H. Con. Res. 68 Agreed to April 15, 1999

One Hundred Sixth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the sixth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine

Concurrent Resolution

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2009 as authorized by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,434,837,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,454,757,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,531,512,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,584,969,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,648,259,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,681,438,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,735,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,805,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,868,515,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: −$7,810,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: −$53,519,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: −$31,806,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: −$49,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: −$62,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: −$109,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$135,754,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$150,692,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: −$177,195,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,426,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,455,785,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,486,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,559,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,612,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,666,657,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,698,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,753,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,814,537,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,874,778,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,434,837,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,454,757,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,531,512,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,583,753,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,639,568,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,667,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,717,042,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,781,865,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,841,858,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: $0.
Fiscal year 2002: $0.
Fiscal year 2003: $0.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $8,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $13,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $18,604,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $23,652,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $26,657,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $5,628,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $5,708,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $5,793,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $5,877,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $5,956,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $6,024,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $6,084,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $6,136,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $6,173,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $6,203,400,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $468,020,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $487,744,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $506,293,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $527,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $549,876,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $576,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $601,834,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $628,277,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $654,422,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $681,313,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $327,256,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $339,789,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $350,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $362,197,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $375,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $389,485,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $404,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $420,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $438,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $459,496,000,000.

SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000 through 2009 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $288,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $276,567,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $303,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $285,949,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $308,175,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $291,714,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $318,277,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $303,642,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $327,166,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $313,460,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $328,370,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $316,675,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $329,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $315,110,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $330,869,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $313,686,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $332,175,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $317,102,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $333,451,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $318,040,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,511,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,850,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,679,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,212,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $10,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,581,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,977,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $13,994,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,716,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,352,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $14,352,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,069,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $14,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,886,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $14,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,701,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $14,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,560,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $17,955,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,214,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $17,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,907,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,880,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,784,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,772,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000

(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $49,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$650,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,435,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$3,136,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$163,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,138,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$84,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,243,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$447,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,452,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$452,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,453,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$208,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$76,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,067,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $22,820,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,644,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $21,833,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,879,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $21,597,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,223,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $22,479,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,579,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $22,992,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $23,036,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,929,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $23,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $23,167,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $23,158,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,861,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $23,541,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,238,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14,331,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,160,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,519,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,788,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $11,955,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,072,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,526,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $10,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,882,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $10,609,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,083,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $10,711,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,145,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $10,763,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $10,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,223,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $9,664,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $10,620,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,754,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $14,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,188,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $14,529,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $13,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,439,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $12,660,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $12,635,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,130,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $12,666,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,879,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $12,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,450,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $13,415,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,824,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $51,825,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,833,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $50,996,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,711,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $50,845,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $52,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,769,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $52,285,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,255,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $52,314,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,071,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $52,345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,039,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $52,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,039,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $52,412,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,056,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $52,447,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,082,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $6,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,462,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $4,011,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $3,608,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $5,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $3,851,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,536,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $3,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,812,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $3,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,012,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $3,816,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,732,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $3,810,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $3,811,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,522,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $3,808,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,483,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $66,347,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,806,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $66,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,574,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $66,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,847,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $70,963,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,460,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $73,277,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $74,093,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,672,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $74,858,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $73,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $75,762,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,748,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $76,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,738,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $76,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,688,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $156,181,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $152,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $164,089,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $162,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $173,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $173,767,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $184,679,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $185,330,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $197,893,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $198,499,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $212,821,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $212,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $228,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $228,323,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $246,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $245,472,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $265,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $264,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $285,541,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $284,941,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $208,652,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $208,698,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $222,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $222,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $230,593,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $230,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $250,743,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $250,871,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $268,558,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $268,738,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $295,574,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $295,188,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $306,772,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $306,929,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $337,566,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $337,761,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $365,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $365,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, $394,078,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $394,249,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $244,390,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $248,088,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $250,473,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,033,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $262,970,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $266,577,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $276,386,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $276,176,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $286,076,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $285,533,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $298,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $298,424,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $304,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $305,093,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $310,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $311,448,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $323,815,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $325,266,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $334,062,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $335,604,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14,239,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,348,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,768,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,750,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15,573,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,555,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $16,299,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,281,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $17,087,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,069,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $17,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,943,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $18,895,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,877,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $19,907,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,889,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $21,033,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,015,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $22,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,215,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $45,424,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,564,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $44,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,980,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $44,728,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,117,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $45,897,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,385,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $46,248,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,713,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $48,789,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $47,266,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,812,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $47,805,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,231,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $48,451,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,997,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $49,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,671,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $23,434,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $24,656,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,117,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $24,657,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,932,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $24,561,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $26,195,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,084,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $26,334,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,221,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $26,370,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,249,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $26,403,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,285,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $26,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,346,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $26,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,368,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,339,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,916,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,605,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,083,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,186,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $12,112,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,906,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $12,134,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,839,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $12,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,873,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $12,169,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,064,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $12,178,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,931,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $275,486,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $275,486,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $271,071,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $271,071,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $267,482,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $267,482,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $265,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $265,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $263,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $263,498,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $261,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $261,143,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $258,985,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $258,985,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $257,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,468,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $255,085,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $255,085,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $252,968,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $252,968,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$9,833,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$10,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$8,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$12,874,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$19,976,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,394,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,002,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,515,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,067,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,192,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,780,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,279,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,851,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,316,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,889,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$34,275,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$34,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$36,881,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$36,881,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$43,654,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$43,654,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, −$37,102,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$37,102,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, −$37,329,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$37,329,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, −$38,465,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$38,465,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, −$39,364,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$39,364,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, −$40,856,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$40,856,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, −$41,925,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$41,925,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, −$43,039,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$43,039,000,000.

SEC. 104. RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS IN THE SENATE.

Not later than July 23, 1999, the Senate Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill proposing changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues by not more than $0 in fiscal year 2000, $142,315,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and $777,868,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

SEC. 105. RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Not later than July 16, 1999, the Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House of Representatives a reconciliation bill proposing changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues by not more than $0 in fiscal year 2000, $142,315,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and $777,868,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

SEC. 201. SAFE DEPOSIT BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

(3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly finance the general operations of the Federal Government;

(4) in fiscal year 2000, the Social Security surplus will exceed $137 billion;

(5) for the first time, a concurrent resolution on the budget balances the Federal budget without counting the Social Security surpluses;

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

(7) Congress and the President should take such steps as are necessary to ensure that future budgets are balanced excluding the surpluses generated by the Social Security trust funds.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any revision to this concurrent resolution or a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year.

(2) DEFICIT LEVELS.—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) a deficit shall be the level (if any) set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(B) in setting forth the deficit level pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, that level shall not include any adjustments in aggregates that would be made pursuant to any reserve fund that provides for adjustments in allocations and aggregates for legislation that enhances retirement security through structural programmatic reform.

(3) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if the deficit for a fiscal year results solely from legislation enacted pursuant to section 202.

(4) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as applicable.

SEC. 202. RESERVE FUND FOR RETIREMENT SECURITY.

Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means of the House or the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted that enhances retirement security through structural programmatic reform, the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may—

(1) increase the appropriate allocations and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by the amount of new budget authority provided by such measure (and outlays flowing therefrom) for that purpose;

(2) in the Senate, adjust the levels used for determining compliance with the pay-as-you-go requirements of section 207; and

(3) reduce the revenue aggregates by the amount of the revenue loss resulting from that measure for that purpose.

SEC. 203. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means of the House or the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that implements structural Medicare reform and significantly extends the solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund without the use of transfers of new subsidies from the general fund, the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may change committee allocations and spending aggregates if such legislation will not cause an on-budget deficit for—

(1) fiscal year 2000;

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

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

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

SEC. 204. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE.

(a) ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the Committee on Agriculture of the House or the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that provides risk management or income assistance for agriculture producers that complies with paragraph (2), the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall increase the allocation of budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that legislation for such purpose in accordance with subsection (b).

(2) CONDITION.—Legislation complies with this paragraph if it does not cause a net increase in budget authority or outlays for fiscal year 2000 and does not cause a net increase in budget authority that is greater than $2,000,000,000 for any of fiscal years 2001 through 2004.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments to the allocations required by subsection (a) shall not exceed—

(1) $6,000,000,000 in budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004; and

(2) $6,000,000,000 in budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

SEC. 205. TAX REDUCTION RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may reduce the spending and revenue aggregates and may revise committee allocations for legislation that reduces revenues if such legislation will not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for—

(1) fiscal year 2000;

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

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

SEC. 206. EMERGENCY DESIGNATION POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—In making a designation of a provision of legislation as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall analyze whether a proposed emergency requirement meets all the criteria in paragraph (2).

(2) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The criteria to be considered in determining whether a proposed expenditure or tax change is an emergency requirement or whether it is—

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

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

(iii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(iv) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(v) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

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

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, a point of order may be made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure and if the Presiding Officer sustains that point of order, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(d) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—A provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(e) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under this section may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(f) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of order is sustained under this section against a conference report the report shall be disposed of as provided in section 313(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(g) EXCEPTION FOR DEFENSE SPENDING.—Subsection (b) shall not apply against an emergency designation for a provision making discretionary appropriations in the defense category.

(h) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on the adoption of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 207. PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The Senate declares that it is essential to—

(1) ensure continued compliance with the balanced budget plan set forth in this concurrent resolution; and

(2) continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement system.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any direct spending or revenue legislation that would increase the on-budget deficit or cause an on-budget deficit for any one of the three applicable time periods as measured in paragraphs (5) and (6).

(2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes of this subsection the term "applicable time period" means any one of the three following periods:

(A) The first year covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(B) The period of the first five fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(C) The period of the five fiscal years following the first five fiscal years covered in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(3) DIRECT-SPENDING LEGISLATION.—For purposes of this subsection and except as provided in paragraph (4), the term "direct-spending legislation" means any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending as that term is defined by and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(4) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of this subsection, the terms "direct-spending legislation" and "revenue legislation" do not include—

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(B) any provision of legislation that affects the full funding of, and continuation of, the deposit insurance guarantee commitment in effect on the date of the enactment of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

(5) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant to this section shall—

(A) use the baseline used for the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(B) be calculated under the requirements of subsections (b) through (d) of section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for fiscal years beyond those covered by that concurrent resolution on the budget.

(6) PRIOR SURPLUS.—If direct spending or revenue legislation increases the on-budget deficit or causes an on-budget deficit when taken individually, then it must also increase the on-budget deficit or cause an on-budget deficit when taken together with all direct spending and revenue legislation enacted since the beginning of the calendar year not accounted for in the baseline under paragraph (5)(A).

(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress) is repealed.

(g) SUNSET.—Subsections (a) through (e) of this section shall expire September 30, 2002.

SEC. 208. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this concurrent resolution for any measure shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE.—In the House, for the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution, sections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall apply to fiscal year 2000 and the total for fiscal year 2000 and the four ensuing fiscal years.

SEC. 209. ESTABLISHMENT OF LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999.

The levels submitted pursuant to H. Res. 5 of the 106th Congress or S. Res. 312 of the 105th Congress, and any revisions authorized by such resolutions, shall be considered to be the levels and revisions of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO FOSTER THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEPENDENCE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, revenue and spending aggregates and other appropriate budgetary levels and limits may be adjusted and allocations may be revised for legislation that finances disability programs designed to allow individuals with disabilities to become employed and remain independent if, to the extent that this concurrent resolution on the budget does not include the costs of that legislation, the enactment of that legislation will not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus in this concurrent resolution for—

(1) fiscal year 2000;

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

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

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—

(1) ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION.—Upon the consideration of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately-revised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry out this section.

(2) ADJUSTMENTS FOR AMENDMENTS.—If the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate submits an adjustment under this section for legislation in furtherance of the purpose described in subsection (a), upon the offering of an amendment to that legislation that would necessitate such submission, the Chairman shall submit to the Senate appropriately-revised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry out this section.

SEC. 211. RESERVE FUND FOR A FISCAL YEAR 2000 SURPLUS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE UPDATED BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000.—Pursuant to section 202(e)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office shall update its economic and budget forecast for fiscal year 2000 by July 1, 1999.

(b) REPORTING A SURPLUS.—If the report provided pursuant to subsection (a) estimates an on-budget surplus for fiscal year 2000, the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the adjustments as provided in subsection (c).

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the following adjustments in an amount equal to the on-budget surplus for fiscal year 2000 as estimated in the report submitted pursuant to subsection (a)—

(1) reduce the on-budget revenue aggregate by that amount for fiscal year 2000;

(2) increase the on-budget surplus levels used for determining compliance with the pay-as-you-go requirements of section 207; and

(3) adjust the instruction in sections 104 and 105 of this concurrent resolution to—

(A) reduce revenues by that amount for fiscal year 2000; and

(B) increase the reduction in revenues for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 and for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 by that amount.

SEC. 212. RESERVE FUND FOR EDUCATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, upon reporting of a bill, the offering of an amendment thereto, or the submission of a conference report thereon that allows local educational agencies to use appropriated funds to carry out activities under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act that complies with subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may—

(1) increase the outlay aggregate and allocation for fiscal year 2000 by not more than $360,000,000; and

(2) adjust the levels used for determining compliance with the pay-as-you-go requirements of section 207.

(b) CONDITION.—Legislation complies with this subsection if it does not cause a net increase in budget authority or outlays for the periods of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 and 2000 through 2009.

SEC. 213. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

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

TITLE III—SENSE OF CONGRESS, HOUSE, AND SENATE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Sense of Congress Provisions

SEC. 301. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE PROTECTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Congress and the President should balance the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the Social Security trust funds;

(2) reducing the Federal debt held by the public is a top national priority, strongly supported on a bipartisan basis, as evidenced by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's comment that debt reduction "is a very important element in sustaining economic growth", as well as President Clinton's comments that it "is very, very important that we get the Government debt down" when referencing his own plans to use the budget surplus to reduce Federal debt held by the public;

(3) according to the Congressional Budget Office, balancing the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the Social Security trust funds will reduce debt held by the public by a total of $1,723,000,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2009, $417,000,000,000, or 32 percent, more than it would be reduced under the President's fiscal year 2000 budget submission;

(4) further, according to the Congressional Budget Office, that the President's budget would actually spend $40,000,000,000 of the Social Security surpluses in fiscal year 2000 on new spending programs, and spend $158,000,000,000 of the Social Security surpluses on new spending programs from fiscal year 2000 through 2004; and

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

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that Congress shall pass legislation which—

(1) reaffirms the provisions of section 13301 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 that provides that the receipts and disbursements of the Social Security trust funds shall not be counted for the purposes of the budget submitted by the President, the congressional budget, or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and provides for a point of order within the Senate against any concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that violates that section;

(2) mandates that the Social Security surpluses are used only for the payment of Social Security benefits, retirement security, Social Security reform, or to reduce the Federal debt held by the public and such mandate shall be implemented by establishing a super-majority point of order in the Senate against limits established on the level of debt held by the public;

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

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

(5) accommodates Social Security reform legislation.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROVIDING ADDITIONAL DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) strengthening America's public schools while respecting State and local control is critically important to the future of our children and our Nation;

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

(3) working with the Nation's governors, parents, teachers, and principals must take place in order to strengthen public schools and foster educational excellence;

(4) education initiatives should boost academic achievement for all students; and excellence in American classrooms means having high expectations for all students, teachers, and administrators, and holding schools accountable to the children and parents served by such schools;

(5) successful schools and school systems are characterized by parental involvement in the education of their children, local control, emphasis on basic academics, emphasis on fundamental skills and exceptional teachers in the classroom;

(6) the one-size-fits-all approach to education often creates barriers to innovation and reform initiatives at the local level; America's rural schools face challenges quite different from their urban counterparts; and parents, teachers, and State and local officials should have the freedom to tailor their education plans and reforms according to the unique educational needs of their children;

(7) the consolidation of various Federal education programs will benefit our Nation's children, parents, and teachers by sending more dollars directly to the classroom; and

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

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

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

(2) the Department of Education, the States, and local educational agencies should work together to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elementary and secondary education programs administered by the Department of Education is spent for our children in their classrooms;

(3) increased funding for elementary and secondary education should be directed to States and local school districts; and

(4) decision making authority should be placed in the hands of States, localities, and families to implement innovative solutions to local educational challenges and to increase the performance of all students, unencumbered by unnecessary Federal rules and regulations.

SEC. 303. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ASSET-BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) 33 percent of all American households and 60 percent of African American households have no or negative financial assets.

(2) 46.9 percent of all children in America live in households with no financial assets, including 40 percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of African American children.

(3) In order to provide low-income families with more tools for empowerment, incentives which encourage asset-building should be established.

(4) Across the Nation, numerous small public, private, and public-private asset-building incentives, including individual development accounts, are demonstrating success at empowering low-income workers.

(5) Middle and upper income Americans currently benefit from tax incentives for building assets.

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

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the provisions of this concurrent resolution assume that Congress should modify the Federal tax law to include provisions which encourage low-income workers and their families to save for buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining an education, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.

SEC. 304. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CHILD NUTRITION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) both Republicans and Democrats understand that an adequate diet and proper nutrition are essential to a child's general well-being;

(2) the lack of an adequate diet and proper nutrition may adversely affect a child's ability to perform up to his or her ability in school;

(3) the Federal Government currently plays a role in funding school nutrition programs; and

(4) there is a bipartisan commitment to helping children learn.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Committees on Education and the Workforce and Agriculture in the House, and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in the Senate should examine our Nation's nutrition programs to determine if they can be improved, particularly with respect to services to low-income children.

SEC. 305. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING FUNDING FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) (referred to in this concurrent resolution as the "Act"), Congress found that improving educational results for children with disabilities is an essential element of our national policy of ensuring equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities.

(2) In the Act, the Secretary of Education is instructed to make grants to States to assist them in providing special education and related services to children with disabilities.

(3) The Act represents a commitment by the Federal Government to fund 40 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure in public elementary and secondary schools in the United States.

(4) The budget submitted by the President for fiscal year 2000 ignores the commitment by the Federal Government under the Act to fund special education and instead proposes the creation of new programs that limit the manner in which States may spend the limited Federal education dollars received.

(5) The budget submitted by the President for fiscal year 2000 fails to increase funding for special education, and leaves States and localities with an enormous unfunded mandate to pay for growing special education costs.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution assume that part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) should be fully funded at the originally promised level before any funds are appropriated for new education programs.

Subtitle B—Sense of the House Provisions

SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) such persecution violates international norms of human rights, including those established in the Universal Declaration

of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Helsinki Accords, and the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ASSESSMENT OF WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAMS.

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

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

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

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

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

Subtitle C—Sense of the Senate Provisions

SEC. 321. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT INVEST THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS IN PRIVATE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution assume that the Federal Government should not directly invest contributions made to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) in private financial markets.

SEC. 322. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE MODERNIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

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

(1) The health insurance coverage provided under the Medicare Program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) is an integral part of the financial security for retired and disabled individuals, as such coverage protects those individuals against the financially ruinous costs of a major illness.

(2) Expenditures under the Medicare Program for hospital, physician, and other essential health care services that are provided to nearly 39,000,000 retired and disabled individuals will be $232,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2000.

(3) During the nearly 35 years since the Medicare Program was established, the Nation's health care delivery and financing system has undergone major transformations. However, the Medicare Program has not kept pace with such transformations.

(4) Former Congressional Budget Office Director Robert Reischauer has described the Medicare Program as it exists today as failing on the following four key dimensions (known as the "Four I's"):

(A) The program is inefficient.

(B) The program is inequitable.

(C) The program is inadequate.

(D) The program is insolvent.

(5) The President's budget framework does not devote 15 percent of the budget surpluses to the Medicare Program. The Federal budget process does not provide a mechanism for setting aside current surpluses for future obligations. As a result, the notion of saving 15 percent of the surplus for the Medicare Program cannot practically be carried out.

(6) The President's budget framework would transfer to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund more than $900,000,000,000 over 15 years in new IOUs that must be redeemed later by raising taxes on American workers, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public, and these new IOUs would increase the gross debt of the Federal Government by the amounts transferred.

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

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

(9) The Comptroller General of the United States has stated that the President's Medicare Proposal does not constitute reform of the program and "is likely to create a public misperception that something meaningful is being done to reform the Medicare Program".

(10) The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 enacted changes to the Medicare Program which strengthen and extend the solvency of that program.

(11) The Congressional Budget Office has stated that without the changes made to the Medicare Program by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, the depletion of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund would now be imminent.

(12) The President's budget proposes to cut Medicare Program spending by $19,400,000,000 over 10 years, primarily through reductions in payments to providers under that program.

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

(14) The Breaux-Thomas recommendations provide for new prescription drug coverage for the neediest beneficiaries within a plan that substantially improves the solvency of the Medicare Program without transferring new IOUs to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund that must be redeemed later by raising taxes, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions contained in this budget resolution assume the following:

(1) This resolution does not adopt the President's proposals to reduce Medicare Program spending by $19,400,000,000 over 10 years, nor does this resolution adopt the President's proposal to spend $10,000,000,000 of Medicare Program funds on unrelated programs.

(2) Congress will not transfer to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund new IOUs that must be redeemed later by raising taxes on American workers, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public.

(3) Congress should work in a bipartisan fashion to extend the solvency of the Medicare Program and to ensure that benefits under that program will be available to beneficiaries in the future.

(4) The American public will be well and fairly served in this undertaking if the Medicare Program reform proposals are considered within a framework that is based on the following five key principles offered in testimony to the Senate Committee on Finance by the Comptroller General of the United States:

(A) Affordability.

(B) Equity.

(C) Adequacy.

(D) Feasibility.

(E) Public acceptance.

(5) The recommendations by Senator Breaux and Congressman Thomas provide for new prescription drug coverage for

the neediest beneficiaries within a plan that substantially improves the solvency of the Medicare Program without transferring to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund new IOUs that must be redeemed later by raising taxes, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public.

(6) Congress should move expeditiously to consider the bipartisan recommendations of the Chairmen of the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare.

(7) Congress should continue to work with the President as he develops and presents his plan to fix the problems of the Medicare Program.

SEC. 323. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON EDUCATION.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the levels in this concurrent resolution assume that—

(A) increased Federal funding for elementary and secondary education should be directed to States and local school districts;

(B) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) should be fully funded at the originally promised level before any funds are appropriated for new education programs;

(C) decisionmaking authority should be placed in the hands of States, localities, and families to implement innovative solutions to local education challenges and to increase the performance of all students, unencumbered by unnecessary Federal rules and regulations; and

(D) the Department of Education, the States, and local education agencies should work together to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elementary and secondary education programs administered by the Department of Education is spent for our children in their classrooms; and

(2) within the discretionary allocation provided to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for function 500 that to the maximum extent practicable—

(A) the Federal Pell Grant maximum award should be increased;

(B) funding for the Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants Program should be increased;

(C) funding for the Federal capital contributions under the Federal Perkins Loan Program should be increased;

(D) funding for the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program should be increased;

(E) funding for the Federal Work-Study Program should be increased; and

(F) funding for the Federal TRIO Programs should be increased.

SEC. 324. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROVIDING TAX RELIEF TO AMERICANS BY RETURNING THE NON-SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS TO TAXPAYERS.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the levels in this concurrent resolution assume that the Senate not only puts a priority on protecting Social Security and Medicare and reducing the Federal debt, but also on tax reductions for working families in the form of family tax relief

and incentives to stimulate savings, investment, job creation, and economic growth;

(2) such tax relief could include an expansion of the 15-percent bracket, marginal rate reductions, a significant reduction or elimination of the marriage penalty, retirement savings incentives, estate tax relief, an above-the-line income tax deduction for Social Security payroll taxes, tax incentives for education savings, parity between the self-employed and corporations with respect to the tax treatment of health insurance premiums, and capital gains tax fairness for family farmers;

(3) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 needs comprehensive reform, and Congress should move expeditiously to consider comprehensive tax reform and simplification proposals; and

(4) Congress should reject the President's proposed tax increase on investment income of associations as defined under section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 325. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ACCESS TO MEDICARE SERVICES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume Congress should review payment levels in the Medicare Program to ensure beneficiaries have a range of choices available under the Medicare+Choice program and have access to high quality skilled nursing services, home health care services, and inpatient and outpatient hospital services in rural areas.

SEC. 326. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume that—

(1) significant resources should be provided for strong law enforcement and aggressive crimefighting programs and that funding in fiscal year 2000 for critical programs should be equal to or greater than funding for these programs in 1999;

(2) critical programs include—

(A) State and local law enforcement assistance, especially with respect to the development and integration of anticrime technology systems and upgrading forensic laboratories and the information and communications infrastructures upon which they rely;

(B) continuing efforts to reduce violent crime; and

(C) significant expansion of intensive Federal firearms prosecutions projects such as the ongoing programs in Richmond and Philadelphia into America's most crime plagued cities; and

(3) the existence of a strong Federal drug control policy is essential in order to reduce the supplies of illegal drugs internationally and to reduce the number of children who are exposed to or addicted to illegal drugs and this can be furthered by—

(A) investments in programs authorized in the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act and the proposed Drug Free Century Act; and

(B) securing adequate resources and authority for the United States Customs Service in any legislation reauthorizing the Service.

SEC. 327. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON IMPROVING SECURITY FOR UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume that—

(1) there is an urgent and ongoing requirement to improve security for United States diplomatic missions and personnel abroad; and

(2) additional budgetary resources should be devoted to programs within function 150 to enable successful international leadership by the United States.

SEC. 328. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON INCREASED FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution and legislation enacted pursuant to this concurrent resolution assume that—

(1) there shall be a continuation of the pattern of budgetary increases for biomedical research; and

(2) additional resources should be targeted towards autism research.

SEC. 329. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR KYOTO PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION PRIOR TO SENATE RATIFICATION.

It is the sense of Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume that funds should not be provided to put into effect the Kyoto Protocol prior to its Senate ratification in compliance with the requirements of the Byrd-Hagel Resolution and consistent with previous Administration assurances to Congress.

SEC. 330. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TEA–21 FUNDING AND THE STATES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution and any legislation enacted pursuant to this concurrent resolution assume that the President's fiscal year 2000 budget proposal to change the manner in which any excess Federal gasoline tax revenues are distributed to the States will not be implemented, but rather any of these funds will be distributed to the States pursuant to section 1105 of TEA–21.

SEC. 331. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION SHOULD REAUTHORIZE FUNDS FOR THE FARMLAND PROTECTION PROGRAM.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals contained in this concurrent resolution assume that the One Hundred Sixth Congress, first session will reauthorize funds for the Farmland Protection Program.

SEC. 332. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO BECOME DISABLED.

It is the sense of the Senate that levels in the resolution assume that—

(1) Social Security plays a vital role in providing adequate income for individuals who become disabled; and

(2) Congress and the President should take this fact into account when considering proposals to reform the Social Security program.

SEC. 333. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REPORTING OF ON-BUDGET TRUST FUND LEVELS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume, effective for fiscal year 2001, the President's budget and the budget report of Congressional Budget Office required under section 202(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 should include an itemization of the on-budget trust funds for the budget year, including receipts, outlays, and balances.

SEC. 334. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SOUTH KOREA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE PRACTICES ON PORK AND BEEF.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate—

(1) believes strongly that while a stable global marketplace is in the best interest of America's farmers and ranchers, the United States should seek a mutually beneficial relationship without hindering the competitiveness of American agriculture;

(2) calls on South Korea to abide by its trade commitments;

(3) calls on the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to promote vigorously policies that encourage the opening of markets for beef and pork products by requiring South Korea to abide by its existing international trade commitments and to reduce trade barriers, tariffs, and export subsidies;

(4) calls on the President and the Secretaries of the Treasury and Agriculture to monitor and report to Congress that resources will not be used to stabilize the South Korean market at the expense of United States agricultural goods or services; and

(5) requests the United States Trade Representative and the United States Department of Agriculture to pursue the settlement of disputes with the Government of South Korea on its failure to abide by its international trade commitments on beef market access, to consider whether Korea's reported plans for subsidizing its pork industry would violate any of its international trade commitments, and to determine what impact Korea's subsidy plans would have on United States agricultural interests, especially in Japan.

SEC. 335. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR NATURAL DISASTERS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume that, given that emergency spending for natural disasters continues to have an unpredictable yet substantial impact on the Federal budget and that consequently budgeting for disasters remains difficult, the Administration and Congress should review procedures for funding emergencies, including natural disasters, in any budget process reform legislation that comes before the Congress.

Attest:

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

Secretary of the Senate.