,000,000 is far from enough funding*
14 *to conduct such programs nationally.*

15 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
16 *ate that function 750 in the budget resolution assumes that*
17 *\$50,000,000 will be provided in fiscal year 2000 to conduct*
18 *intensive firearms prosecution projects to combat violence*
19 *in the 25 American cities with the highest crime rates.*

20 **SEC. 337. HONEST REPORTING OF THE DEFICIT.**

21 *It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this reso-*
22 *lution assume the following:*

23 (1) *IN GENERAL.—Effective for fiscal year 2001,*
24 *the President's budget and the budget report of CBO*
25 *required under section 202(e) of the Congressional*

1 *Budget Act of 1974 and the concurrent resolution on*
2 *the budget should include—*

3 *(A) the receipts and disbursements totals of*
4 *the on-budget trust funds, including the projected*
5 *levels for at least the next 5 fiscal years; and*

6 *(B) the deficit or surplus excluding the on-*
7 *budget trust funds, including the projected levels*
8 *for at least the next 5 fiscal years.*

9 *(2) ITEMIZATION.—Effective for fiscal year 2001,*
10 *the President’s budget and the budget report of CBO*
11 *required under section 202(e) of the Congressional*
12 *Budget Act of 1974 should include an itemization of*
13 *the on-budget trust funds for the budget year, includ-*
14 *ing receipts, outlays, and balances.*

15 **SEC. 338. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FOSTERING**
16 **THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEPENDENCE OF**
17 **INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.**

18 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following find-*
19 *ings:*

20 *(1) Health care is important to all Americans.*

21 *(2) Health care is particularly important to in-*
22 *dividuals with disabilities and special health care*
23 *needs who often cannot afford the insurance available*
24 *to them through the private market, are uninsurable*
25 *by the plans available in the private sector, or are at*

1 *great risk of incurring very high and economically*
2 *devastating health care costs.*

3 *(3) Americans with significant disabilities often*
4 *are unable to obtain health care insurance that pro-*
5 *vides coverage of the services and supports that enable*
6 *them to live independently and enter or rejoin the*
7 *workforce. Coverage for personal assistance services,*
8 *prescription drugs, durable medical equipment, and*
9 *basic health care are powerful and proven tools for*
10 *individuals with significant disabilities to obtain and*
11 *retain employment.*

12 *(4) For individuals with disabilities, the fear of*
13 *losing health care and related services is one of the*
14 *greatest barriers keeping the individuals from maxi-*
15 *mizing their employment, earning potential, and*
16 *independence.*

17 *(5) Individuals with disabilities who are bene-*
18 *ficiaries under title II or XVI of the Social Security*
19 *Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq., 1381 et seq.) risk losing*
20 *medicare or medicaid coverage that is linked to their*
21 *cash benefits, a risk that is an equal, or greater, work*
22 *disincentive than the loss of cash benefits associated*
23 *with working.*

24 *(6) Currently, less than 1/2 of 1 percent of Social*
25 *Security disability insurance (SSDI) and supple-*

1 *mental security income (SSI) beneficiaries cease to*
2 *receive benefits as a result of employment.*

3 *(7) Beneficiaries have cited the lack of adequate*
4 *employment training and placement services as an*
5 *additional barrier to employment.*

6 *(8) If an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of the cur-*
7 *rent Social Security disability insurance (SSDI) and*
8 *supplemental security income (SSI) recipients were to*
9 *cease receiving benefits as a result of employment, the*
10 *savings to the Social Security Trust Funds in cash*
11 *assistance would total \$3,500,000,000 over the*
12 *worklife of the individuals.*

13 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
14 *ate that the provisions of this resolution assume that the*
15 *Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 (S. 331, 106th*
16 *Congress) will be passed by the Senate and enacted early*
17 *this year, and thereby provide individuals with disabilities*
18 *with the health care and employment preparation and*
19 *placement services that will enable those individuals to re-*
20 *duce their dependency on cash benefit programs.*

21 **SEC. 339. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ASSET-BUILD-**
22 **ING FOR THE WORKING POOR.**

23 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:*

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

4 (2) *46.9 percent of all children in America live*
5 *in households with no financial assets, including 40*
6 *percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of Afri-*
7 *can American children.*

8 (3) *In order to provide low-income families with*
9 *more tools for empowerment, incentives which encour-*
10 *age asset-building should be established.*

11 (4) *Across the Nation, numerous small public,*
12 *private, and public-private asset-building incentives,*
13 *including individual development accounts, are dem-*
14 *onstrating success at empowering low-income workers.*

15 (5) *Middle and upper income Americans cur-*
16 *rently benefit from tax incentives for building assets.*

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

21 (b) *SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate*
22 *that the provisions of this resolution assume that Congress*
23 *should modify the Federal tax law to include provisions*
24 *which encourage low-income workers and their families to*
25 *save for buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining*

1 *an education, or taking other measures to prepare for the*
 2 *future.*

3 **SEC. 340. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PROVISIONS OF**
 4 **THIS RESOLUTION ASSUME THAT IT IS THE**
 5 **POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROVIDE**
 6 **AS SOON AS IS TECHNOLOGICALLY POSSIBLE**
 7 **AN EDUCATION FOR EVERY AMERICAN CHILD**
 8 **THAT WILL ENABLE EACH CHILD TO EFFEC-**
 9 **TIVELY MEET THE CHALLENGES OF THE**
 10 **TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY.**

11 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

12 *(1) Pell Grants require an increase of*
 13 *\$5,000,000,000 per year to fund the maximum award*
 14 *established in the Higher Education Act Amendments*
 15 *of 1998;*

16 *(2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education*
 17 *Act needs at least \$13,000,000,000 more per year to*
 18 *fund the Federal commitment to fund 40 percent of*
 19 *the excess costs for special education services;*

20 *(3) title I needs at least \$4,000,000,000 more per*
 21 *year to serve all eligible children;*

22 *(4) over \$11,000,000,000 over the next six years*
 23 *will be required to hire 100,000 teachers to reduce*
 24 *class size to an average of 18 in grades 1–3;*

1 (1) *prohibiting or otherwise restricting the dona-*
2 *tion or sale of agricultural commodities or products,*
3 *medicines, or medical products in order to unilater-*
4 *ally sanction a foreign government for actions or*
5 *policies that the United States finds objectionable un-*
6 *necessarily harms innocent populations in the tar-*
7 *geted country and rarely causes the sanctioned gov-*
8 *ernment to alter its actions or policies;*

9 (2) *for the United States as a matter of policy*
10 *to deny access to agricultural commodities or prod-*
11 *ucts, medicines, or medical products by innocent men,*
12 *women, and children in other countries weakens the*
13 *international leadership and moral authority of the*
14 *United States; and*

15 (3) *unilateral sanctions on the sale or donation*
16 *of agricultural commodities or products, medicines, or*
17 *medical products needlessly harm agricultural pro-*
18 *ducers and workers employed in the agricultural or*
19 *medical sectors in the United States by foreclosing*
20 *markets for the commodities, products, or medicines.*

21 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
22 *ate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted*
23 *pursuant to this resolution assume that the President*
24 *should—*

1 (1) *subject to paragraph (2), exempt agricultural*
2 *commodities and products, medicines, and medical*
3 *products from any unilateral economic sanction im-*
4 *posed on a foreign government; and*

5 (2) *apply the sanction to the commodities, prod-*
6 *ucts, or medicines if the application is necessary—*

7 (A) *for health or safety reasons; or*

8 (B) *due to a domestic shortage of the com-*
9 *modities, products, or medicines.*

10 **SEC. 342. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING CAPITAL**
11 **GAINS TAX FAIRNESS FOR FAMILY FARMERS.**

12 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

13 (1) *one of the most popular provisions included*
14 *in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 permits many*
15 *families to exclude from Federal income taxes up to*
16 *\$500,000 of gain from the sale of their principal resi-*
17 *dences;*

18 (2) *under current law, family farmers are not*
19 *able to take full advantage of this \$500,000 capital*
20 *gains exclusion that families living in urban or sub-*
21 *urban areas enjoy on the sale of their homes;*

22 (3) *for most urban and suburban residents, their*
23 *homes are their major financial asset and as a result*
24 *such families, who have owned their homes through*
25 *many years of appreciation, can often benefit from a*

1 *large portion of this new \$500,000 capital gains ex-*
2 *clusion;*

3 *(4) most family farmers plow any profits they*
4 *make back into the whole farm rather than into the*
5 *house which holds little or no value;*

6 *(5) unfortunately, farm families receive little*
7 *benefit from this capital gains exclusion because the*
8 *Internal Revenue Service separates the value of their*
9 *homes from the value of the land the homes sit on;*

10 *(6) we should recognize in our tax laws the*
11 *unique character and role of our farm families and*
12 *their important contributions to our economy, and*
13 *allow them to benefit more fully from the capital*
14 *gains tax exclusion that urban and suburban home-*
15 *owners already enjoy; and*

16 *(7) we should expand the \$500,000 capital gains*
17 *tax exclusion to cover sales of the farmhouse and the*
18 *surrounding farmland over their lifetimes.*

19 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
20 *ate that the levels in this resolution assume that if we pass*
21 *tax relief measures in accordance with the assumptions in*
22 *the budget resolution, we should ensure that such legislation*
23 *removes the disparity between farm families and their*
24 *urban and suburban counterparts with respect to the new*
25 *\$500,000 capital gains tax exclusion for principal residence*

1 *sales by expanding it to cover gains from the sale of farm-*
2 *land along with the sale of the farmhouse.*

3 **SEC. 343. BUDGETING FOR THE DEFENSE SCIENCE AND**
4 **TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.**

5 *It is the sense of the Senate that the budgetary levels*
6 *for National Defense (function 050) for fiscal years 2000*
7 *through 2008 assume funding for the Defense Science and*
8 *Technology Program that is consistent with section 214 of*
9 *the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act*
10 *for Fiscal Year 1999, which expresses a sense of the Congress*
11 *that for each of those fiscal years it should be an objective*
12 *of the Secretary of Defense to increase the budget request*
13 *for the Defense Science and Technology Program by at least*
14 *2 percent over inflation.*

15 **SEC. 344. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING**
16 **FOR THE URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION**
17 **RECOVERY (UPARR) PROGRAM.**

18 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

19 *(1) every analysis of national recreation issues*
20 *in the last 3 decades has identified the importance of*
21 *close-to-home recreation opportunities, particularly*
22 *for residents in densely-populated urban areas;*

23 *(2) the Land and Water Conservation Fund*
24 *grants program under the Land and Water Conserva-*
25 *tion Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 et seq.) was*

1 *established partly to address the pressing needs of*
2 *urban areas;*

3 *(3) the National Urban Recreation Study of*
4 *1978 and the President's Commission on Americans*
5 *Outdoors of 1987 revealed that critical urban recre-*
6 *ation resources were not being addressed;*

7 *(4) older city park structures and infrastructures*
8 *worth billions of dollars are at risk because govern-*
9 *ment incentives favored the development of new areas*
10 *over the revitalization of existing resources, ranging*
11 *from downtown parks established in the 19th century*
12 *to neighborhood playgrounds and sports centers built*
13 *from the 1920's to the 1950's;*

14 *(5) the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery*
15 *(UPARR) program, established under the Urban Park*
16 *and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2501*
17 *et seq.), authorized \$725,000,000 to provide matching*
18 *grants and technical assistance to economically dis-*
19 *tressed urban communities;*

20 *(6) the purposes of the UPARR program is to*
21 *provide direct Federal assistance to urban localities*
22 *for rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facili-*
23 *ties, and to encourage local planning and a commit-*
24 *ment to continuing operation and maintenance of*
25 *recreation programs, sites, and facilities; and*

1 (7) *funding for UPARR is supported by a wide*
2 *range of organizations, including the National Asso-*
3 *ciation of Police Athletic Leagues, the Sporting Goods*
4 *Manufacturers Association, the Conference of Mayors,*
5 *and Major League Baseball.*

6 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
7 *ate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted*
8 *pursuant to this resolution assume that Congress considers*
9 *the UPARR program to be a high priority, and should ap-*
10 *propriate such amounts as are necessary to carry out the*
11 *Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program*
12 *established under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery*
13 *Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.).*

14 **SEC. 345. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SOCIAL PROMOTION.**

15 *It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions un-*
16 *derlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that*
17 *funds will be provided for legislation—*

18 (1) *to provide remedial educational and other*
19 *instructional interventions to assist public elementary*
20 *and secondary school students in meeting achievement*
21 *levels; and*

22 (2) *to terminate practices which advance stu-*
23 *dents from one grade to the next who do not meet*
24 *State achievement standards in the core academic*
25 *curriculum.*

1 **SEC. 346. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON WOMEN AND SOCIAL**
2 **SECURITY REFORM.**

3 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

4 (1) *without Social Security benefits, the elderly*
5 *poverty rate among women would have been 52.2 per-*
6 *cent, and among widows would have been 60.6 per-*
7 *cent;*

8 (2) *women tend to live longer and tend to have*
9 *lower lifetime earnings than men do;*

10 (3) *during their working years, women earn an*
11 *average of 70 cents for every dollar men earn; and*

12 (4) *women spend an average of 11.5 years out of*
13 *their careers to care for their families, and are more*
14 *likely to work part-time than full-time.*

15 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
16 *ate that the levels in this resolution assume that—*

17 (1) *women face unique obstacles in ensuring re-*
18 *tirement security and survivor and disability sta-*
19 *bility;*

20 (2) *Social Security plays an essential role in*
21 *guaranteeing inflation-protected financial stability*
22 *for women throughout their old age;*

23 (3) *the Congress and the Administration should*
24 *act, as part of Social Security reform, to ensure that*
25 *widows and other poor elderly women receive more*
26 *adequate benefits that reduce their poverty rates and*

1 *that women, under whatever approach is taken to re-*
2 *form Social Security, should receive no lesser a share*
3 *of overall federally-funded retirement benefits than*
4 *they receive today; and*

5 *(4) the sacrifice that women make to care for*
6 *their family should be recognized during reform of So-*
7 *cial Security and that women should not be penalized*
8 *by taking an average of 11.5 years out of their careers*
9 *to care for their family.*

10 **SEC. 347. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING SOUTH KO-**

11 **REA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE PRACTICES ON**

12 **PORK AND BEEF.**

13 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—*

14 *(1) Asia is the largest regional export market for*
15 *America's farmers and ranchers, traditionally pur-*
16 *chasing approximately 40 percent of all United States*
17 *agricultural exports;*

18 *(2) the Department of Agriculture forecasts that*
19 *over the next year American agricultural exports to*
20 *Asian countries will decline by several billion dollars*
21 *due to the Asian financial crisis;*

22 *(3) the United States is the producer of the safest*
23 *agricultural products from farm to table, customizing*
24 *goods to meet the needs of customers worldwide, and*

1 *has established the image and reputation as the*
2 *world's best provider of agricultural products;*

3 *(4) American farmers and ranchers, and more*
4 *specifically, American pork and beef producers, are*
5 *dependent on secure, open, and competitive Asian ex-*
6 *port markets for their product;*

7 *(5) United States pork and beef producers not*
8 *only have faced the adverse effects of depreciated and*
9 *unstable currencies and lowered demand due to the*
10 *Asian financial crisis, but also have been confronted*
11 *with South Korea's pork subsidies and its failure to*
12 *keep commitments on market access for beef;*

13 *(6) it is the policy of the United States to pro-*
14 *hibit South Korea from using United States and*
15 *International Monetary Fund assistance to subsidize*
16 *targeted industries and compete unfairly for market*
17 *share against United States products;*

18 *(7) the South Korean Government has been sub-*
19 *sidizing its pork exports to Japan, resulting in a 973*
20 *percent increase in its exports to Japan since 1992,*
21 *and a 71 percent increase in the last year;*

22 *(8) pork already comprises 70 percent of South*
23 *Korea's agriculture exports to Japan, yet the South*
24 *Korean Government has announced plans to invest*
25 *100,000,000,000 won in its agricultural sector in*

1 *order to flood the Japanese market with even more*
2 *South Korean pork;*

3 *(9) the South Korean Ministry of Agriculture*
4 *and Fisheries reportedly has earmarked*
5 *25,000,000,000 won for loans to Korea's pork proc-*
6 *essors in order for them to purchase more Korean*
7 *pork and to increase exports to Japan;*

8 *(10) any export subsidies on pork, including*
9 *those on exports from South Korea to Japan, would*
10 *violate South Korea's international trade agreements*
11 *and may be actionable under the World Trade Orga-*
12 *nization;*

13 *(11) South Korea's subsidies are hindering*
14 *United States pork and beef producers from capturing*
15 *their full potential in the Japanese market, which is*
16 *the largest export market for United States pork and*
17 *beef, importing nearly \$700,000,000 of United States*
18 *pork and over \$1,500,000,000 of United States beef*
19 *last year alone;*

20 *(12) under the United States-Korea 1993 Record*
21 *of Understanding on Market Access for Beef, which*
22 *was negotiated pursuant to a 1989 GATT Panel deci-*
23 *sion against Korea, South Korea was allowed to delay*
24 *full liberalization of its beef market (in an exception*
25 *to WTO rules) if it would agree to import increasing*

1 *minimum quantities of beef each year until the year*
2 *2001;*

3 (13) *South Korea fell woefully short of its beef*
4 *market access commitment for 1998; and*

5 (14) *United States pork and beef producers are*
6 *not able to compete fairly with Korean livestock pro-*
7 *ducers, who have a high cost of production, because*
8 *South Korea has violated trade agreements and im-*
9 *plemented protectionist policies.*

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

12 (1) *believes strongly that while a stable global*
13 *marketplace is in the best interest of America’s farm-*
14 *ers and ranchers, the United States should seek a mu-*
15 *tually beneficial relationship without hindering the*
16 *competitiveness of American agriculture;*

17 (2) *calls on South Korea to abide by its trade*
18 *commitments;*

19 (3) *calls on the Secretary of the Treasury to in-*
20 *struct the United States Executive Director of the*
21 *International Monetary Fund to promote vigorously*
22 *policies that encourage the opening of markets for beef*
23 *and pork products by requiring South Korea to abide*
24 *by its existing international trade commitments and*
25 *to reduce trade barriers, tariffs, and export subsidies;*

1 (4) *calls on the President and the Secretaries of*
2 *Treasury and Agriculture to monitor and report to*
3 *Congress that resources will not be used to stabilize*
4 *the South Korean market at the expense of United*
5 *States agricultural goods or services; and*

6 (5) *requests the United States Trade Representa-*
7 *tive and the United States Department of Agriculture*
8 *to pursue the settlement of disputes with the Govern-*
9 *ment of South Korea on its failure to abide by its*
10 *international trade commitments on beef market ac-*
11 *cess, to consider whether Korea's reported plans for*
12 *subsidizing its pork industry would violate any of its*
13 *international trade commitments, and to determine*
14 *what impact Korea's subsidy plans would have on*
15 *United States agricultural interests, especially in*
16 *Japan.*

17 **SEC. 348. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SUPPORT**
18 **FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.**

19 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

20 (1) *as national crime rates are beginning to fall*
21 *as a result of State and local efforts, with Federal*
22 *support, it is important for the Federal Government*
23 *to continue its support for State and local law en-*
24 *forcement;*

1 (2) *Federal support is crucial to the provision of*
2 *critical crime fighting programs;*

3 (3) *Federal support is also essential to the provi-*
4 *sion of critical crime fighting services and the effec-*
5 *tive administration of justice in the States, such as*
6 *State and local crime laboratories and medical exam-*
7 *iners' offices;*

8 (4) *current needs exceed the capacity of State*
9 *and local crime laboratories to process their forensic*
10 *examinations, resulting in tremendous backlogs that*
11 *prevent the swift administration of justice and im-*
12 *pede fundamental individual rights, such as the right*
13 *to a speedy trial and to exculpatory evidence;*

14 (5) *last year, Congress passed the Crime Identi-*
15 *fication Technology Act of 1998, which authorizes*
16 *\$250,000,000 each year for 5 years to assist State and*
17 *local law enforcement agencies in developing and in-*
18 *tegrating their anticrime technology systems, and in*
19 *upgrading their forensic laboratories and information*
20 *and communications infrastructures upon which these*
21 *crime fighting systems rely; and*

22 (6) *the Federal Government must continue efforts*
23 *to significantly reduce crime by maintaining Federal*
24 *funding for State and local law enforcement, and*
25 *wisely targeting these resources.*

1 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
2 *ate that the provisions of this resolution assume that—*

3 (1) *the amounts made available for fiscal year*
4 *2000 to assist State and local law enforcement efforts*
5 *should be comparable to or greater than amounts*
6 *made available for that purpose for fiscal year 1999;*

7 (2) *the amounts made available for fiscal year*
8 *2000 for crime technology programs should be used to*
9 *further the purposes of the program under section 102*
10 *of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998*
11 *(42 U.S.C. 14601); and*

12 (3) *Congress should consider legislation that spe-*
13 *cifically addresses the backlogs in State and local*
14 *crime laboratories and medical examiners' offices.*

15 **SEC. 349. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MERGER ENFORCE-**
16 **MENT BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.**

17 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*Congress finds that—*

18 (1) *the Antitrust Division of the Department of*
19 *Justice is charged with the civil and criminal enforce-*
20 *ment of the antitrust laws, including review of cor-*
21 *porate mergers likely to reduce competition in par-*
22 *ticular markets, with a goal to promote and protect*
23 *the competitive process;*

24 (2) *the Antitrust Division requests a 16 percent*
25 *increase in funding for fiscal year 2000;*

1 (3) *justification for such an increase is based, in*
2 *part, on increasingly numerous and complex merger*
3 *filings pursuant to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust*
4 *Improvements Act of 1976;*

5 (4) *the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improve-*
6 *ments Act of 1976 sets value thresholds which trigger*
7 *the requirement for filing premerger notification;*

8 (5) *the number of merger filings under the Hart-*
9 *Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976,*
10 *which the Department, in conjunction with the Fed-*
11 *eral Trade Commission, is required to review, in-*
12 *creased by 38 percent in fiscal year 1998;*

13 (6) *the Department expects the number of merger*
14 *filings to increase in fiscal years 1999 and 2000;*

15 (7) *the value thresholds, which relate to both the*
16 *size of the companies involved and the size of the*
17 *transaction, under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust*
18 *Improvements Act of 1976 have not been adjusted*
19 *since passage of that Act.*

20 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
21 *ate that the Antitrust Division needs adequate resources*
22 *and that the levels in this resolution assume the Division*
23 *will have such adequate resources, including necessary in-*
24 *creases in funding, notwithstanding any report language*
25 *to the contrary, to enable it to meet its statutory require-*

1 ments, including those related to reviewing and inves-
2 tigating increasingly numerous and complex mergers, but
3 that Congress should pursue consideration of modest, budget
4 neutral, adjustments to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust
5 Improvements Act of 1976 to account for inflation in the
6 value thresholds of the Act, and in so doing, ensure that
7 the Antitrust Division's resources are focused on matters
8 and transactions most deserving of the Division's attention.

9 **SEC. 350. SENSE OF THE SENATE TO CREATE A TASK FORCE**
10 **TO PURSUE THE CREATION OF A NATURAL**
11 **DISASTER RESERVE FUND.**

12 (a) *It is the sense of the Senate that a task force be*
13 *created for the purpose of studying the possibility of cre-*
14 *ating a reserve fund for natural disasters. The task force*
15 *should be composed of three Senators appointed by the Ma-*
16 *jority Leader, and two Senators appointed by the Minority*
17 *Leader. The task force should also be composed of three*
18 *members appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two*
19 *members appointed by the Minority Leader in the House.*

20 (b) *It is the sense of the Senate that the task force make*
21 *a report to the appropriate committees in Congress within*
22 *90 days of being convened. The report should be available*
23 *for the purposes of consideration during comprehensive*
24 *overhaul of budget procedures.*

1 **SEC. 351. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FEDERAL**
2 **TAX RELIEF.**

3 (a) *FINDINGS.*—*The Senate makes the following find-*
4 *ings:*

5 (1) *The Congressional Budget Office has reported*
6 *that payroll taxes will exceed income taxes for 74 per-*
7 *cent of all taxpayers in 1999.*

8 (2) *The Federal Government will collect nearly*
9 *\$50,000,000,000 in income taxes this year through its*
10 *practice of taxing the income Americans sacrifice to*
11 *the Government in the form of Social Security pay-*
12 *roll taxes.*

13 (3) *American taxpayers are currently shoul-*
14 *dering the heaviest tax burden since 1944.*

15 (4) *According to the nonpartisan Tax Founda-*
16 *tion, the median dual-income family sacrificed a*
17 *record 37.6 percent of its income to the Government*
18 *in 1997.*

19 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.*—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
20 *ate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals*
21 *in this resolution assume that a significant portion of the*
22 *tax relief will be devoted to working families who are dou-*
23 *ble-taxed by—*

24 (1) *providing taxpayers with an above-the-line*
25 *income tax deduction for the Social Security payroll*

1 *taxes they pay so that they no longer pay income*
 2 *taxes on such payroll taxes, and/or*

3 *(2) gradually reducing the lowest marginal in-*
 4 *come tax rate from 15 percent to 10 percent, and/or*

5 *(3) other tax reductions that do not reduce the*
 6 *tax revenue devoted to the Social Security Trust*
 7 *Fund.*

8 **SEC. 352. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ELIMINATING THE**
 9 **MARRIAGE PENALTY AND ACROSS-THE-**
 10 **BOARD INCOME TAX RATE CUTS.**

11 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

12 *(1) the institution of marriage is the cornerstone*
 13 *of the family and civil society;*

14 *(2) strengthening of the marriage commitment*
 15 *and the family is an indispensable step in the re-*
 16 *newal of America's culture;*

17 *(3) the Federal income tax punishes marriage by*
 18 *imposing a greater tax burden on married couples*
 19 *than on their single counterparts;*

20 *(4) America's tax code should give each married*
 21 *couple the choice to be treated as one economic unit,*
 22 *regardless of which spouse earns the income; and*

23 *(5) all American taxpayers are responsible for*
 24 *any budget surplus and deserve broad-based tax relief*

1 *quested for the Department of State in fiscal year*
 2 *2000; and*

3 (5) *the funding requirements necessary to im-*
 4 *prove security for United States diplomatic missions*
 5 *and personnel abroad cannot be borne within the cur-*
 6 *rent budgetary resources of the Department of State.*

7 **(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—*It is the sense of the Sen-*
 8 *ate that the budgetary levels in this budget resolution as-*
 9 *sume that as the Congress contemplates changes in the Con-*
 10 *gressional Budget Act of 1974 to reflect projected on-budget*
 11 *surpluses, provisions similar to those set forth in section*
 12 *314(b) of that Act should be considered to ensure adequate*
 13 *funding for enhancements to the security of United States*
 14 *diplomatic missions.*

15 **SEC. 354. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR AFTER**
 16 **SCHOOL EDUCATION.**

17 **(a) FINDINGS.**—*The Senate finds the following:*

18 (1) *The demand for after school education is very*
 19 *high. In fiscal year 1998 the Department of Edu-*
 20 *cation's after school grant program was the most com-*
 21 *petitive in the Department's history. Nearly 2,000*
 22 *school districts applied for over \$540,000,000.*

23 (2) *After school programs help to fight juvenile*
 24 *crime. Law enforcement statistics show that youth*
 25 *who are ages 12 through 17 are most at risk of com-*

1 *mitting violent acts and being victims of violent acts*
2 *between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. After school pro-*
3 *grams have been shown to reduce juvenile crime,*
4 *sometimes by up to 75 percent according to the Na-*
5 *tional Association of Police Athletic and Activity*
6 *Leagues.*

7 *(3) After school programs can improve edu-*
8 *cational achievement. They ensure children have safe*
9 *and positive learning environments in the after school*
10 *hours. In the Sacramento START after school pro-*
11 *gram 75 percent of the students showed an increase*
12 *in their grades.*

13 *(4) After school programs have widespread sup-*
14 *port. Over 90 percent of the American people support*
15 *such programs. Over 450 of the Nation's leading po-*
16 *lice chiefs, sheriffs, and prosecutors, along with presi-*
17 *dents of the Fraternal Order of Police, and the Inter-*
18 *national Union of Police Associations support govern-*
19 *ment funding of after school programs. And many of*
20 *our Nation's governors endorse increasing the number*
21 *of after school programs through a Federal of State*
22 *partnership.*

23 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
24 *ate that the levels in this resolution assume that Congress*

1 *will provide \$600,000,000 for the President's after school*
2 *initiative in fiscal year 2000.*

3 **SEC. 355. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING RECOVERY**
4 **OF FUNDS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN**
5 **TOBACCO-RELATED LITIGATION.**

6 (a) *SHORT TITLE.*—*This section may be cited as the*
7 *“Federal Tobacco Recovery and Medicare Prescription*
8 *Drug Benefit Resolution of 1999”.*

9 (b) *FINDINGS.*—*The Senate makes the following find-*
10 *ings:*

11 (1) *The President, in his January 19, 1999*
12 *State of the Union address—*

13 (A) *announced that the Department of Jus-*
14 *tice would develop a litigation plan for the Fed-*
15 *eral Government against the tobacco industry;*

16 (B) *indicated that any funds recovered*
17 *through such litigation would be used to*
18 *strengthen the medicare program under title*
19 *XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.*
20 *1395 et seq.); and*

21 (C) *urged Congress to pass legislation to in-*
22 *clude a prescription drug benefit in the medicare*
23 *program.*

1 (2) *The traditional medicare program does not*
2 *include most outpatient prescription drugs as part of*
3 *its benefit package.*

4 (3) *Prescription drugs are a central element in*
5 *improving quality of life and in routine health main-*
6 *tenance.*

7 (4) *Prescription drugs are a key component to*
8 *early health care intervention strategies for the elder-*
9 *ly.*

10 (5) *Eighty percent of retired individuals take at*
11 *least 1 prescription drug every day.*

12 (6) *Individuals 65 years of age or older represent*
13 *12 percent of the population of the United States but*
14 *consume more than 1/3 of all prescription drugs con-*
15 *sumed in the United States.*

16 (7) *Exclusive of health care-related premiums,*
17 *prescription drugs account for almost 1/3 of the health*
18 *care costs and expenditures of elderly individuals.*

19 (8) *Approximately 10 percent of all medicare*
20 *beneficiaries account for nearly 50 percent of all pre-*
21 *scription drug spending by the elderly.*

22 (9) *Research and development on new genera-*
23 *tions of pharmaceuticals represent new opportunities*
24 *for healthier, longer lives for our Nation's elderly.*

1 (10) *Prescription drugs are among the key tools*
2 *in every health care professional's medical arsenal to*
3 *help combat and prevent the onset, recurrence, or de-*
4 *bilitating effects of illness and disease.*

5 (11) *While possible Federal litigation against to-*
6 *bacco companies will take time to develop, Congress*
7 *should continue to work to address the immediate*
8 *need among the elderly for access to affordable pre-*
9 *scription drugs.*

10 (12) *Treatment of tobacco-related illness is esti-*
11 *mated to cost the medicare program approximately*
12 *\$10,000,000,000 every year.*

13 (13) *In 1998, 50 States reached a settlement*
14 *with the tobacco industry for tobacco-related illness in*
15 *the amount of \$206,000,000,000.*

16 (14) *Recoveries from possible Federal tobacco-re-*
17 *lated litigation, if successful, will likely be comparable*
18 *to or exceed the dollar amount recovered by the States*
19 *under the 1998 settlement.*

20 (15) *In the event Federal tobacco-related litiga-*
21 *tion is valid, undertaken and is successful, funds re-*
22 *covered under such litigation should first be used for*
23 *the purpose of strengthening the Federal Hospital In-*
24 *surance Trust Fund and second to finance a medicare*
25 *prescription drug benefit.*

1 (16) *The scope of any medicare prescription*
 2 *drug benefit should be as comprehensive as possible,*
 3 *with drugs used in fighting tobacco-related illnesses*
 4 *given a first priority.*

5 (17) *Most Americans want the medicare program*
 6 *to cover the costs of prescription drugs.*

7 (c) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 8 *ate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals*
 9 *in this resolution assume that funds recovered under any*
 10 *tobacco-related litigation commenced by the Federal Gov-*
 11 *ernment should be used first for the purpose of strength-*
 12 *ening the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and sec-*
 13 *ond to fund a medicare prescription drug benefit.*

14 **SEC. 356. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON OFFSETTING INAPPRO-**
 15 **PRIATE EMERGENCY SPENDING.**

16 *It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this reso-*
 17 *lution assume that—*

18 (1) *some emergency expenditures made at the*
 19 *end of the One Hundred Fifth Congress for fiscal year*
 20 *1999 were inappropriately deemed as emergencies;*

21 (2) *Congress and the President should identify*
 22 *these inappropriate expenditures and fully pay for*
 23 *these expenditures during the fiscal year in which*
 24 *they will be incurred; and*

1 (3) *Congress should only apply the emergency*
2 *designation for occurrences that meet the criteria set*
3 *forth in the Congressional Budget Act.*

4 **SEC. 357. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE PRESI-**
5 **DENT'S FISCAL YEAR 2000 BUDGET PROPOSAL**
6 **TO TAX ASSOCIATION INVESTMENT INCOME.**

7 (a) *The Congress finds that:*

8 (1) *The President's fiscal year 2000 Federal*
9 *budget proposal to impose a tax on the interest, divi-*
10 *dends, capital gains, rents, and royalties in excess of*
11 *\$10,000 of trade associations and professional soci-*
12 *eties exempt under section 501(c)(6) of the Internal*
13 *Revenue Code of 1986 represents an unjust and un-*
14 *necessary penalty on legitimate association activities.*

15 (2) *At a time when the Government is projecting*
16 *on-budget surpluses of more than \$800,000,000,000*
17 *over the next 10 years, the President proposes to in-*
18 *crease the tax burden on trade and professional asso-*
19 *ciations by \$1,440,000,000 over the next 5 years.*

20 (3) *The President's association tax increase pro-*
21 *posal will impose a tremendous burden on thousands*
22 *of small and mid-sized trade associations and profes-*
23 *sional societies.*

24 (4) *Under the President's association tax in-*
25 *crease proposal, most associations with annual oper-*

1 *ating budgets of as low as \$200,000 or more will be*
2 *taxed on investment income and as many as 70,000*
3 *associations nationwide could be affected by this pro-*
4 *posal.*

5 *(5) Associations rely on this targeted investment*
6 *income to carry out tax-exempt status related activi-*
7 *ties, such as training individuals to adapt to the*
8 *changing workplace, improving industry safety, pro-*
9 *viding statistical data, and providing community*
10 *services.*

11 *(6) Keeping investment income free from tax en-*
12 *courages associations to maintain modest surplus*
13 *funds that cushion against economic and fiscal*
14 *downturns.*

15 *(7) Corporations can increase prices to cover in-*
16 *creased costs, while small and medium sized local, re-*
17 *gional, and State-based associations do not have such*
18 *an option, and thus increased costs imposed by the*
19 *President's association tax increase would reduce re-*
20 *sources available for the important standard setting,*
21 *educational training, and professionalism training*
22 *performed by associations.*

23 *(b) It is the sense of Congress that the functional totals*
24 *in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that*
25 *Congress shall reject the President's proposed tax increase*

1 *on investment income of associations as defined under sec-*
2 *tion 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.*

3 **SEC. 358. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FUNDING**
4 **FOR COUNTER-NARCOTICS INITIATIVES.**

5 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

6 *(1) from 1985–1992, the Federal Government’s*
7 *drug control budget was balanced among education,*
8 *treatment, law enforcement, and international supply*
9 *reduction activities and this resulted in a 13-percent*
10 *reduction in total drug use from 1988 to 1991;*

11 *(2) since 1992, overall drug use among teens*
12 *aged 12 to 17 rose by 70 percent, cocaine and mari-*
13 *juana use by high school seniors rose 80 percent, and*
14 *heroin use by high school seniors rose 100 percent;*

15 *(3) during this same period, the Federal invest-*
16 *ment in reducing the flow of drugs outside our bor-*
17 *ders declined both in real dollars and as a proportion*
18 *of the Federal drug control budget;*

19 *(4) while the Federal Government works with*
20 *State and local governments and numerous private*
21 *organizations to reduce the demand for illegal drugs,*
22 *seize drugs, and break down drug trafficking organi-*
23 *zations within our borders, only the Federal Govern-*
24 *ment can seize and destroy drugs outside of our bor-*
25 *ders;*

1 (5) *in an effort to restore Federal international*
2 *eradication and interdiction efforts, in 1998, Congress*
3 *passed the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination*
4 *Act which authorized an additional \$2,600,000,000*
5 *over 3 years for international interdiction, eradi-*
6 *cation, and alternative development activities;*

7 (6) *Congress appropriated over \$800,000,000 in*
8 *fiscal year 1999 for anti-drug activities authorized in*
9 *the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act; and*

10 (7) *the proposed Drug Free Century Act would*
11 *build upon many of the initiatives authorized in the*
12 *Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act, includ-*
13 *ing additional funding for the Department of Defense*
14 *for counter-drug intelligence and related activities.*

15 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
16 *ate that the provisions of this resolution assume that—*

17 (1) *funding for Federal drug control activities*
18 *should be at a level higher than that proposed in the*
19 *President’s budget request for fiscal year 2000; and*

20 (2) *funding for Federal drug control activities*
21 *should allow for investments in programs authorized*
22 *in the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act*
23 *and in the proposed Drug Free Century Act.*

1 **SEC. 359. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MODERNIZING AMER-**
2 **ICA'S SCHOOLS.**

3 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:*

4 (1) *The General Accounting Office has performed*
5 *a comprehensive survey of the Nation's public elemen-*
6 *tary and secondary school facilities and has found se-*
7 *vere levels of disrepair in all areas of the United*
8 *States.*

9 (2) *The General Accounting Office has concluded*
10 *that more than 14,000,000 children attend schools in*
11 *need of extensive repair or replacement; 7,000,000*
12 *children attend schools with life safety code violations;*
13 *and 12,000,000 children attend schools with leaky*
14 *roofs.*

15 (3) *The General Accounting Office has found*
16 *that the problem of crumbling schools transcends de-*
17 *mographic and geographic boundaries. At 38 percent*
18 *of urban schools, 30 percent of rural schools, and 29*
19 *percent of suburban schools, at least 1 building is in*
20 *need of extensive repair or should be completely re-*
21 *placed.*

22 (4) *The condition of school facilities has a direct*
23 *effect on the safety of students and teachers and on*
24 *the ability of students to learn. Academic research has*
25 *provided a direct correlation between the condition of*
26 *school facilities and student achievement. At George-*

1 *town University, researchers have found the test scores*
2 *of students assigned to schools in poor condition can*
3 *be expected to fall 10.9 percentage points below the*
4 *test scores of students in buildings in excellent condi-*
5 *tion. Similar studies have demonstrated up to a 20*
6 *percent improvement in test scores when students*
7 *were moved from a poor facility to a new facility.*

8 *(5) The General Accounting Office has found*
9 *most schools are not prepared to incorporate modern*
10 *technology in the classroom. 46 percent of schools lack*
11 *adequate electrical wiring to support the full-scale use*
12 *of technology. More than a third of schools lack the*
13 *requisite electrical power. 56 percent of schools have*
14 *insufficient phone lines for modems.*

15 *(6) The Department of Education has reported*
16 *that elementary and secondary school enrollment, al-*
17 *ready at a record high level, will continue to grow*
18 *over the next 10 years, and that in order to accommo-*
19 *date this growth, the United States will need to build*
20 *an additional 6,000 schools.*

21 *(7) The General Accounting Office has deter-*
22 *mined that the cost of bringing schools up to good,*
23 *overall condition to be \$112,000,000,000, not includ-*
24 *ing the cost of modernizing schools to accommodate*

1 *technology, or the cost of building additional facilities*
2 *needed to meet record enrollment levels.*

3 (8) *Schools run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs*
4 *(BIA) for Native American children are also in dire*
5 *need of repair and renovation. The General Account-*
6 *ing Office has reported that the cost of total inventory*
7 *repairs needed for BIA facilities is \$754,000,000. The*
8 *December 1997 report by the Comptroller General of*
9 *the United States states that, “Compared with other*
10 *schools nationally, BIA schools are generally in poor-*
11 *er physical condition, have more unsatisfactory envi-*
12 *ronmental factors, more often lack key facilities re-*
13 *quirements for education reform, and are less able to*
14 *support computer and communications technology.*

15 (9) *State and local financing mechanisms have*
16 *proven inadequate to meet the challenges facing to-*
17 *day’s aging school facilities. Large numbers of local*
18 *educational agencies have difficulties securing financ-*
19 *ing for school facility improvement.*

20 (10) *The Federal Government has provided re-*
21 *sources for school construction in the past. For exam-*
22 *ple, between 1933 and 1939, the Federal Government*
23 *assisted in 70 percent of all new school construction.*

24 (11) *The Federal Government can support ele-*
25 *mentary and secondary school facilities without inter-*

1 *fering in issues of local control, and should help com-*
2 *munities leverage additional funds for the improve-*
3 *ment of elementary and secondary school facilities.*

4 *(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
5 *ate that the budgetary levels in this budget resolution as-*
6 *sume that Congress will enact measures to assist school dis-*
7 *tricts in modernizing their facilities, including—*

8 *(1) legislation to allow States and school dis-*
9 *tricts to issue at least \$24,800,000,000 worth of zero-*
10 *interest bonds to rebuild and modernize our Nation’s*
11 *schools, and to provide Federal income tax credits to*
12 *the purchasers of those bonds in lieu of interest pay-*
13 *ments; and*

14 *(2) appropriate funding for the Education Infra-*
15 *structure Act of 1994 during the period 2000 through*
16 *2004, which would provide grants to local school dis-*
17 *tricts for the repair, renovation and construction of*
18 *public school facilities.*

19 **SEC. 360. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING**
20 **FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION**
21 **FUND.**

22 *(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

23 *(1) amounts in the land and water conservation*
24 *fund finance the primary Federal program for ac-*
25 *quiring land for conservation and recreation and for*

1 *supporting State and local efforts for conservation*
 2 *and recreation;*

3 (2) *Congress has appropriated only*
 4 *\$10,000,000,000 out of the more than \$21,000,000,000*
 5 *covered into the fund from revenues payable to the*
 6 *United States under the Outer Continental Shelf*
 7 *Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.); and*

8 (3) *38 Senators cosigned 2 letters to the Chair-*
 9 *man and Ranking Member of the Committee on the*
 10 *Budget urging that the land and water conservation*
 11 *fund be fully funded.*

12 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
 13 *ate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted*
 14 *pursuant to this resolution assume that Congress should ap-*
 15 *propriate \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 to provide fi-*
 16 *nancial assistance to the States under section 6 of the Land*
 17 *and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C 460l–*
 18 *8), in addition to such amounts as are made available for*
 19 *Federal land acquisition under that Act for fiscal year*
 20 *2000.*

21 **SEC. 361. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SUPPORT**
 22 **FOR FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAW EN-**
 23 **FORCEMENT AND FOR THE VIOLENT CRIME**
 24 **REDUCTION TRUST FUND.**

25 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

1 (1) *our Federal, State and local law enforcement*
2 *officers provide essential services that preserve and*
3 *protect our freedom and safety, and with the support*
4 *of Federal assistance such as the Local Law Enforce-*
5 *ment Block Grant Program, the Juvenile Account-*
6 *ability Incentive Block Grant Program, the COPS*
7 *Program, and the Byrne Grant Program, State and*
8 *local law enforcement officers have succeeded in reduc-*
9 *ing the national scourge of violent crime, illustrated*
10 *by a violent crime rate that has dropped in each of*
11 *the past four years;*

12 (2) *assistance, such as the Violent Offender In-*
13 *carceration/Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants,*
14 *provided to State corrections systems to encourage*
15 *truth in sentencing laws for violent offenders has re-*
16 *sulted in longer time served by violent criminals and*
17 *safer streets for law abiding people across the Nation;*

18 (3) *through a comprehensive effort by State and*
19 *local law enforcement to attack violence against*
20 *women, in concert with the efforts of dedicated volun-*
21 *teers and professionals who provide victim services,*
22 *shelter, counseling and advocacy to battered women*
23 *and their children, important strides have been made*
24 *against the national scourge of violence against*
25 *women;*

1 (4) *despite recent gains, the violent crime rate*
2 *remains high by historical standards;*

3 (5) *Federal efforts to investigate and prosecute*
4 *international terrorism and complex interstate and*
5 *international crime are vital aspects of a national*
6 *anticrime strategy, and should be maintained;*

7 (6) *the recent gains by Federal, State and local*
8 *law enforcement in the fight against violent crime*
9 *and violence against women are fragile, and contin-*
10 *ued financial commitment from the Federal Govern-*
11 *ment for funding and financial assistance is required*
12 *to sustain and build upon these gains; and*

13 (7) *the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, en-*
14 *acted as a part of the Violent Crime Control and Law*
15 *Enforcement Act of 1994, funds the Violent Crime*
16 *Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the Vio-*
17 *lence against Women Act of 1994, and the*
18 *Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of*
19 *1996, without adding to the Federal budget deficit.*

20 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
21 *ate that the provisions and the functional totals underlying*
22 *this resolution assume that the Federal Government's com-*
23 *mitment to fund Federal law enforcement programs and*
24 *programs to assist State and local efforts to combat violent*
25 *crime shall be maintained, and that funding for the Violent*

1 *Crime Reduction Trust Fund shall continue to at least fis-*
2 *cal year 2005.*

3 **SEC. 362. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SOCIAL SECU-**
4 **RITY NOTCH BABIES.**

5 (a) *FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—*

6 (1) *the Social Security Amendments of 1977*
7 *(Public Law 95–216) substantially altered the way*
8 *Social Security benefits are computed;*

9 (2) *those amendments resulted in disparate bene-*
10 *fits depending upon the year in which a worker be-*
11 *comes eligible for benefits; and*

12 (3) *those individuals born between the years*
13 *1917 and 1926, and who are commonly referred to as*
14 *“notch babies” receive benefits that are lower than*
15 *those retirees who were born before or after those*
16 *years.*

17 (b) *SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Sen-*
18 *ate that the Congress should reevaluate the benefits of work-*
19 *ers who attain age 65 after 1981 and before 1992.*

Attest:

Secretary.

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 68

AMENDMENT

HCON 68 EASIS—	2
HCON 68 EASIS—	3
HCON 68 EASIS—	4
HCON 68 EASIS—	5
HCON 68 EASIS—	6
HCON 68 EASIS—	7
HCON 68 EASIS—	8
HCON 68 EASIS—	9
HCON 68 EASIS—	10
HCON 68 EASIS—	11
HCON 68 EASIS—	12
HCON 68 EASIS—	13
HCON 68 EASIS—	14
HCON 68 EASIS—	15