

of the students, and it was the first time I had ever heard the term "third year freshman." So I asked my sister Kathy, what is a third year freshman?

Oh, a third year freshman, she says, that is somebody who has been in high school for 3 years and has yet to get enough credits to get out of the freshman class.

In this particular case that I was referring to, they had some students there who did not have any credits and had been in school for 2 or 3 years; no credits. Then they went and they took a look and investigated and revealed how many days they had been absent from school, and the fundamental question that came to me was not whether or not they still are in school; the fundamental question came to me is why did you not kick them out earlier? How much time and how much effort and how many resources have you spent taking care of these students who are not willing to accept responsibility, who have behavioral problems that are not able to be corrected on a short-term basis and you have kowtowed to them, so to speak, been politically correct to them, at the expense of the students who are following the rules, at the expense of the students, and it is clearly, clearly the strong majority of students who want to learn, who want to get something out of their education, what is wrong out there?

Well, I can say this, that I think as government officials we need to pledge to our local teachers, to our school administrators that, look, within the bounds, within legitimate bounds, and I can say I think the legitimate bounds have a historical basis, I think we can find them, that within those bounds you are going to receive support from us. It may be that you are having to discipline the most popular kid in the town. We have to promise support to these people. These teachers have tough jobs. These administrators have tough jobs. But we cannot really expect them to stand up to this discipline problem if we, starting on this House Floor, do not back them up. There are times where discipline cannot be politically correct. There are times where discipline can be absolutely correct. In my opinion, if we can get discipline back to the classroom, Mr. Speaker, if we can do something to help our local districts, give them the support and to watch very carefully any legislation we pass out of the U.S. House of Representatives to make sure that we are not infringing on the right for a school-teacher to have discipline in their classroom, it is worth it. That is how we can get a better product. That is how we can give more opportunities to our students.

As I said earlier, in my opinion education is the most fundamental pillar that we can have that holds this great country together. Now, there are other strong pillars. We have to have a strong military. We have to have a strong economy. We have to have a strong health care delivery system.

There are other pillars that help hold this building up but education is one that gets a lot of attention, deserves a lot of attention and it is going to get a lot more attention.

Now teachers, I think, themselves want accountability. I read an article in USA Today, December 1999, and it was issued by the Albert Shanker Institute. They found that teachers support standards. Teachers support accountability. Even in low income neighborhoods, teachers believe that standards and accountability are important.

I think most teachers believe in personal responsibilities. I think most teachers want us to give them the tools that create consequences for misbehavior in the classroom, that allow the teachers to reward good behavior because there are two ways to take care of misbehavior. One is punish the misbehavior and have consequences for the misbehavior and two is to reward the good behavior, take the positive drive.

The study shows that the longer teachers work with standards the happier they are to have them. Accountability measures can include repeating a grade or having to pass a test to graduate. Accountability measures can include discipline in the classroom. For school officials, accountability could come in the form of removing teachers and principals from schools that do not meet those standards.

Seventy-three percent of the teachers and 92 percent of the principals favor the standards movement.

Mr. Speaker, let me just conclude by saying that we all want better education. Let us bring discipline back to the classroom.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DREIER) at 9 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 290, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. KASICH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-577) on the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 290) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000, and

setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 106-577)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 290), establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 is hereby revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 are hereby set forth.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

Sec. 103. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 104. Reconciliation of revenue reductions in the Senate.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT AND RULEMAKING

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 201. Lock-box for social security surpluses.

Sec. 202. Debt reduction lock-box.

Sec. 203. Enhanced enforcement of budgetary limits.

Sec. 204. Mechanisms for strengthening budgetary integrity.

Sec. 205. Emergency designation point of order in the Senate.

Sec. 206. Mechanism for implementing increase of fiscal year 2001 discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 207. Senate firewall for defense and non-defense spending.

Subtitle B—Reserve Funds

Sec. 211. Mechanism for additional debt reduction.

Sec. 212. Reserve fund for additional tax relief and debt reduction.

Sec. 213. Reserve fund for additional surpluses.

Sec. 214. Reserve fund for medicare in the House.

Sec. 215. Reserve fund for medicare in the Senate.

Sec. 216. Reserve fund for agriculture.

Sec. 217. Reserve fund to foster the health of children with disabilities and the employment and independence of their families.

Sec. 218. Reserve fund for military retiree health care.

Sec. 219. Reserve fund for cancer screening and enrollment in SCHIP.

Sec. 220. Reserve fund for stabilization of payments to counties in support of education.

Sec. 221. Tax reduction reserve fund in the Senate.

Sec. 222. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Rulemaking Provisions

Sec. 231. Compliance with section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

Sec. 232. Prohibition on use of Federal reserve surpluses.

Sec. 233. Reaffirming the prohibition on the use of tax increases for discretionary spending.

Sec. 234. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

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

Subtitle A—Sense of Congress Provisions

Sec. 301. Sense of Congress on graduate medical education.

Sec. 302. Sense of Congress on providing additional dollars to the classroom.

Subtitle B—Sense of House Provisions

Sec. 311. Sense of the House on waste, fraud, and abuse.

Sec. 312. Sense of the House regarding emergency spending.

Sec. 313. Sense of the House on estimates of the impact of regulations on the private sector.

Sec. 314. Sense of the House on biennial budgeting.

Sec. 315. Sense of the House on access to health insurance and preserving home health services for all medicare beneficiaries.

Sec. 316. Sense of the House regarding Medicare+Choice programs/reimbursement rates.

Sec. 317. Sense of the House on directing the Internal Revenue Service to accept negative numbers in farm income averaging.

Sec. 318. Sense of the House on the importance of the National Science Foundation.

Sec. 319. Sense of the House regarding skilled nursing facilities.

Sec. 320. Sense of the House on special education.

Sec. 321. Sense of the House regarding HCFA draft guidelines.

Sec. 322. Sense of the House on asset-building for the working poor.

Sec. 323. Sense of the House on the importance of supporting the Nation's emergency first-responders.

Sec. 324. Sense of the House on additional health-related tax relief.

Subtitle C—Sense of Senate Provisions

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE SENATE PROVISIONS

Sec. 331. Sense of the Senate supporting funding levels in Educational Opportunities Act.

Sec. 332. Sense of the Senate on additional budgetary resources.

Sec. 333. Sense of the Senate on regarding the inadequacy of the payments for skilled nursing care.

Sec. 334. Sense of the Senate on veterans' medical care.

Sec. 335. Sense of the Senate on impact aid.

Sec. 336. Sense of the Senate on tax simplification.

Sec. 337. Sense of the Senate on antitrust enforcement by the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission regarding agriculture mergers and anticompetitive activity.

Sec. 338. Sense of the Senate regarding fair markets for American farmers.

Sec. 339. Sense of the Senate on women and social security reform.

Sec. 340. Use of False Claims Act in combatting medicare fraud.

Sec. 341. Sense of the Senate regarding the National Guard.

Sec. 342. Sense of the Senate regarding military readiness.

Sec. 343. Sense of the Senate supporting funding of digital opportunity initiatives.

Sec. 344. Sense of the Senate on funding for criminal justice.

Sec. 345. Sense of the Senate regarding comprehensive public education reform.

Sec. 346. Sense of the Senate on providing adequate funding for United States international leadership.

Sec. 347. Sense of the Senate concerning the HIV/AIDS crisis.

Sec. 348. Sense of the Senate regarding tribal colleges.

Sec. 349. Sense of the Senate to provide relief from the marriage penalty.

Sec. 350. Sense of the Senate on the continued use of Federal fuel taxes for the construction and rehabilitation of our Nation's highways, bridges, and transit systems.

Sec. 351. Sense of the Senate concerning the price of prescription drugs in the United States.

Sec. 352. Sense of the Senate against Federal funding of smoke shops.

Sec. 353. Sense of the Senate concerning investment of social security trust funds.

Sec. 354. Sense of the Senate on medicare prescription drugs.

Sec. 355. Sense of the Senate concerning funding for new education programs.

Sec. 356. Sense of the Senate regarding enforcement of Federal firearms laws.

Sec. 357. Sense of the Senate that any increase in the minimum wage should be accompanied by tax relief for small businesses.

Sec. 358. Sense of Congress regarding funding for the participation of members of the uniformed services in the Thrift Savings Plan.

Sec. 359. Sense of the Senate concerning uninsured and low-income individuals in medically underserved communities.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,503,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,548,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,598,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$1,652,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$1,719,800,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$0.

Fiscal year 2001: \$11,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$23,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$30,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$39,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$44,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,467,300,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,467,200,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,606,600,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$1,661,700,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$1,724,400,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,441,100,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,446,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,466,400,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,583,300,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$1,637,100,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$1,700,500,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$24,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$57,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$81,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$15,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$15,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$19,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$5,628,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$5,663,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$5,678,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$5,770,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$5,856,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$5,936,900,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$3,458,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$3,253,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$2,999,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$2,804,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$2,594,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$2,363,000,000,000.

(7) SOCIAL SECURITY.—

(A) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under section 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: \$479,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$501,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$524,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$547,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$569,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$597,300,000,000.

(B) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under section 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: \$326,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$336,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$343,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$351,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$361,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$372,100,000,000.

(C) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$3,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$3,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$3,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$3,600,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$3,600,000,000.

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

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000 through 2005 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$291,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$288,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$309,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$296,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$309,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$303,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$315,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$309,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$323,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$317,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$331,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$328,300,000,000.

*(2) International Affairs (150):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$22,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$16,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$16,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$16,400,000,000.

*(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$19,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$18,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,500,000,000.

*(4) Energy (270):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$500,000,000.

*(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$24,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,100,000,000.

*(6) Agriculture (350):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$35,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$18,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$16,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

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

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$15,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.

*(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$7,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$2,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,400,000,000.
Outlays, \$4,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,500,000,000.

*(8) Transportation (400):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$54,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$53,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$58,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,700,000,000.

*(9) Community and Regional Development (450):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$11,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,600,000,000.

*(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):**Fiscal year 2000:*

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

(B) Outlays, \$61,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$72,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$74,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$74,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$75,900,000,000.

*(11) Health (550):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$159,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$153,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$169,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$165,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$179,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$177,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$191,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$190,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$205,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$204,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$221,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$220,300,000,000.

*(12) Medicare (570):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$199,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$199,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$217,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$218,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$226,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$226,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$247,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$247,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$266,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$266,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$292,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$292,700,000,000.

*(13) Income Security (600):**Fiscal year 2000:*

(A) New budget authority, \$238,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$248,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$252,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$255,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$264,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$266,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$273,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$276,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$283,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$286,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$296,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$298,800,000,000.

*(14) Social Security (650):**Fiscal year 2000:*

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

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$11,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

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

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

Fiscal year 2005:

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

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

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2000:

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

(B) Outlays, \$45,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

Fiscal year 2003:

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

(B) Outlays, \$50,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$52,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$51,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,400,000,000.

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

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

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

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$28,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$28,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$28,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$29,200,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2000:

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

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

Fiscal year 2001:

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

(B) Outlays, \$14,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

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

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

Fiscal year 2003:

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

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

Fiscal year 2004:

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

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

Fiscal year 2005:

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

(B) Outlays, \$13,600,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$284,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$284,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$286,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$286,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$284,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$284,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$278,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$278,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$274,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$274,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$269,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$269,700,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, — \$3,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$11,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, — \$64,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$50,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, — \$60,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$72,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

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

(B) Outlays, — \$4,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

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

(B) Outlays, — \$5,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, — \$3,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$6,200,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, — \$34,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$34,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, — \$38,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$38,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, — \$41,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$41,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, — \$40,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$40,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, — \$38,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$38,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, — \$39,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, — \$39,200,000,000.

SEC. 103. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS PROVIDING TAX RELIEF.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill—

(1) not later than July 14, 2000; and

(2) not later than September 13, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: \$11,600,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

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

(1) not later than July 14, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by \$7,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

(2) not later than September 13, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by not more than \$19,100,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

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

The Senate Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill—

(1) not later than July 14, 2000; and

(2) not later than September 13, 2000, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: \$11,600,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT AND RULEMAKING

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 201. LOCK-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 2001, the social security surplus will be \$166 billion;

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

(c) 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 resolution or a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, 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 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.

(d) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (c)(1) shall not apply if—

(1) the most recent of the Department of Commerce's advance, preliminary, or final reports of actual real economic growth indicate that the rate of real economic growth for each of the most recently reported quarter and the immediately preceding quarter is less than 1 percent; or

(2) a declaration of war is in effect.

(e) SOCIAL SECURITY LOOK-BACK.—If in fiscal year 2001 the social security surplus is used to finance general operations of the Federal Government, an amount equal to the amount used shall be deducted from the available amount of discretionary spending for fiscal year 2002 for purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget.

(f) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (c)(1) 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.

SEC. 202. DEBT REDUCTION LOCK-BOX.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a surplus for fiscal year 2001 to be less than the level (as adjusted) set forth in section 101(4) for that fiscal year.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—The level of the surplus for purposes of subsection (a) shall take into account amounts adjusted under section 314(a)(2)(B) or (C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 203. ENHANCED ENFORCEMENT OF BUDGETARY LIMITS.

(a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF DIRECTED SCOREKEEPING.—(1) It shall not be in order in the House to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that contains a directed scorekeeping provision.

(2) As used in this subsection, the term "directed scorekeeping" means directing the Congressional Budget Office or the Office of Management and Budget how to estimate any provision providing discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for a fiscal year for budgetary enforcement purposes.

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) It shall not be in order in the House to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause the total level of

discretionary advance appropriations provided for fiscal years after 2001 to exceed \$23,500,000,000 (which represents the total level of advance appropriations for fiscal year 2001).

(2) As used in this subsection, the term "advance appropriation" means any discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for fiscal year 2001 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2001.

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

SEC. 204. MECHANISMS FOR STRENGTHENING BUDGETARY INTEGRITY.

(a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "budget year" means with respect to a session of Congress, the fiscal year of the Government that starts on October 1 of the calendar year in which that session begins.

(b) POINT OF ORDER WITH RESPECT TO ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment, motion or conference report that—

(A) provides an appropriation of new budget authority for any fiscal year after the budget year that is in excess of the amounts provided in paragraph (2); and

(B) provides an appropriation of new budget authority for any fiscal year subsequent to the year after the budget year.

(2) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS.—The total amount, provided in appropriations legislation for the budget year, of appropriations for the subsequent fiscal year shall not exceed \$23,500,000,000.

(c) POINT OF ORDER WITH RESPECT TO DELAYED OBLIGATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that contains an appropriation of new budget authority for any fiscal year which does not become available upon enactment of such legislation or on the first day of that fiscal year (whichever is later).

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to appropriations in the defense category; nor shall it apply to appropriations reoccurring or customary.

(d) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsections (b) and (c) 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.

(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) PRECATORY AMENDMENTS.—For purposes of interpreting section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, an amendment is not germane if it contains predominately precatory language.

(h) ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget in the Senate may instruct the Senate Committee on Finance to report legislation to reduce debt held by the public in an amount consistent with section 103.

(i) SUNSET.—Except for subsection (g), this section shall expire effective October 1, 2002.

SEC. 205. 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 Con-

trol 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 are—

(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.

SEC. 206. MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTING INCREASE OF FISCAL YEAR 2001 DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

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

(1) Unless and until the discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2001 is increased, aggregate appropriations which exceed the current law limits would still be out of order in the Senate and subject to a supermajority vote.

(2) The functional totals contained in this concurrent resolution envision a level of discretionary spending for fiscal year 2001 as follows:

(A) For the discretionary category: \$600,296,000,000 in new budget authority and \$592,773,000,000 in outlays.

(B) For the highway category: \$26,920,000,000 in outlays.

(C) For the mass transit category: \$4,639,000,000 in outlays.

(3) To facilitate the Senate completing its legislative responsibilities for the 106th Congress in a timely fashion, it is imperative that the Senate

consider legislation which increases the discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2001 as soon as possible.

(b) ADJUSTMENT TO ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER BUDGETARY AGGREGATES AND LEVELS.—Whenever a bill or joint resolution becomes law that increases the discretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2001 set out in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, shall increase the allocation called for in section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the appropriate Committee on Appropriations and shall also appropriately adjust all other budgetary aggregates and levels contained in this resolution.

(c) LIMITATION ON ADJUSTMENT.—An adjustment made pursuant to subsection (b) shall not result in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 that exceeds the total budget authority and outlays set forth in subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 207. SENATE FIREWALL FOR DEFENSE AND NONDEFENSE SPENDING.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, for purposes of enforcement in the Senate for fiscal year 2001, the term "discretionary spending limit" means—

(1) for the defense category, \$310,819,000,000 in new budget authority and \$297,650,000,000 in outlays; and

(2) for the nondefense category, \$289,477,000,000 in new budget authority and \$327,430,000,000 in outlays.

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the adjustment to the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations is made pursuant to section 213 and except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that exceeds any discretionary spending limit set forth in this section.

(2) EXCEPTION.—This subsection shall not apply if a declaration of war by Congress is in effect.

(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.

Subtitle B—Reserve Funds

SEC. 211. MECHANISM FOR ADDITIONAL DEBT REDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If any of the legislation described in subsection (b) is vetoed (or does not become law) or any legislation described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) does not become law on or before October 1, 2000, then the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may adjust the levels in this concurrent resolution as provided in subsection (c).

(b) LEGISLATION.—Any adjustment pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made with respect to—

(1) the reconciliation legislation required by section 103(a) or section 104;

(2) the medicare legislation provided for in section 214 or 215; or

(3) any legislation which reduces revenues and is vetoed.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS TO BE MADE.—The adjustment pursuant to subsection (a) shall be—

(1) with respect to the legislation required by section 103(a) or section 104, to decrease the balance displayed on the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard and increase the revenue aggregate by the amount set forth in section 103(a) or section 104 (as adjusted, if adjusted, pursuant to section 213) less the amount of any reduction in the current level of revenues which has occurred since the adoption of this concurrent resolution and to decrease the level of debt held by the public

as set forth in section 101(6) by that same amount;

(2) with respect to the legislation provided for in section 214 or section 215, to decrease the balance displayed on the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard by the amount set forth in section 214 or section 215 (less the amount of any change in the current level of spending or revenues attributable to section 215) and to decrease the level of debt held by the public as set forth in section 101(6) by that same amount and make the corresponding adjustments to the revenue and spending aggregates and allocations set forth in this resolution; or

(3) with respect to the legislation described by subsection (b)(3), decrease the balance on the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard and increase the revenue aggregate for the cost of such legislation and decrease the level of debt held by the public as set forth in section 101(6) by that same amount.

SEC. 212. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF AND DEBT REDUCTION.

Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Finance reports any bill, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that would cause the level by which Federal revenues should be reduced, as set forth in section 101(1)(B) for such fiscal year or for such period, as adjusted, to be exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the levels by which Federal revenues should be reduced by the amount exceeding such level resulting from such measure, but not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and \$25,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments (after taking into account any other bill or joint resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that would cause a reduction in revenues for fiscal year 2001 or the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005).

SEC. 213. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SURPLUSES.

(a) **REPORTING ADDITIONAL SURPLUSES.**—If the report provided pursuant to section 202(e)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the budget and economic outlook: update (for fiscal years 2001 through 2010) estimates an on-budget surplus for any of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 that exceeds the on-budget surplus set forth in the Congressional Budget Office's March 2000 budget and economic outlook (for fiscal years 2001 through 2010), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may make the adjustments as provided in subsection (b).

(b) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may make the following adjustments in an amount not to exceed the difference between the on-budget surpluses in the reports referred to in subsection (a):

(1) Reduce the on-budget revenue aggregate by that amount for such fiscal year.

(2) Adjust the instruction in section 103 or 104 to—

(A) increase the reduction in revenues by that amount for fiscal year 2001;

(B) increase the reduction in revenues by the sum of the amounts for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005; and

(C) in the House only, increase the amount of debt reduction by that amount for fiscal year 2001.

(3) Adjust such other levels in this resolution, as appropriate and the Senate pay-as-you-go scorecard.

(c) **ADDITIONAL DEBT REDUCTION IN THE HOUSE.**—If the Congressional Budget Office estimates an on-budget surplus for fiscal year 2001 in excess of the level set forth in this resolution, then the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may—

(1) reduce the levels of the public debt and debt held by the public by the amount of such increased on-budget surplus; and

(2) direct the Committee on Ways and Means to report by a date certain an additional reconciliation bill that reduces debt held by the public by such amount.

SEC. 214. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IN THE HOUSE.

Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means or Committee on Commerce of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that reforms the medicare program and provides coverage for prescription drugs, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may increase the aggregates and allocations of new budget authority (and outlays resulting therefrom) by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed \$2,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$40,000,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjustments).

SEC. 215. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IN THE SENATE.

(a) **PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.**—Whenever the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution or a conference report thereon is submitted, which improves access to prescription drugs for medicare beneficiaries, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary levels and limits to accommodate such legislation, provided that such legislation will not reduce the on-budget surplus or increase spending, by more than \$20,000,000,000 over the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and will not cause an on-budget deficit in any fiscal year.

(b) **MEDICARE REFORM.**—Whenever the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution, or a conference report thereon is submitted, which improves the solvency of the medicare program without the use of new subsidies from the general fund and improves access to prescription drugs (or continues access provided pursuant to subsection (a)) for medicare beneficiaries, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may change committee allocations and other appropriate budgetary levels and limits to accommodate such legislation, provided that such legislation will not reduce the on-budget surplus or increase spending by more than \$40,000,000,000 (less any amount already provided by the chairman pursuant to subsection (a)) over the period of fiscal years 2001 to 2005 and will not cause an on-budget deficit in any fiscal year.

SEC. 216. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE.

If the Committee on Agriculture of the House or the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate reports a bill on or before June 29, 2000, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides assistance for producers of program crops and specialty crops, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee for fiscal year 2000 by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$5,500,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2000 and \$1,640,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 217. RESERVE FUND TO FOSTER THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES AND THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR FAMILIES.

If the Committee on Commerce 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 facilitates children with disabilities receiving needed health care at home, the chairman of the

Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$25,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$150,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

SEC. 218. RESERVE FUND FOR MILITARY RETIREE HEALTH CARE.

If the Committee on Armed Services of the House or the Senate reports the Department of Defense authorization legislation to fund improvements to health care programs for military retirees and their dependents in order to fulfill the promises made to them, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$50,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$400,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 if the enactment of such measure will not cause an on-budget deficit for fiscal year 2001 and the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

SEC. 219. RESERVE FUND FOR CANCER SCREENING AND ENROLLMENT IN SCHIP.

If the Committee on Commerce 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 accelerates enrollment of uninsured children in medicaid or the State Children's Health Insurance Program or provides medicaid coverage for women diagnosed with cervical and breast cancer through the screening program of the Centers for Disease Control, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$50,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$250,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

SEC. 220. RESERVE FUND FOR STABILIZATION OF PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES IN SUPPORT OF EDUCATION.

(a) **ADJUSTMENT.**—If the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Resources of the House or the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides additional resources for counties and complies with paragraph (2), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as applicable, may increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that purpose not to exceed \$200,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$1,100,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

(b) **CONDITION.**—Legislation complies with this section if it provides for the stabilization of receipt-based payments to counties that support school and road systems and also provides that a portion of those payments would be dedicated toward local investments in Federal lands within the counties.

SEC. 221. 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 2001; or
- (2) the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

SEC. 222. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) **APPLICATION.**—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution 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 resolution.

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

(1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years 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; and

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

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Rulemaking Provisions**SEC. 231. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 13301 OF THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990.**

(a) In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of such Act to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration that are off-budget pursuant to section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (even though such amounts are not included in the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to such section 13301).

(b) In the House, for purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts provided for the Social Security Administration.

SEC. 232. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL RESERVE SURPLUSES.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to ensure that transfers from nonbudgetary governmental entities, such as the Federal reserve banks, shall not be used to offset increased on-budget spending when such transfers produce no real budgetary or economic effects.

(b) **BUDGETARY RULE.**—In the Senate, for purposes of points of order under this resolution and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, provisions contained in any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects any surplus funds of the Federal reserve banks shall not be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues contained in such legislation.

SEC. 233. REAFFIRMING THE PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF TAX INCREASES FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to reaffirm Congress' belief that the discre-

tionary spending limits should be adhered to and not circumvented by allowing increased taxes to offset discretionary spending.

(b) **RESTATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RULE.**—For purposes of points of order under this resolution and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, provisions contained in an appropriations bill (or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon) resulting in increased revenues shall continue to not be scored with respect to the level of budget authority or outlays contained in such legislation.

SEC. 234. 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 GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.**

It is the sense of Congress that funding for graduate medical education for children's hospitals is a high priority in this resolution.

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

(4) 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

(5) 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; and

(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 are spent for our children in their classrooms.

Subtitle B—Sense of House Provisions**SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.**

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

(1) while the budget may be in balance, it continues to be ridden with waste, fraud, and abuse;

(2) just last month, auditors documented more than \$19,000,000,000 in improper payments each year by such agencies as the Agency of International Development, the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Department of Defense;

(3) the General Accounting Office (GAO) recently reported that the financial management practices of some Federal agencies are so poor that it is unable to determine the full extent of improper Government payments; and

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

(b) **SENSE OF THE HOUSE.**—It is the sense of the House that the Committee on the Budget has created task forces to address this issue and that the President should take immediate steps to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse within the Federal Government and report on such actions to Congress and that any resulting savings should be dedicated to debt reduction and tax relief.

SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING EMERGENCY SPENDING.

It is the sense of the House that, as part of a comprehensive reform of the budget process, the Committees on the Budget should develop a definition of, and a process for, funding emergencies consistent with the applicable provisions of H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1999, that could be incorporated into the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SEC. 313. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF REGULATIONS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

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

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

(2) currently, Congress has no general mechanism for assessing the financial impact of regulatory activities on the private sector;

(3) Congress is ultimately responsible for making sure agencies act in accordance with congressional intent and, while the executive branch is responsible for promulgating regulations, Congress should curb ineffective regulations by using its oversight and regulatory powers; and

(4) a variety of reforms have been suggested to increase congressional oversight over regulatory activity, including directing the President to prepare an annual accounting statement containing several cost/benefit analyses, recommendations to reform inefficient regulatory programs, and an identification and analysis of duplications and inconsistencies among such programs.

(b) **SENSE OF THE HOUSE.**—It is the sense of the House that the House should reclaim its role as reformer and take the first step toward curbing inefficient regulatory activity by passing legislation authorizing the Congressional Budget Office to prepare regular estimates on the impact of proposed Federal regulations on the private sector.

SEC. 314. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON BIENNIAL BUDGETING.

It is the sense of the House that there is a wide range of views on the advisability of biennial budgeting and this issue should be considered only within the context of comprehensive budget process reform.

SEC. 315. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.

(a) **ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.**—

(1) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

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

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

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

(2) **SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON IMPROVING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.**—It is the sense of the House that access to affordable health care coverage for all Americans is a priority of the 106th Congress.

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

(1) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds that—

(A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 reformed medicare home health care spending by instructing the Health Care Financing Administration to implement a prospective payment system and instituted an interim payment system to achieve savings;

(B) the medicare, medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act, 1999, reformed the interim payment system to increase reimbursements to low-cost providers and delayed the automatic 15 percent payment reduction until after the first year of the implementation of the prospective payment system; and

(C) patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical medicare patient do not receive supplemental payments in the interim payment system but will receive special protection in the home health care prospective payment system.

(2) **SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ACCESS TO HOME HEALTH CARE.**—It is the sense of the House that—

(A) Congress recognizes the importance of home health care for seniors and disabled citizens;

(B) Congress and the Administration should work together to maintain quality care for patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical medicare patient, including the most ill and infirmed medicare beneficiaries, while home health care agencies operate in the interim payment system; and

(C) Congress and the Administration should work together to avoid the implementation of the 15 percent reduction in the prospective payment system and ensure timely implementation of that system.

SEC. 316. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAMS/REIMBURSEMENT RATES.

It is the sense of the House that the Medicare+Choice regional disparity among reimbursement rates is unfair, and that full funding of the Medicare+Choice program is a priority as Congress considers any medicare reform legislation.

SEC. 317. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DIRECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TO ACCEPT NEGATIVE NUMBERS IN FARM INCOME AVERAGING.

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

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

(2) in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Congress enacted 3-year farm income averaging to protect agricultural producers from excessive tax rates in profitable years;

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

(4) this IRS interpretation can result in farmers paying additional taxes during years in which they experience a loss in income.

(b) **SENSE OF THE HOUSE.**—It is the sense of the House that legislation should be considered during this session of the 106th Congress to direct the Internal Revenue Service to count any net loss of income in determining the proper rate of taxation.

SEC. 318. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.

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

(1) the year 2000 will mark the 50th Anniversary of the National Science Foundation;

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

(3) the National Science Foundation is the second largest supporter of university-based research;

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

(5) grants made by the National Science Foundation have been a crucial factor in the development of important technologies that Americans take for granted, such as lasers, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Doppler Radar, and the Internet;

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

(7) the National Science Foundation's focus on peer-reviewed merit based grants represents a model for research agencies across the Federal Government.

(b) **SENSE OF THE HOUSE.**—It is the sense of the House that the function 250 (Basic Science) levels assume an amount of funding which ensures that the National Science Foundation is a priority in the resolution; and that the National Science Foundation's critical role in funding basic research, which leads to the innovations that assure the Nation's economic future, and cultivate America's intellectual infrastructure, should be recognized.

SEC. 319. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES.

It is the sense of the House that the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission should continue to carefully monitor the medicare skilled nursing benefit to determine if payment rates are sufficient to provide quality care, and that if reform is recommended, Congress should pass legislation as quickly as possible to assure quality skilled nursing care.

SEC. 320. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON SPECIAL EDUCATION.

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

(1) all children deserve a quality education, including children with disabilities;

(2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides that the Federal, State, and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities;

(3) the high cost of educating children with disabilities and the Federal Government's failure to fully meet its obligation under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State and local education funds, creating difficulty in providing a quality education to all students, including children with disabilities;

(4) the current level of Federal funding to States and localities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education;

(5) the Federal Government has failed to appropriate 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure per child with a disability as required under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to assist States and localities to educate children with disabilities; and

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

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

(1) function 500 (Education) levels assume at least a \$2,000,000,000 increase in fiscal year 2001 over the current fiscal year to reflect the commitment of Congress to appropriate 40 percent of the national per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities by a date certain;

(2) Congress and the President should increase fiscal year 2001 funding for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by at least \$2,000,000,000 above fiscal year 2000 appropriated levels;

(3) Congress and the President should give programs under the Individuals with Disabilities

Education Act the highest priority among Federal elementary and secondary education programs by meeting the commitment to fund the maximum State grant allocation for educating children with disabilities under such Act prior to authorizing or appropriating funds for any new education initiative;

(4) Congress and the President may consider, if new or increased funding is authorized or appropriated for any elementary and secondary education initiative that directs funds to local educational agencies, providing the flexibility in such authorization or appropriation necessary to allow local educational agencies the authority to use such funds for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and

(5) if a local educational agency chooses to utilize the authority under section 613(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to treat as local funds up to 20 percent of the amount of funds the agency receives under part B of such Act that exceeds the amount it received under that part for the previous fiscal year, then the agency should use those local funds to provide additional funding for any Federal, State, or local education program.

SEC. 321. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING HCFA DRAFT GUIDELINES.

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

(1) on February 15, 2000, the Health Care Financing Administration within the Department of Health and Human Services issued a draft Medicaid School-Based Administrative Claiming (MAC) Guide; and

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

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

(1) many school-based health programs provide a broad range of services that are covered by medicaid, affording access to care for children who otherwise might well go without needed services;

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

(3) undue administrative burdens may be placed on school districts and States and deter timely application approval;

(4) the Health Care Financing Administration should substantially revise the current draft MAC guide because it appears to promulgate new rules that place excessive administrative burdens on participating school districts;

(5) the goal of the revised guide should be to encourage the appropriate use of medicaid school-based services without undue administrative burdens; and

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

SEC. 322. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ASSET-BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

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

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

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

(3) incentives, including individual development accounts, are tools demonstrating success at empowering low-income workers;

(5) middle and upper income Americans currently benefit from tax incentives for building assets; and

(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 permanently escape poverty.

(b) **SENSE OF THE HOUSE.**—It is the sense of the House that the provisions of this resolution assume that Congress should modify the Federal tax law to include Individual Development Account provisions in order to 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. 323. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING THE NATION'S EMERGENCY FIRST-RESPONDERS.

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

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

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

(3) the Nation's firefighters responded to more than 18 million calls in 1998, including over 1.7 million fires;

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

(5) the Federal Government has a role in protecting the health and safety of the Nation's fire fighting personnel.

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

(1) the Nation's firefighters and emergency services crucial role in preserving and protecting life and property should be recognized, and such Federal assistance as low-interest loan programs, community development block grant reforms, emergency radio spectrum reallocations, and volunteer fire assistance programs, should be considered; and

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

SEC. 324. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ADDITIONAL HEALTH-RELATED TAX RELIEF.

It is the sense of the House that the reserve fund set forth in section 213 assumes \$446,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and \$4,352,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for health-related tax provisions comparable to those contained in H.R. 2990 (as passed by the House).

Subtitle C—Sense of Senate Provisions

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE SENATE PROVISIONS

SEC. 331. SENSE OF THE SENATE SUPPORTING FUNDING LEVELS IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ACT.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that of the amounts provided for elementary and secondary education within the Budget Function 500 of this resolution for fiscal years 2001 through 2005, such funds shall be appropriated in proportion to and in accordance with the levels authorized in the Educational Opportunities Act, S. 2.

SEC. 332. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ADDITIONAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES.

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

(1) there are billions of dollars in wasted expenditures in the Federal Government that should be eliminated; and

(2) higher projected budget surpluses arising from reductions in government waste and stronger revenue inflows could be used in the future for additional tax relief or debt reduction.

SEC. 333. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REGARDING THE INADEQUACY OF THE PAYMENTS FOR SKILLED NURSING CARE.

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

(1) the Administration should identify areas where they have the authority to make changes to improve quality, including analyzing and fix-

ing the labor component of the skilled nursing facility market basket update factor; and

(2) while Congress deliberates funding structural medicare reform and the addition of a prescription drug benefit, it must maintain the continued viability of the current skilled nursing benefit. Therefore, the committees of jurisdiction should ensure that medicare beneficiaries requiring skilled nursing care have access to that care and that those providers have the resources to meet the expectation for high quality care.

SEC. 334. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON VETERANS' MEDICAL CARE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume an increase of \$1,400,000,000 in veterans' medical care appropriations in fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 335. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON IMPACT AID.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Impact Aid Program strive to reach the goal that all local educational agencies eligible for Impact Aid receive at a minimum, 40 percent of their maximum payment under sections 8002 and 8003.

SEC. 336. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TAX SIMPLIFICATION.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Joint Committee on Taxation shall develop a report and alternative proposals on tax simplification by the end of the year, and the Department of the Treasury is requested to develop a report and alternative proposals on tax simplification by the end of the year.

SEC. 337. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REGARDING AGRICULTURE MERGERS AND ANTI-COMPETITIVE ACTIVITY.

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

(1) the Antitrust Division and the Bureau of Competition will have adequate resources to enable them to meet their statutory requirements, including those related to reviewing increasingly numerous and complex mergers and investigating and prosecuting anticompetitive business activity; and

(2) these departments will—

(A) dedicate considerable resources to matters and transactions dealing with agri-business antitrust and competition; and

(B) ensure that all vertical and horizontal mergers implicating agriculture and all complaints regarding possible anticompetitive business practices in the agriculture industry will receive extraordinary scrutiny.

SEC. 338. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FAIR MARKETS FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

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

(1) the United States should take steps to increase support for American farmers in order to level the playing field for United States agricultural producers and increase the leverage of the United States in World Trade Organization negotiations on agriculture as long as such support is not trade distorting, and does not otherwise exceed or impair existing Uruguay Round obligations; and

(2) such actions should improve United States farm income and restore the prosperity of rural communities.

SEC. 339. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON WOMEN AND SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM.

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

(1) women face unique obstacles in ensuring retirement security and survivor and disability stability;

(2) social security plays an essential role in guaranteeing inflation-protected financial stability for women throughout their old age;

(3) Congress and the Administration should act, as part of social security reform, to ensure

that widows and other poor elderly women receive more adequate benefits that reduce their poverty rates and that women, under whatever approach is taken to reform social security, should receive no lesser a share of overall federally funded retirement benefits than they receive today; and

(4) the sacrifice that women make to care for their family should be recognized during reform of social security and that women should not be penalized by taking an average of 11.5 years out of their careers to care for their family.

SEC. 340. USE OF FALSE CLAIMS ACT IN COMBATING MEDICARE FRAUD.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred to as the False Claims Act) and the qui tam provisions of that chapter are essential tools in combatting medicare fraud and should not be weakened in any way.

SEC. 341. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in the resolution assume that the Department of Defense will give priority to funding the Active Guard/Reserves and Military Technicians at levels authorized by Congress in the fiscal year 2000 Department of Defense authorization bill.

SEC. 342. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MILITARY READINESS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals in the budget resolution assume that Congress will protect the Department of Defense's readiness accounts, including spares and repair parts, and operations and maintenance, and use the requested levels as the minimum baseline for fiscal year 2001 authorization and appropriations.

SEC. 343. SENSE OF THE SENATE SUPPORTING FUNDING OF DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY INITIATIVES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Committees on Appropriations and Finance should support efforts that address the digital divide, including tax incentives and funding to—

(1) broaden access to information technologies;

(2) provide workers and teachers with information technology training;

(3) promote innovative online content and software applications that will improve commerce, education, and quality of life; and

(4) help provide information and communications technology to underserved communities.

SEC. 344. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that funds to improve the justice system will be available as follows:

(1) \$665,000,000 for the expanded support of direct Federal enforcement, adjudicative, and correctional-detention activities.

(2) \$50,000,000 in additional funds to combat terrorism, including cyber crime.

(3) \$41,000,000 in additional funds for construction costs for the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

(4) \$200,000,000 in support of Customs and Immigration and Nationalization Service port of entry officers for the development and implementation of the ACE computer system designed to meet critical trade and border security needs.

(5) Funding is available for the continuation of such programs as: the Byrne Grant Program, Violence Against Women, Juvenile Accountability Block Grants, First Responder Training, Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, Weed and Seed, Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing, State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, Drug Courts, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Crime Identification Technologies, Bulletproof Vests, Counterterrorism, Interagency Law Enforcement Coordination.

SEC. 345. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC EDUCATION REFORM.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Federal Government should support State and local educational agencies engaged in comprehensive reform of their public education system and that any public education reform should include at least the following principles:

(1) Every child should begin school ready to learn.

(2) Training and development for principals and teachers should be a priority.

SEC. 346. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROVIDING ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that additional budgetary resources should be identified for function 150 to enable successful United States international leadership.

SEC. 347. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE HIV/AIDS CRISIS.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the functional totals underlying this resolution on the budget assume that Congress has recognized the catastrophic effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and seeks to maximize the effectiveness of the United States' efforts to combat the disease through any necessary authorization or appropriations;

(2) Congress should strengthen ongoing programs which address education and prevention, testing, the care of AIDS orphans, and improving home and community-based care options for those living with AIDS; and

(3) Congress should seek additional or new tools to combat the epidemic, including initiatives to encourage vaccine development and programs aimed at preventing mother-to-child transmission of the disease.

SEC. 348. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TRIBAL COLLEGES.

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

(1) the Senate recognizes the funding difficulties faced by tribal colleges and assumes that priority consideration will be provided to them through funding for the Tribally Controlled College and University Act, the 1994 Land Grant Institutions, and title III of the Higher Education Act; and

(2) such priority consideration reflects Congress' intent to continue work toward current statutory Federal funding goals for the tribal colleges.

SEC. 349. SENSE OF THE SENATE TO PROVIDE RELIEF FROM THE MARRIAGE PENALTY.

It is the sense of the Senate that the level in this budget resolution assume that Congress shall—

(1) pass marriage penalty tax relief legislation that begins a phase down of this penalty in 2001; and

(2) consider such legislation prior to April 15, 2000.

SEC. 350. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE CONTINUED USE OF FEDERAL FUEL TAXES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF OUR NATION'S HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, AND TRANSIT SYSTEMS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals in this budget resolution do not assume the reduction of any Federal gasoline taxes on either a temporary or permanent basis.

SEC. 351. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE PRICE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that the cost disparity between identical prescription drugs sold in the United States, Canada, and Mexico should be reduced or eliminated.

SEC. 352. SENSE OF THE SENATE AGAINST FEDERAL FUNDING OF SMOKE SHOPS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the budget levels in this resolution assume that no Federal funds may be used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide any grant or other assistance to construct, operate, or otherwise benefit a smoke shop or other tobacco outlet.

SEC. 353. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING INVESTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this 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), or any interest derived from those contributions, in private financial markets.

SEC. 354. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this budget resolution assume that among its reform options, Congress should explore a medicare prescription drug proposal that—

(1) is voluntary;

(2) increases access for all medicare beneficiaries;

(3) is designed to provide meaningful protection and bargaining power for medicare beneficiaries in obtaining prescription drugs;

(4) is affordable for all medicare beneficiaries and for the medicare program;

(5) is administered using private sector entities and competitive purchasing techniques;

(6) is consistent with broader medicare reform;

(7) preserves and protects the financial integrity of the medicare trust funds;

(8) does not increase medicare beneficiary premiums; and

(9) provides a prescription drug benefit as soon as possible.

SEC. 355. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING FOR NEW EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that Congress' first priority should be to fully fund the programs described under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) at the originally promised level of 40 percent before Federal funds are appropriated for new education programs.

SEC. 356. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LAWS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that Federal funds will be used for an effective law enforcement strategy requiring a commitment to enforcing existing Federal firearms laws by—

(1) designating not less than 1 Assistant United States Attorney in each district to prosecute Federal firearms violations and thereby expand Project Exile nationally;

(2) upgrading the national instant criminal background system established under section 103(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note) by encouraging States to place mental health adjudications on that system and by improving the overall speed and efficiency of that system; and

(3) providing incentive grants to States to encourage States to impose mandatory minimum sentences for firearm offenses based on section 924(c) of title 18, United States Code, and to prosecute those offenses in State court.

SEC. 357. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ANY INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY TAX RELIEF FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals underlying this resolution on the budget assume that the minimum wage should

be increased as provided for in amendment number 2547, the Domenici and others amendment to S. 625, the Bankruptcy Reform legislation.

SEC. 358. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FUNDING FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES IN THE THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN.

It is the sense of Congress that the levels of funding for the defense category in this resolution—

(1) assume that members of the Armed Forces are to be authorized to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan; and

(2) provide the \$980,000,000 necessary to offset the reduced tax revenue resulting from that participation through fiscal year 2009.

SEC. 359. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING UNINSURED AND LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUALS IN MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals underlying this resolution on the budget assume that—

(1) appropriations for consolidated health centers under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b) should be increased by 100 percent over the next 5 fiscal years in order to double the number of individuals who receive health care services at community, migrant, homeless, and public housing health centers; and

(2) appropriations for consolidated health centers should be increased by \$150,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 over the amount appropriated for such centers in fiscal year 2000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN R. KASICH,
SAXBY CHAMBLISS,
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PETE DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
C.S. BOND,
SLADE GORTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 290), establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment that is a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clerical changes.

The conferees intend that to the extent that the legislative text in the conference report is the same as in the House or Senate-passed resolutions, the corresponding sections in the House Report 106-530 and Senate Report 106-251 remain a source of legislative history of the drafters' intent on the concurrent resolution.

DECLARATION

House resolution

The House resolution revises the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000 and establishes the appropriate levels for fiscal year 2001, and for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005.

Senate amendment

The Senate resolution revises the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000 and establishes the appropriate levels for fiscal year 2001, and for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005.

Conference agreement

The Conference Agreement revises and replaces the budgetary levels for the current year, fiscal year 2000, as established by the report accompanying H. Con. Res. 68, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2000 (H. Rept. 106-91); establishes the levels for the budget year, fiscal year 2001; establishes levels and for each of the 4 out-years, fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005.

The authority to revise the current year levels is set forth in section 304 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 [Budget Act]. These revised levels

supersede those established and adjusted pursuant to H. Con. Res. 68 for all purposes under the Budget Act, including to enforce sections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Budget Act with respect to fiscal year 2000.

DISPLAY OF LEVELS AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

The required contents of the concurrent resolution on the budget are set forth in section 301(a) of the Budget Act.

House resolution

The House resolution includes amounts for the following budgetary totals required pursuant to section 301(a) of the Budget Act: totals of new budget authority, outlays, revenue, the levels by which revenues should be reduced, surpluses, and public debt.

Senate amendment

Title I of the Senate amendment contains a provision to focus attention on levels of debt held by the public. Section 101(6) provides advisory debt held by the public levels. These debt held by the public levels reflect the fact that the resolution devotes the entire Social Security surplus to the reduction of debt held by the public.

Section 101(c) shows (for informational purposes only) the level of budget authority and outlays for Social Security administrative expenses. These expenses, as is the case with all expenditures from the Social Security trust funds, are off-budget; however for scoring purposes they are counted against the discretionary spending limits because they are provided annually in appropriations acts.

Conference agreement

Title I of the Conference Agreement includes the amounts required for both the House and Senate by section 301(a) of the Budget Act.

For purposes of enforcement in the Senate of section 311(a)(3) of the Budget Act, the Conference Agreement also includes the unified totals for revenue and outlays for the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds.

The Conference Agreement includes appropriate levels for debt held by the public as were included in the Senate amendment with an amendment modifying the amounts.

HOUSE-PASSED BUDGET RESOLUTION MANDATORY SPENDING

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001-05
SUMMARY							
Total Mandatory Spending:							
BA	1223.6	1260.1	1289.9	1336.9	1387.6	1446.8	6721.3
O	1168.8	1201.1	1237.1	1282.4	1333.9	1392.7	6447.2
On-budget:							
BA	900.1	927.6	950.6	988.4	1029.8	1077.8	4974.2
O	845.3	868.6	897.7	933.8	976.2	1023.7	4700
Off-budget:							
BA	323.5	332.5	339.4	348.5	357.7	369	1747.1
O	323.5	332.5	339.4	348.5	357.7	369	1747.1
BY FUNCTION							
National Defense (050):							
BA	-1	-1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-4.4
O	-1	-1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-4.4
International Affairs (150):							
BA	-2.2	-0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0
O	-4.6	-4	-3.8	-3.7	-3.5	-3.4	-18.4
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1
O	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.2
Energy (270):							
BA	-1.5	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	-9.1
O	-3.6	-2.9	-3.1	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-15.6
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.5
O	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.4
Agriculture (350):							
BA	31.2	14.6	14	13.1	12.5	11.3	65.5
O	29.8	12.5	12.3	11.5	11.1	9.8	57.2
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	1.6	4.2	5.9	7.2	10.5	10.5	38.3
O	-3.2	-0.3	2.3	2.5	5.6	6.6	16.7
On-budget:							
BA	0.6	3.6	5.6	6.4	10.5	10.5	36.6
O	-4.2	-0.9	2	1.7	5.6	6.6	15
Off-budget:							
BA	1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0	0	1.7
O	1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0	0	1.7
Transportation (400):							
BA	39.9	43.5	41.1	42	42	42	210.6
O	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	9.4
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	-0.2	0	0	-0.1	-0.1	0	-0.2
O	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-3.3
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	13.2	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.4	17.1	81.9
O	12.3	16.3	16.3	16	16	16.5	81.1
Health (550):							
BA	125.6	134.8	144.1	155.5	169.1	184.7	788.2
O	123.4	133.2	144.1	155.9	169.8	184.6	787.6
Medicare (570):							
BA	196.5	212.6	218.5	236.6	252.2	275.6	1195.5
O	196.4	212.9	218.5	236.4	252.4	275.6	1195.8
Income Security (600):							
BA	208.5	217	224.7	233.6	243.1	255.2	1173.6
O	205.6	213	222.1	231.2	240.9	253.4	1160.6
Social Security (650):							
BA	401.8	419.4	439.6	460.3	482.4	506.6	2308.3
O	401.8	419.4	439.6	460.3	482.4	506.6	2308.3
On-budget:							
BA	11.5	9.7	11.5	12.2	13	13.8	60.2
O	11.5	9.7	11.5	12.2	13	13.8	60.2
Off-budget:							
BA	390.3	409.7	428.1	448	469.5	492.7	2248
O	390.3	409.7	428.1	448	469.5	492.7	2248
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	25.1	25.6	26.4	27.8	28.6	31.5	139.9
O	24.8	25.4	26.3	27.7	28.5	31.3	139.2
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.5
O	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	3.3
General Government (800):							

HOUSE-PASSED BUDGET RESOLUTION MANDATORY SPENDING—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
BA	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	5.8
O	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	5.9
Net Interest (900):							
BA	224.5	218.9	210	194.9	179.3	162.5	965.6
O	224.5	218.9	210	194.9	179.3	162.5	965.6
On-budget:							
BA	284.6	288.5	290	285.7	280.9	275.4	1420.5
O	284.6	288.5	290	285.7	280.9	275.4	1420.5
Off-budget:							
BA	-60	-69.5	-80.1	-90.8	-101.6	-112.9	-454.9
O	-60	-69.5	-80.1	-90.8	-101.6	-112.9	-454.9
Allowances (920):							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):							
BA	-41.8	-46.7	-50.3	-50.2	-48.2	-50.1	-245.5
O	-41.8	-46.7	-50.3	-50.2	-48.2	-50.1	-245.5
On-budget:							
BA	-34.1	-38.4	-41.3	-40.7	-38.1	-39.2	-197.7
O	-34.1	-38.4	-41.3	-40.7	-38.1	-39.2	-197.7
Off-budget:							
BA	-7.7	-8.3	-8.9	-9.5	-10.1	-10.9	-47.7
O	-7.7	-8.3	-8.9	-9.5	-10.1	-10.9	-47.7

FUNCTION SUMMARY—SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION

(In billions of dollars)

Function	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
50:							
BA	291.6	309.8	309.1	315.5	323.2	331.5	1589.2
OT	288.1	296.7	303.1	309.6	317.7	328.1	1555.1
Discretionary:							
BA	292.6	310.8	310	316.4	324	332.3	1593.6
OT	289.1	297.7	304	310.5	318.5	328.9	1559.5
Mandatory:							
BA	-1	-1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-4.4
OT	-1	-1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-4.4
150:							
BA	22	20.1	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.6	107
OT	16	18.6	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.9	89.8
Discretionary:							
BA	24.2	20.4	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.5	107
OT	20.6	22.6	21.7	21.2	21.2	21.3	108
Mandatory:							
BA	-2.2	-0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0
OT	-4.6	-4	-3.8	-3.7	-3.5	-3.4	-18.3
250:							
BA	19.3	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.1	20.3	99.8
OT	18.4	19.2	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.9	97.9
Discretionary:							
BA	19.2	19.6	19.8	19.8	20	20.3	99.6
OT	18.4	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.9	97.7
Mandatory:							
BA	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.2
OT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.3
270:							
BA	1.1	1.5	-0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.9
OT	-0.6	0.2	-1.4	0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.4
Discretionary:							
BA	2.6	3.1	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	14
OT	3	3.1	1.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	14.3
Mandatory:							
BA	-1.5	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	-9.2
OT	-3.6	-2.9	-3.1	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-15.7
300:							
BA	24.5	24.9	25	25	25.1	25.1	125.1
OT	24.2	24.9	25	25.2	25.1	24.9	125.1
Discretionary:							
BA	24.2	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	120.3
OT	23.8	24	24.2	24.2	24.1	24	120.6
Mandatory:							
BA	0.3	0.9	1	1	1	1	4.8
OT	0.5	0.9	0.8	1	1	0.9	4.5
350:							
BA	35.3	20.9	19	18	17.4	16.1	91.3
OT	33.9	18.8	17.2	16.4	15.9	14.6	82.9
Discretionary:							
BA	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	23.1
OT	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	22.8
Mandatory:							
BA	30.7	16.4	14.4	13.4	12.7	11.4	68.2
OT	29.3	14.3	12.8	11.8	11.3	10	60.1
370:							
BA	8.6	6.7	8.9	10.2	13.4	13.4	52.6
OT	4.1	2.6	5.2	5.5	8.4	9.3	30.9
Discretionary:							
BA	7	2.5	3	3	2.9	2.9	14.3
OT	7.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	14.2
Mandatory:							
BA	1.6	4.2	5.9	7.2	10.5	10.5	38.2
OT	-3.2	-0.3	2.3	2.5	5.6	6.6	16.8
370 on-budget:							
BA	7.6	6.1	8.6	9.4	13.4	13.4	50.9
OT	3.1	2	4.9	4.7	8.4	9.3	29.2
Discretionary:							
BA	7	2.5	3	3	2.9	2.9	14.3
OT	7.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	14.2
Mandatory:							
BA	0.6	3.6	5.6	6.4	10.5	10.5	36.5
OT	-4.2	-0.9	2	1.7	5.6	6.6	15.1
400:							
BA	54.4	59.5	57.5	59.1	59.1	59.2	294.5
OT	46.7	51.1	53.5	55.5	56.1	56.4	272.7
Discretionary:							
BA	14.5	16.1	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.1	84
OT	44.4	49.1	51.8	53.6	54.3	54.7	263.4
Mandatory:							

FUNCTION SUMMARY—SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

Function	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
BA	39.9	43.5	41.1	42	42	42	210.5
OT	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	9.3
450:							
BA	11.3	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	44.2
OT	10.7	10.4	9.9	8.8	8.3	7.9	45.3
Discretionary:							
BA	11.5	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	44.3
OT	11.5	11.1	10.7	9.8	9.3	9	49.9
Mandatory:							
BA	–0.2	0	0	–0.1	–0.1	0	–0.2
OT	–0.7	–0.7	–0.8	–1	–1	–1.1	–4.6
500:							
BA	57.7	75.6	76.4	77.3	78.4	79.8	387.5
OT	61.9	68.8	73.2	76.1	77.4	78.7	374.1
Discretionary:							
BA	44.5	57.4	59.8	60.2	60.9	61.6	300
OT	49.6	52.3	56.5	59.3	60.3	61	289.5
Mandatory:							
BA	13.2	18.2	16.6	17	17.5	18.2	87.5
OT	12.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	17.1	17.7	84.6
550:							
BA	159.2	170.8	178.9	191	205.2	221.5	967.3
OT	153.5	167.4	177.8	190.3	204.8	220.3	960.7
Discretionary:							
BA	33.6	36	34.8	35.5	36.1	36.8	179.2
OT	30.1	34.3	33.8	34.5	35.1	35.7	173.4
Mandatory:							
BA	125.6	134.8	144.1	155.5	169.1	184.7	788.1
OT	123.4	133.1	144	155.8	169.7	184.6	787.3
570:							
BA	199.6	218.8	228.6	249.8	265.3	288.7	1251.2
OT	199.5	219	228.6	249.5	265.5	288.7	1251.4
Discretionary:							
BA	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	15.6
OT	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	15.5
Mandatory:							
BA	196.5	215.6	225.5	246.6	262.2	285.6	1235.6
OT	196.4	215.9	225.5	246.4	262.4	285.6	1235.8
600:							
BA	238.9	253.2	264.8	274.8	284.9	297.7	1375.5
OT	248.1	255.4	267.3	278.5	288.4	301.2	1390.7
Discretionary:							
BA	30.4	35.4	38	39.1	39.7	40.3	192.5
OT	42.5	42.1	43	45	45.4	45.7	221.1
Mandatory:							
BA	208.5	217.8	226.8	235.7	245.2	257.4	1182.9
OT	205.6	213.4	224.2	233.5	243	255.5	1169.5
650:							
BA	405	422.8	443.1	463.8	486	510.2	2325.9
OT	405	422.8	443.1	463.8	486	510.1	2325.7
Discretionary:							
BA	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	17.6
OT	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	17.5
Mandatory:							
BA	401.8	419.4	439.6	460.3	482.4	506.6	2308.3
OT	401.8	419.4	439.6	460.3	482.4	506.6	2308.3
650 on-budget:							
BA	11.5	9.7	11.6	12.3	13	13.8	60.4
OT	11.5	9.7	11.6	12.3	13	13.8	60.4
Discretionary:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Mandatory:							
BA	11.5	9.7	11.5	12.2	13	13.8	60.3
OT	11.5	9.7	11.5	12.2	13	13.8	60.3
700:							
BA	46	48.6	49.3	51.3	52.6	56	257.9
OT	45.1	48.1	49.2	51	52.3	55.7	256.3
Discretionary:							
BA	20.9	22.9	22.9	23.8	24.3	24.9	118.9
OT	20.4	22.7	22.9	23.6	24.2	24.7	118
Mandatory:							
BA	25.1	25.6	26.4	27.5	28.3	31.1	138.9
OT	24.8	25.4	26.3	27.4	28.2	31	138.3
750:							
BA	27.4	28.2	28.5	29.2	31.3	32.1	149.3
OT	28	28.3	28.8	29.2	31	31.9	149.2
Discretionary:							
BA	26.6	27.1	27.8	28.5	29.2	29.9	142.6
OT	27.2	27.5	27.9	28.5	29.1	29.8	142.7
Mandatory:							
BA	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.2	6.7
OT	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	2	2.1	6.5
800:							
BA	13.7	14.4	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	68.8
OT	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.6	69.4
Discretionary:							
BA	12.4	13.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	62.9
OT	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	63.5
Mandatory:							
BA	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	5.9
OT	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	6
900:							
BA	224.7	219.5	211	197	182.4	166.9	976.8
OT	224.7	219.5	211	197	182.4	166.9	976.8
Discretionary:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory:							
BA	224.7	219.5	211	197	182.4	166.9	976.8
OT	224.7	219.5	211	197	182.4	166.9	976.8
900 on-budget:							
BA	284.7	289	291.1	287.8	284	279.8	1431.7
OT	284.7	289	291.1	287.8	284	279.8	1431.7
Discretionary:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory:							
BA	284.7	289	291.1	287.8	284	279.8	1431.7
OT	284.7	289	291.1	287.8	284	279.8	1431.7

FUNCTION SUMMARY—SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

Function	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
920:							
BA	0	–6	–0.5	–0.5	–0.5	–0.5	–8
OT	0	–5.6	–1.8	–5.4	–7.3	–6.6	–26.6
Discretionary:							
BA	0	–6	–0.5	–0.5	–0.5	–0.5	–8
OT	0	–5.6	–1.8	–5.4	–7.3	–6.6	–26.6
Mandatory:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
950:							
BA	–42	–46.6	–50.9	–50.8	–48.5	–51.6	–248.3
OT	–42	–46.6	–50.9	–50.8	–48.5	–51.6	–248.3
Discretionary:							
BA	–0.2	0.1	–0.6	–0.6	–0.3	–1.5	–2.9
OT	–0.2	0.1	–0.6	–0.6	–0.3	–1.5	–2.9
Mandatory:							
BA	–41.8	–46.7	–50.3	–50.2	–48.2	–50.1	–245.5
OT	–41.8	–46.7	–50.3	–50.2	–48.2	–50.1	–245.5
950 on-budget:							
BA	–34.3	–38.4	–41.9	–41.3	–38.4	–40.7	–200.6
OT	–34.3	–38.4	–41.9	–41.3	–38.4	–40.7	–200.6
Discretionary:							
BA	–0.2	0.1	–0.6	–0.6	–0.3	–1.5	–2.9
OT	–0.2	0.1	–0.6	–0.6	–0.3	–1.5	–2.9
Mandatory:							
BA	–34.1	–38.4	–41.3	–40.7	–38.1	–39.2	–197.8
OT	–34.1	–38.4	–41.3	–40.7	–38.1	–39.2	–197.8
Total:							
BA	1798	1871.8	1911.8	1975.2	2040.8	2112.6	9912.1
OT	1780.1	1833.9	1890.1	1951	2014.8	2087.8	9777.7
Discretionary ¹ :							
BA	574.8	603.1	610.7	623.2	635.2	646.5	3118.7
OT	611.7	627	642.1	653.7	663.1	676.1	3262.1
Mandatory:							
BA	1223.2	1268.7	1301.1	1352	1405.5	1466.1	6793.4
OT	1168.5	1206.9	1248	1297.4	1351.6	1411.7	6515.6
Total on-budget:							
BA	1471.3	1535.9	1569	1623.2	1679.5	1740	8147.5
OT	1453.4	1498.1	1547.3	1599	1653.5	1715.3	8013.2
Discretionary:							
BA	571.6	599.6	607.2	619.7	631.7	642.9	3101.2
OT	608.5	623.6	638.7	650.2	659.6	672.6	3244.7
Mandatory:							
BA	899.7	936.2	961.7	1003.5	1047.8	1097.1	5046.4
OT	844.9	874.4	908.6	948.8	993.9	1042.7	4768.5
Revenues	1944.3	2003.3	2072	2146.6	2225.6	2318.6	10766.2
Revenues on-budget	1464.6	1501.8	1547.1	1599.4	1655.7	1721.3	8025.4
Surplus	164.1	169.4	181.9	195.5	210.9	230.8	988.5
On-budget	11.2	3.7	–0.2	0.4	2.2	6	12.1
Off-budget	152.9	165.7	182	195.2	208.7	224.8	976.4

¹ Discretionary spending in this summary reflects the levels that will apply once new discretionary limits are enacted.

CONFERENCE REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2001 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–2005
SUMMARY							
Total Spending:							
BA	1802	1869	1910.1	1970.7	2035	2108.7	9893.5
O	1783.8	1834.7	1889.4	1947.4	2010.3	2084.8	9766.6
On-Budget:							
BA	1471.4	1528.5	1563	1614.7	1670	1733.1	8109.3
O	1453.1	1494.3	1542.3	1591.4	1645.4	1709.2	7982.6
Off-Budget:							
BA	330.6	340.5	347.1	356	365	375.6	1784.2
O	330.7	340.4	347.1	356	364.9	375.6	1784
Revenues:							
Total	1945.1	2004.7	2072.9	2145.8	2222.7	2317.1	10763.2
On-Budget	1465.5	1503.2	1548	1598.6	1652.8	1719.8	8022.4
Off-Budget	479.6	501.5	524.9	547.2	569.9	597.3	2740.8
Surplus/Deficit (–):							
Total	161.3	170	183.5	198.4	212.4	232.3	996.6
On-Budget	12.4	8.9	5.7	7.2	7.4	10.6	39.8
Off-Budget	148.9	161.1	177.8	191.2	205	221.7	956.8
Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	3470.2	3313.2	3135.1	2948.3	2747	2524.2	NA
Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	5640.2	5723.7	5814.7	5914.4	6008.8	6098	NA
BY FUNCTION							
National Defense (050):							
BA	291.6	309.9	309.2	315.6	323.4	331.7	1589.8
O	288.1	296.7	303.2	309.8	317.9	328.3	1555.9
International Affairs (150):							
BA	22	19.8	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.6	100.7
O	16	18.3	17.8	16.9	16.5	16.4	85.9
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	19.3	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.8	21	103.1
O	18.4	19.4	20	20	20.2	20.5	100.1
Energy (270):							
BA	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	4
O	–0.6	0	–0.9	–0.4	–0.5	–0.5	–2.3
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	24.5	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.3	25.3	126.1
O	24.2	25	25.2	25.3	25.2	25.1	125.8
Agriculture (350):							
BA	35.3	20.8	18.5	17.6	17	15.8	89.7
O	33.9	18.7	16.8	16	15.5	14.2	81.2
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	8.6	6.8	9	10.2	13.5	13.4	52.9
O	4.1	2.8	5.2	5.5	8.5	9.5	31.5
On-budget:							
BA	7.6	6.2	8.7	9.4	13.5	13.4	51.2
O	3.1	2.2	4.9	4.7	8.5	9.5	29.8
Off-budget:							
BA	1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0	0	1.7
O	1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0	0	1.7
Transportation (400):							

CONFERENCE REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2001 BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001– 2005
BA	54.4	59.3	57.4	58.9	59	59	293.6
O	46.7	50.5	53	55.2	55.6	55.7	270
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	11.3	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	43.6
O	10.7	10.7	9.7	8.6	8.1	7.6	44.7
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	57.7	72.6	74.7	75.7	76.7	78.3	378
O	61.9	68.7	72.2	74.2	74.9	75.9	365.9
Health (550):							
BA	159.2	169.6	179.3	191.2	205.4	221.6	967.1
O	153.5	165.9	177.8	190.4	204.9	220.3	959.3
Medicare (570):							
BA	199.6	217.7	226.6	247.8	266.3	292.7	1251.1
O	199.5	218	226.6	247.5	266.5	292.7	1251.3
Income Security (600):							
BA	238.9	252.3	264.2	273.7	283.5	296.1	1369.8
O	248.1	255	266	276.1	286	298.8	1381.9
Social Security (650):							
BA	408.8	427.1	446.7	466.9	488.6	512	2341.3
O	408.9	427	446.7	466.9	488.5	512	2341.1
On-budget:							
BA	11.5	9.7	11.6	12.3	13	13.8	60.4
O	11.5	9.7	11.6	12.3	13	13.8	60.4
Off-budget:							
BA	397.3	417.4	435.1	454.6	475.6	498.2	2280.9
O	397.4	417.3	435.1	454.6	475.5	498.2	2280.7
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	46	47.8	49	50.8	52.1	55.4	255.1
O	45.1	47.4	48.9	50.5	51.8	55.1	253.7
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	27.4	28	28.1	28.5	29	29.5	143.1
O	28	28.1	28.4	28.5	28.7	29.2	142.9
General Government (800):							
BA	13.7	14	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	68.4
O	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.6	69.4
Net Interest (900):							
BA	224.6	219.4	211.2	197	182.3	166.7	976.6
O	224.6	219.4	211.2	197	182.3	166.7	976.6
On-budget:							
BA	284.6	288.6	290.6	286.9	282.8	278.4	1427.3
O	284.6	288.6	290.6	286.9	282.8	278.4	1427.3
Off-budget:							
BA	–60	–69.2	–79.4	–89.9	–100.5	–111.7	–450.7
O	–60	–69.2	–79.4	–89.9	–100.5	–111.7	–450.7
Allowances (920):							
BA	0	–5.5	–1.7	–2	–2.7	–3.3	–15.2
O	0	–4.6	–2.1	–4.2	–5.9	–6.2	–23
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):							
BA	–42	–46.6	–50.2	–50.2	–48.2	–50.1	–245.3
O	–42	–46.6	–50.2	–50.2	–48.2	–50.1	–245.3
On-budget:							
BA	–34.3	–38.3	–41.3	–40.7	–38.1	–39.2	–197.6
O	–34.3	–38.3	–41.3	–40.7	–38.1	–39.2	–197.6
Off-budget:							
BA	–7.7	–8.3	–8.9	–9.5	–10.1	–10.9	–47.7
O	–7.7	–8.3	–8.9	–9.5	–10.1	–10.9	–47.7

Note.—Figures assume discretionary levels that will apply once new spending limits are enacted.

CONFERENCE REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2001 BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001– 2005
SUMMARY							
Total Discretionary Spending:							
BA	574.8	600.2	608.6	619.1	629	640.2	3097.1
O	611.8	625.2	640.8	650.5	658.4	670.3	3245.2
Defense:							
BA	292.6	310.8	310.1	316.4	324.1	332.4	1593.8
O	289.1	297.7	304.1	310.6	318.6	328.9	1559.9
Nondefense:							
BA	282.2	289.4	298.5	302.7	304.9	307.8	1503.3
O	322.7	327.5	336.7	339.9	339.8	341.4	1685.3
BY FUNCTION							
National Defense (050):							
BA	292.6	310.8	310.1	316.4	324.1	332.4	1593.8
O	289.1	297.7	304.1	310.6	318.6	328.9	1559.9
International Affairs (150):							
BA	24.2	20	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.4	100.7
O	20.6	22.3	21.6	20.6	20	19.7	104.2
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	19.2	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.8	21	103
O	18.4	19.4	19.9	20	20.2	20.4	99.9
Energy (270):							
BA	2.6	3	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	13.1
O	3	3	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	13.4
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4	121.4
O	23.8	24.1	24.3	24.4	24.3	24.2	121.3
Agriculture (350):							
BA	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	22.8
O	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	22.4
Commerce and Housing and Credit (370):							
BA	7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3	3	14.8
O	7.3	3	3	3	2.9	2.9	14.8
On-budget:							
BA	7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3	3	14.8
O	7.3	3	3	3	2.9	2.9	14.8
Off-budget:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation (400):							
BA	14.5	15.8	16.4	17	17	17	83.2
O	44.4	48.5	51.3	53.2	53.7	54	260.7
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	11.5	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	43.7

CONFERENCE REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2001 BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001– 2005
0	11.5	11.4	10.5	9.6	9.1	8.7	49.3
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	44.5	56.8	58.4	59.1	60	60.8	295.1
0	49.6	52.3	55.9	57.9	58.6	59	283.7
Health (550):							
BA	33.6	34.8	35.2	35.7	36.3	36.9	178.9
0	30.1	32.8	33.8	34.6	35.2	35.7	172.1
Medicare (570):							
BA	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	15.5
0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	15.5
Income Security (600):							
BA	30.4	35.3	38.2	38.8	39.2	39.6	191.1
0	42.5	42.1	42.7	43.6	43.8	44.1	216.3
Social Security (650):							
BA	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	17.5
0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	17.2
On-budget:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off-budget:							
BA	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	17.5
0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	17.2
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	20.9	22.1	22.5	23.2	23.6	24.1	115.5
0	20.4	21.9	22.5	23	23.4	23.9	114.7
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	26.6	26.9	27.5	27.9	28.4	28.9	139.6
0	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.7	139.4
General Government (800):							
BA	12.4	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	62.4
0	13.2	13	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	63.2
Allowances (920):							
BA	0	–5.5	–1.7	–2	–2.7	–3.3	–15.2
0	0	–4.6	–2.1	–4.2	–5.9	–6.2	–23
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):							
BA	–0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.2
0	–0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.2
On-budget:							
BA	–0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.2
0	–0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.2
Off-budget:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note.—Figures assume discretionary levels that will apply once new spending limits are enacted.

HOUSE-PASSED BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
SUMMARY							
Total Spending:							
BA	1,801.8	1,856.6	1,897.2	1,952.4	2,011.1	2,081.2	9,798.5
0	1,784	1,823.2	1,876.3	1,930.3	1,988.2	2,058.2	9,676.2
On-Budget:							
BA	1,478.3	1,524.1	1,557.8	1,603.9	1,653.4	1,712.2	8,051.4
0	1,460.5	1,490.7	1,536.9	1,581.8	1,630.5	1,689.2	7,929.1
Off-Budget:							
BA	323.5	332.5	339.4	348.5	357.7	369	1,747.1
0	323.5	332.5	339.4	348.5	357.7	369	1,747.1
Revenues:							
Total	1,945.1	2,006.3	2,074.3	2,145.7	2,220.5	2,316.4	10,763.2
On-Budget	1,465.5	1,504.8	1,549.4	1,598.5	1,650.6	1,719.1	8,022.4
Off-Budget	479.6	501.5	524.9	547.2	569.9	597.3	2,740.8
Surplus/Deficit (-):							
Total	161.1	183.1	198	215.4	232.3	258.2	1,087
On-Budget	5	14.1	12.5	16.7	20.1	29.9	93.3
Off-Budget	156.1	169	185.5	198.7	212.2	228.3	993.7
Debt Held by the Public (end of year)	3,470.3	3,300	3,107.7	2,903.9	2,682.5	2,433.9	NA
Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)	5,640.3	5,710.6	5,787.3	5,869.9	5,944.3	6,007.8	NA
BY FUNCTION							
National Defense (050):							
BA	288.9	306.3	309.3	315.6	323.4	331.7	1,586.3
0	282.5	297.6	302	309.4	317.6	328.1	1,554.7
International Affairs (150):							
BA	20.1	19.5	19.3	18.8	18.3	18.5	94.4
0	15.5	17.3	17.2	16.1	15.2	14.8	80.6
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	19.3	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.8	21	103.1
0	18.5	19.4	20	20	20.2	20.5	100.1
Energy (270):							
BA	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.1
0	–0.6	–0.1	–0.4	–0.7	–0.9	–0.9	–3
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	24.3	25	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.4	126
0	24.2	24.8	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.1	125.4
Agriculture (350):							
BA	35.7	19.1	18.5	17.6	17	15.8	88
0	34.3	16.9	16.7	15.9	15.5	14.2	79.2
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	8.5	6.9	9	10.3	13.6	13.5	53.3
0	4.1	2.9	5.3	5.5	8.7	9.6	32
On-budget:							
BA	7.5	6.3	8.7	9.5	13.6	13.5	51.6
0	3.1	2.3	5	4.7	8.7	9.6	30.3
Off-budget:							
BA	1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0	0	1.7
0	1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0	0	1.7
Transportation (400):							
BA	54.3	59.2	57.4	58.8	58.8	58.8	293
0	46.6	50.3	52.5	54.8	55.1	55.1	267.8
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	11.2	9.1	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	42.9
0	10.8	11.1	9.7	8.8	8.3	7.8	45.7
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	57.7	72.6	74	75	76.1	77.8	375.5
0	61.4	69.2	72.1	73.2	73.5	74.2	362.2

HOUSE-PASSED BUDGET RESOLUTION TOTAL SPENDING AND REVENUES—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
Health (550):							
BA	159.3	169.7	179.6	191.5	205.6	221.7	968.1
O	152.3	167.1	177.9	190.6	205	220.3	960.9
Medicare (570):							
BA	199.6	215.7	221.6	239.7	255.3	278.7	1,211
O	199.5	216	221.6	239.5	255.5	278.7	1,211.3
Income Security (600):							
BA	238.4	252.2	263	272.1	281.7	294	1,363
O	248	254.9	264.3	273.4	283.2	295.9	1,371.7
Social Security (650):							
BA	405	422.8	443	463.7	486.1	510.1	2,325.7
O	405	422.7	443	463.6	486	510.1	2,325.4
On-budget:							
BA	14.7	13.1	14.9	15.7	16.6	17.4	77.7
O	14.7	13	14.9	15.6	16.5	17.4	77.4
Off-budget:							
BA	390.3	409.7	428.1	448	469.5	492.7	2,248
O	390.3	409.7	428.1	448	469.5	492.7	2,248
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	46	47.8	49	50.8	52	55.3	254.9
O	45.2	47.4	48.9	50.6	51.7	54.9	253.5
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	27.3	28	27.8	27.9	28.2	28.4	140.3
O	28	28	28	27.9	27.9	28.1	139.9
General Government (800):							
BA	13.9	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.6	67.8
O	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.5	69
Net Interest (900):							
BA	224.6	219	209.9	194.9	179.3	162.5	965.6
O	224.6	219	209.9	194.9	179.3	162.5	965.6
On-budget:							
BA	284.6	288.5	290	285.7	280.9	275.4	1,420.5
O	284.6	288.5	290	285.7	280.9	275.4	1,420.5
Off-budget:							
BA	–60	–69.5	–80.1	–90.8	–101.6	–112.9	–454.9
O	–60	–69.5	–80.1	–90.8	–101.6	–112.9	–454.9
Allowances (920):							
BA	8.5	–4.7	–2.1	–2.6	–4.3	–4.4	–18.1
O	11.5	–8.7	–1	–2.2	–4	–4.3	–20.2
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):							
BA	–41.8	–46.7	–50.2	–50.2	–48.2	–50.1	–245.4
O	–41.8	–46.7	–50.2	–50.2	–48.2	–50.1	–245.4
On-budget:							
BA	–34.1	–38.4	–41.3	–40.7	–38.1	–39.2	–197.7
O	–34.1	–38.4	–41.3	–40.7	–38.1	–39.2	–197.7
Off-budget:							
BA	–7.7	–8.3	–8.9	–9.5	–10.1	–10.9	–47.7
O	–7.7	–8.3	–8.9	–9.5	–10.1	–10.9	–47.7

HOUSE PASSED BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
SUMMARY							
Total Discretionary Spending:							
BA	578.2	596.5	607.3	615.6	623.6	634.4	3077.4
O	615.2	622.1	639.2	648	654.3	665.5	3229.1
Defense:							
BA	289.9	307.3	310.2	316.5	324.2	332.5	1,590.7
O	283.5	298.6	302.9	310.3	318.4	328.9	1,559.1
Nondefense:							
BA	288.3	289.2	297.1	299.1	299.4	301.9	1,486.7
O	331.7	323.5	336.3	337.7	335.9	336.6	1,670
BY FUNCTION							
National Defense (050):							
BA	289.9	307.3	310.2	316.5	324.2	332.5	1,590.7
O	283.5	298.6	302.9	310.3	318.4	328.9	1,559.1
International Affairs (150):							
BA	22.3	19.7	19.3	18.8	18.3	18.3	94.4
O	20.1	21.3	21	19.8	18.7	18.2	99
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	19.2	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.8	21	103
O	18.4	19.4	19.9	20	20.2	20.4	99.8
Energy (270):							
BA	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	12.2
O	3	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	12.6
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	24	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7	122.5
O	23.7	24.1	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.5	122
Agriculture (350):							
BA	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	22.5
O	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	22
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	6.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	15
O	7.3	3.2	3	3	3.1	3	15.3
On-budget:							
BA	6.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	15
O	7.3	3.2	3	3	3.1	3	15.3
Off-budget:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation (400):							
BA	14.4	15.7	16.3	16.8	16.8	16.8	82.4
O	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.9	53.2	53.3	258.4
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	11.4	9.1	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	43.1
O	11.5	11.7	10.3	9.5	9	8.5	49
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	44.5	56.8	57.7	58.7	59.7	60.7	293.6
O	49.1	52.9	55.8	57.2	57.5	57.7	281.1
Health (550):							
BA	33.7	34.9	35.5	36	36.5	37	179.9
O	28.9	33.9	33.8	34.7	35.2	35.7	173.3
Medicare (570):							
BA	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	15.5
O	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	15.5

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

HOUSE PASSED BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
Income Security (600):							
BA	29.9	35.2	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.8	189.4
O	42.4	41.9	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.5	211.1
Social Security (650):							
BA	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	17.5
O	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	17.2
On-budget:							
BA	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	17.5
O	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	17.2
Off-budget:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	20.9	22.2	22.6	23	23.4	23.8	115
O	20.4	22	22.6	22.9	23.2	23.6	114.3
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	26.6	26.9	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.9	136.8
O	27.2	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.7	136.6
General Government (800):							
BA	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	62
O	13.1	13	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.4	63.1
Allowances (920) ¹ :							
BA	8.5	−4.7	−2.1	−2.6	−4.3	−4.4	−18.1
O	11.5	−8.7	−1	−2.2	−4	−4.3	−20.3

¹ Includes the Administration's supplemental request.

CONFERENCE REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2001 BUDGET RESOLUTION MANDATORY SPENDING

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
SUMMARY							
Total Mandatory Spending:							
BA	1,227.1	1,269	1,301.6	1,351.4	1,406.1	1,468.5	6,796.6
O	1,172.5	1,210	1,248.7	1,296.7	1,352	1,414.1	6,521.5
On-budget:							
BA	899.6	931.9	957.9	998.9	1,044.6	1,096.5	5,029.8
O	845	872.9	905	944.2	990.5	1,042.1	4,754.7
Off-budget:							
BA	327.5	337.1	343.7	352.5	361.5	372	1,766.8
O	327.5	337.1	343.7	352.5	361.5	372	1,766.8
BY FUNCTION							
National Defense (050):							
BA	−1	−0.9	−0.9	−0.8	−0.7	−0.7	−4
O	−1	−0.9	−0.9	−0.8	−0.7	−0.7	−4
International Affairs (150):							
BA	−2.2	−0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0
O	−4.6	−4	−3.8	−3.7	−3.5	−3.4	−18.4
General Science, Space, and Technology (250):							
BA	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1
O	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.2
Energy (270):							
BA	−1.5	−1.6	−1.9	−1.9	−1.8	−1.9	−9.1
O	−3.6	−2.9	−3.1	−3.2	−3.2	−3.2	−15.6
Natural Resources and Environment (300):							
BA	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	4.7
O	0.5	0.9	0.9	1	0.9	0.9	4.6
Agriculture (350):							
BA	30.7	16.3	14	13.1	12.4	11.2	67
O	29.3	14.2	12.4	11.5	11	9.7	58.8
Commerce and Housing Credit (370):							
BA	1.6	4.2	5.9	7.2	10.5	10.5	38.3
O	−3.2	−0.3	2.3	2.5	5.6	6.6	16.7
On-budget:							
BA	0.6	3.6	5.6	6.4	10.5	10.5	36.6
O	−4.2	−0.9	2	1.7	5.6	6.6	15
Off-budget:							
BA	1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0	0	1.7
O	1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0	0	1.7
Transportation (400):							
BA	39.9	43.5	41.1	42	42	42	210.6
O	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	9.4
Community and Regional Development (450):							
BA	−0.2	0	0	−0.1	−0.1	0	−0.2
O	−0.7	−0.7	−0.8	−1	−1	−1.1	−4.6
Education, Training, Employment and Social Services (500):							
BA	13.2	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.4	82.7
O	12.3	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.9	82.3
Health (550):							
BA	125.6	134.8	144.1	155.5	169.1	184.7	788.2
O	123.4	133.2	144	155.9	169.7	184.6	787.4
Medicare (570):							
BA	196.5	214.6	223.5	244.6	263.2	289.6	1,235.5
O	196.4	214.9	223.5	244.4	263.4	289.6	1,235.8
Income Security (600):							
BA	208.5	217	226	234.9	244.4	256.5	1,178.8
O	205.6	213	223.4	232.5	242.2	254.7	1,165.8
Social Security (650):							
BA	405.7	423.7	443.2	463.3	485.1	508.4	2,323.7
O	405.7	423.7	443.2	463.3	485.1	508.4	2,323.7
On-budget:							
BA	11.5	9.7	11.5	12.2	13	13.8	60.2
O	11.5	9.7	11.5	12.2	13	13.8	60.2
Off-budget:							
BA	394.2	414	431.7	451.1	472.1	494.6	2,263.5
O	394.2	414	431.7	451.1	472.1	494.6	2,263.5
Veterans Benefits and Services (700):							
BA	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.7	28.5	31.3	139.8
O	24.8	25.5	26.4	27.6	28.3	31.2	139
Administration of Justice (750):							
BA	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.5
O	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	3.3
General Government (800):							
BA	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	5.8
O	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	5.9
Net Interest (900):							
BA	224.6	219.4	211.2	197	182.3	166.7	976.6

CONFERENCE REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2001 BUDGET RESOLUTION MANDATORY SPENDING—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
0	224.6	219.4	211.2	197	182.3	166.7	976.6
On-budget:							
BA	284.6	288.6	290.6	286.9	282.8	278.4	1,427.3
0	284.6	288.6	290.6	286.9	282.8	278.4	1,427.3
Off-budget:							
BA	-60	-69.2	-79.4	-89.9	-100.5	-111.7	-450.7
0	-60	-69.2	-79.4	-89.9	-100.5	-111.7	-450.7
Allowances (920):							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undistributed Offsetting:							
BA	-41.8	-46.7	-50.2	-50.2	-48.2	-50.1	-245.4
0	-41.8	-46.7	-50.2	-50.2	-48.2	-50.1	-245.4
Receipts (950):							
BA	-34.1	-38.4	-41.3	-40.7	-38.1	-39.2	-197.7
0	-34.1	-38.4	-41.3	-40.7	-38.1	-39.2	-197.7
Off-budget:							
BA	-7.7	-8.3	-8.9	-9.5	-10.1	-10.9	-47.7
0	-7.7	-8.3	-8.9	-9.5	-10.1	-10.9	-47.7

Note.—Figures assume discretionary levels that will apply once new spending limits are enacted.

BUDGET FUNCTION LEVELS

Pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Budget Act, the budget resolution must set appropriate levels for each major functional category based on the 302(a) allocations and the budgetary totals.

The respective levels of the House resolution, the Senate amendment, and the conference report for each major budget function are as follows:

FUNCTION 050: NATIONAL DEFENSE

Major Programs in Function—The National Defense function includes funds to develop, maintain, and equip the military forces of the United States. Roughly 95 percent of the funding in this function goes to Department of Defense—Military activities, including funds for ballistic missile defense. That component also includes pay and benefits for military and civilian personnel; research, development, testing, and evaluation; procurement of weapons systems; military construction and family housing; and operations and maintenance of the defense establishment. The remaining funding in the function goes toward atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy, and other defense-related activities.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$288.9 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$282.5 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$306.3 billion in BA and \$297.6 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$1,586.3 billion in BA and \$1,554.7 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$291.6 billion in BA and \$288.1 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$309.8 billion in BA and \$296.7 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$1,589.2 billion in BA and \$1,555.1 billion in outlays. These amounts reflect \$4.0 billion in additional resources added to 2001 during the Senate's consideration of S. Con. Res. 101. This addition assumes that no such amount is added to 2000. The total amount also includes \$10 million in BA and outlays in 2001 and \$27.5 million in BA and outlays over 2000–2005. This latter amount was adopted by a vote of 99–0 and was explicitly assumed to supplement the compensation of enlisted personnel in the military who currently receive food stamps.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$291.6 billion in BA and \$288.1 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$309.9 billion in BA and \$296.7 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$1,589.8 billion in BA and \$1,555.9 billion in outlays.

The Conference Agreement adopts the assumptions of the Senate amendment with respect to the addition of \$4.0 billion in BA and commensurate outlays. It also adopts the

Senate amendment assumption regarding enlisted military personnel on food stamps.

FUNCTION 150: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Major Programs in Function—Funds distributed through the International Affairs function provide for international development and humanitarian assistance; international security assistance; the conduct of foreign affairs; foreign information and exchange activities; and international financial programs. The major departments and agencies in this function include the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the Agency for International Development.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$20.1 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$15.5 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$19.5 billion in BA and \$17.3 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$94.4 billion in BA and \$80.6 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$22.0 billion in BA and \$16.0 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$20.1 billion in BA and \$18.6 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$107.0 billion in BA and \$89.8 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$22.0 billion in BA and \$16.0 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$19.8 billion in BA and \$18.3 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$100.7 billion in BA and \$85.9 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 250: GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

Major Programs in Function—The General Science, Space, and Technology function consists of funds in two major categories: general science and basic research, and space flight, research, and supporting activities. The general science component includes the budgets for the National Science Foundation [NSF], and the fundamental science programs of the Department of Energy [DOE]. But the largest component of the function—about two-thirds of its total—is for space flight, research, and supporting activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] (except for NASA's air transportation programs, which are included in Function 400).

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$19.3 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$18.5 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$20.3 billion in BA and \$19.4 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$103.1 billion in BA and \$100.1 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$19.3 billion in BA and \$18.4 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$19.7 billion in

BA and \$19.2 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$99.8 billion in BA and \$97.9 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$19.3 billion in BA and \$18.4 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$20.3 billion in BA and \$19.4 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$103.1 billion in BA and \$100.1 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 270: ENERGY

Major Programs in Function—The Energy function reflects the civilian activities in the Department of Energy. Through this function, spending is provided for energy supply and fossil energy R&D programs; rural electricity and telecommunications loans administered through the Department of Agriculture; and electric power generation and transmission programs for the three Power Marketing Administrations. The function also includes the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; energy conservation programs, including the Partnership for the Next Generation of Vehicles; Clean Coal Technology; Nuclear Waste Disposal; and the operations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$1.1 billion in budget authority [BA] and –\$0.6 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth \$1.2 billion in BA and –\$0.1 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$3.1 billion in BA and –\$3.0 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$1.1 billion in BA and –\$0.6 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$1.5 billion in BA and \$0.2 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$4.9 billion in BA and –\$1.4 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$1.1 billion in BA and –\$0.6 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$1.3 billion in BA and \$0 in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$4.0 billion in BA and –\$2.3 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 300: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Major Programs in Function—Funds distributed through the Natural Resources and Environment function are intended to develop, manage, and maintain the Nation's natural resources, and to promote a clean environment. Funding is provided for water resources, conservation and land management, recreational resources, pollution control and abatement, and other natural resources. Major departments and agencies in this function are the Department of the Interior, including the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of

Reclamation, and the Fish and Wildlife Service; certain agencies in the Department of Agriculture, including principally the Forest Service; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in the Department of Commerce; the Army Corps of Engineers; and the Environmental Protection Agency.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$24.3 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$24.2 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$25.0 billion in BA and \$24.8 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$126.0 billion in BA and \$125.4 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$24.5 billion in BA and \$24.2 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$24.9 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$125.1 billion in BA and outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$24.5 billion in BA and \$24.2 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$25.1 billion in BA and \$25.0 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$126.1 billion in BA and \$125.8 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 350: AGRICULTURE

Major Programs in Function—The Agriculture function includes funds for direct assistance and loans to food and fiber producers, crop insurance, export assistance, market information and inspection services, and agricultural research and services.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$35.7 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$34.3 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth \$19.1 billion in BA and \$16.9 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$88.0 billion in BA and \$79.2 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$35.3 billion in BA and \$33.9 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$20.9 billion in BA and \$18.8 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$91.3 billion in BA and \$82.9 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$35.3 billion in BA and \$33.9 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$20.8 billion in BA and \$18.7 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$89.7 billion in BA and \$81.2 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 370: COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

Major Programs in Function—The mortgage credit component of this function includes housing assistance through the Federal Housing Administration [FHA], and rural housing programs of the Department of Agriculture. The function includes spending for deposit insurance activities related to banks, thrifts, and credit unions. Also included is the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology, including the Advanced Technology Program; the International Trade Administration; the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; the Bureau of the Census; and the Patent and Trademark Office. Also appearing in this function are independent agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission. The function also includes net spending for the postal service, but these totals are off budget, and therefore are not reflected in the figures below.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to \$7.5 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$3.1 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth on-budget levels of \$6.3 billion in BA and \$2.3 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of

\$51.6 billion in BA and \$30.3 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to \$7.6 billion in BA and \$3.1 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget levels of \$6.1 billion in BA and \$2.0 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of \$50.9 billion in BA and \$29.2 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to \$7.6 billion in BA and \$3.1 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget levels of \$6.2 billion in BA and \$2.2 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of \$51.2 billion in BA and \$29.8 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 400: TRANSPORTATION

Major Programs in Function—This function supports all major Federal transportation programs. About two-thirds of the funding provided here is for ground transportation programs. This includes the Federal-aid highway program, mass transit operating and capital assistance, motor carrier safety, rail transportation through the National Railroad Passenger Corporation [Amtrak], and high-speed rail and rail safety programs. Additional components of this function are air transportation, including the Federal Aviation Administration airport improvement program, the facilities and equipment program, and operations and research; water transportation through the Coast Guard and the Maritime Administration; and other transportation support activities. Funds for air transportation programs under the auspices of NASA are distributed through this function as well.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$54.3 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$46.6 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$59.2 billion in BA and \$50.3 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$293.0 billion in BA and \$267.8 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$54.4 billion in BA and \$46.7 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$59.5 billion in BA and \$51.1 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$294.5 billion in BA and \$272.7 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$54.4 billion in BA and \$46.7 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$59.3 billion in BA and \$50.5 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$293.5 billion in BA and \$270.0 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 450: COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Major Programs in Function—The Community and Regional Development function reflects programs that provide Federal funding for economic and community development in both urban and rural areas. Funding for disaster relief and insurance—including activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency—also is provided in this function.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$11.2 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$10.8 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth \$9.1 billion in BA and \$11.1 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$42.9 billion in BA and \$45.7 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$11.3 billion in BA and \$10.7 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$9.3 billion in BA and \$10.4 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$44.2 billion in BA and \$45.3 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels

to \$11.3 billion in BA and \$10.7 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$9.3 billion in BA and \$10.7 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$43.6 billion in BA and \$44.7 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 500: EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Major Programs in Function—Forty-five percent of the funding in the Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services function is for Federal programs in elementary, secondary, and vocational education. Also shown here are funds for higher education programs, accounting for about 23 percent of the function's spending; research and general education aids, including the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities; training and employment services; other labor services; and grants to States for general social services and rehabilitation services, such as the Social Services Block Grant and vocational rehabilitation.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$57.7 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$61.4 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$72.6 billion in BA and \$69.2 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$375.5 billion in BA and \$362.2 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$57.7 billion in BA and \$61.9 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$75.6 billion in BA and \$68.8 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$387.5 billion in BA and \$374.1 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$57.7 billion in BA and \$61.9 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$72.6 billion in BA and \$68.7 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$378.0 billion in BA and \$365.9 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 550: HEALTH

Major Programs in Function—The Health function consists of health care services, including Medicaid, the Nation's major program covering medical and long-term care costs for low-income persons; health research and training; and consumer and occupational health and safety. Medicaid represents about 73 percent of the spending in this function.

House Resolution—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$159.3 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$152.3 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth \$169.7 billion in BA and \$167.1 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$968.1 billion in BA and \$960.9 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$159.2 billion in BA and \$153.5 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$170.8 billion in BA and \$167.4 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$967.3 billion in BA and \$960.7 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$159.2 billion in BA and \$153.5 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$169.6 billion in BA and \$165.9 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$967.0 billion in BA and \$959.3 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 570: MEDICARE

Major Programs in Function—This function reflects the Medicare Part A Hospital Insurance [HI] Program, Part B Supplementary Medical Insurance [SMI] Program, and premiums paid by qualified aged and disabled beneficiaries. It includes the "Medicare+Choice" Program, which covers Part A and Part B benefits and allows beneficiaries to choose certain private health insurance plans. Medicare+Choice plans may

include health maintenance organizations, preferred provider organizations, provider-sponsored organizations, medical savings accounts, and private fee-for-service plans. These plans may add benefits such as outpatient prescription drug coverage, and may cover premiums, copayments, and deductibles required by the traditional Medicare Program.

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$199.6 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$199.5 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth \$215.7 billion in BA and \$216.0 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$1,211.0 billion in BA and \$1,211.3 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$199.6 billion in BA and \$199.5 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$218.8 billion in BA and \$219.0 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$1,251.2 billion in BA and \$1,251.4 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$199.6 billion in BA and \$199.5 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$217.7 billion in BA and \$218.0 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$1,251.1 billion in BA and \$1,251.3 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 600: INCOME SECURITY

Major Programs in Function.—The Income Security function covers most of the Federal Government's income support programs. The function includes general retirement and disability insurance (excluding Social Security)—mainly through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation—and benefits to railroad retirees. Other components are Federal employee retirement and disability benefits (including military retirees); unemployment compensation; low-income housing assistance; food and nutrition assistance; and other income security programs. This last category includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families [TANF], the Government's principal welfare program; Supplemental Security Income [SSI]; and spending for the refundable portion of the Earned Income Credit [EIC]. Agencies involved in these programs include the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Education; the Social Security Administration (for SSI); and the Office of Personnel Management (for Federal retirement benefits).

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$238.4 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$248.0 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth \$252.2 billion in BA and \$254.9 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$1,363.0 billion in BA and \$1,371.7 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$238.9 billion in BA and \$248.1 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$253.2 billion in BA and \$255.4 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$1,375.5 billion in BA and \$1,390.7 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$238.9 billion in BA and \$248.1 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$252.3 billion in BA and \$255.0 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$1,369.8 billion in BA and \$1,381.9 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 650: SOCIAL SECURITY

Major Programs in Function.—Function 650 consists of the Social Security Program, or Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance [OASDI]. It is the largest budget function in terms of outlays, and provides funds for the Government's largest entitlement program. Under provisions of the Budget Enforcement

Act, Social Security trust funds are off budget. However, the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration [SSA], which manages the program, and the income taxes collected on Social Security benefits are reflected in the figures below.

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to \$14.7 billion in budget authority [BA] and outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth on-budget totals of \$13.1 billion in BA and \$13.0 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of \$77.7 billion in BA and \$77.4 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to \$11.5 billion in BA and outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget totals of \$9.7 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of \$60.4 billion in BA and outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to \$11.5 billion in BA and outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget totals of \$9.7 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of \$60.4 billion in BA and outlays.

FUNCTION 700: VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Major Programs in Function.—The Veterans Benefits and Services function reflects funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA], which provides benefits to veterans who meet various eligibility rules. Benefits range from income security for veterans; veterans education, training, and rehabilitation services; and veterans' hospital and medical care. As of 1 July 1999, there were about 25 million veterans, and about 45 million family members of living veterans and survivors of deceased veterans.

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$46.0 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$45.2 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$47.8 billion in BA and \$47.4 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$254.9 billion in BA and \$253.5 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$46.0 billion in BA and \$45.1 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$48.6 billion in BA and \$48.1 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$257.9 billion in BA and \$256.3 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$46.0 billion in BA and \$45.1 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$47.8 billion in BA and \$47.4 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$255.1 billion in BA and \$253.7 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 750: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Major Programs in Function.—This function provides funding for Federal law enforcement activities. This includes criminal investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration, and border enforcement and the control of illegal immigration by the Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service. Also funded through this function are the Federal courts, Federal prison construction, and criminal justice assistance.

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$27.3 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$28.0 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth \$28.0 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$140.3 billion in BA and \$139.9 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$27.4 billion in BA and \$28.0 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$28.2 billion in BA and \$28.3 billion in outlays.

Over 5 years, it provides \$149.3 billion in BA and \$149.2 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$27.4 billion in BA and \$28.0 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$28.0 billion in BA and \$28.1 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$143.1 billion in BA and \$142.9 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 800: GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Major Programs in Function.—The General Government function consists of the activities of the Legislative Branch; the Executive Office of the President; general tax collection and fiscal operations of the Department of Treasury (including the Internal Revenue Service, which accounts for almost two-thirds of the spending in this function); the property and personnel costs of the General Services Administration and the Office of Personnel Management; general purpose fiscal assistance to States, localities, the District of Columbia, and territories of the United States; and other general activities of the Federal Government.

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$13.9 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$14.7 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth \$13.6 billion in BA and \$14.2 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$67.8 billion in BA and \$69.0 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$13.7 billion in BA and \$14.7 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$14.4 billion in BA and \$14.3 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$68.8 billion in BA and \$69.4 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$13.7 billion in BA and \$14.7 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth \$14.0 billion in BA and \$14.3 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides \$68.4 billion in BA and \$69.4 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 900: NET INTEREST

Major Programs in Function.—Net Interest is the interest paid for the Federal Government's borrowing minus the interest income received by the Federal Government. Interest is a mandatory payment, with no discretionary components.

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to \$284.6 billion in budget authority [BA] and outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget levels of \$288.5 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of \$1,420.5 billion in BA and outlays.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to \$284.7 billion in BA and outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget levels of \$289.0 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of \$1,431.7 billion in BA and outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to \$284.6 billion in BA and outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget levels of \$288.6 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of \$1,427.3 billion in BA and outlays.

FUNCTION 920: ALLOWANCES

Major Programs in Function.—The Allowances function is used for planning purposes to address the budgetary effects of proposals or assumptions that cross various other budget functions. Once such changes are enacted, the budgetary effects are distributed to the appropriate budget functions.

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 levels to \$8.5 billion in budget authority [BA] and \$11.5 billion in

outlays. For fiscal year 2001, the resolution sets forth -\$4.7 billion in BA and -\$8.7 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides -\$18.1 billion in BA and -\$20.2 billion in outlays.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment has no effect on fiscal year 2000 levels. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth -\$6.0 billion in BA and -\$5.6 billion in outlays; and over 5 years, -\$8.0 billion in BA and -\$26.6 billion in outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement has no effect on the fiscal year 2000 levels. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth -\$5.5 billion in BA and -\$4.6 billion in outlays. Over 5 years, it provides -\$15.0 billion in BA and -\$23.0 billion in outlays.

FUNCTION 950: UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

Major Programs in Function.—Receipts recorded in this function are either intrabudgetary (a payment from one Federal agency to another, such as agency payments to the retirement trust funds) or proprietary (a payment from the public for some kind of business transaction with the Government). The main types of receipts recorded in this function are: the payments Federal employees and agencies make to employee retirement trust funds; payments made by companies for the right to explore and produce oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf; and payments by those who bid for the right to buy or use public property or resources, such as the electromagnetic spectrum. These receipts are treated as negative spending.

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to -\$34.1 billion in budget authority [BA] and outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget levels of -\$38.4 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of -\$197.7 billion in BA and outlays.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to -\$34.3 billion in BA and outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget levels of -\$38.4 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of -\$200.6 billion in BA and outlays.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget levels to -\$34.3 billion in BA and outlays. For fiscal year 2001, it sets forth on-budget levels of -\$38.3 billion in BA and outlays. Over 5 years, it provides on-budget amounts of -\$197.6 billion in BA and outlays.

REVENUES

Section 301(a)(2) of the Budget Act requires the budget resolution to include the total Federal revenues and the amount, if any, by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be increased or decreased.

House Resolution.—The House resolution revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget revenue level to \$1,465.5 billion. It sets forth on-budget revenues of \$1,504.8 billion in fiscal year 2001 and \$8,022.4 billion over 5 years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget revenue level to \$1,464.6 billion. It sets forth on-budget revenues of \$1,501.8 billion for fiscal year 2001 and \$8,025.4 billion over 5 years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement revises the fiscal year 2000 on-budget revenue level to \$1,465.5 billion. It sets forth on-budget revenues of \$1,503.2 billion in fiscal year 2001 and \$8,022.4 billion over 5 years.

The revenue levels in the Conference Agreement can accommodate tax relief and fairness legislation that has already begun

to move in the current session of the 106th Congress. In addition, the revenue levels in the Conference Agreement would accommodate the revenue effects from legislation that would permit members of the Armed Forces to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan.

RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS

Under section 310(a) of the Budget Act, the budget resolution may include directives to the committees of jurisdiction to make revisions in law necessary to accomplish a specified change in new budget authority or revenue. If the resolution includes directives to only one committee of the House or Senate, then that committee is required to directly report to its House legislative language of its design that would implement the spending or revenue changes provided for in the resolution. Any bill considered pursuant to a reconciliation instruction is subject to special procedures set forth in section 310(b), (c), (d), and (e) and section 313 of the Budget Act.

House resolution

Section 4 contains two sets of instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means: one for tax relief, and the other for debt reduction. The reporting schedule for the tax bills is as follows: first bill, May 26; second bill, June 23; third bill, July 28; and fourth bill, September 22. The bills providing for a reduction in debt held by the public coincide with the first and last tax bills on May 26 and September 22. The Committee assumes it will be unnecessary to consider the second debt reduction bill if the President agrees to the earlier reconciliation bills.

Subsection (a) directs the Committee on Ways and Means to report legislation that will achieve a reduction in revenue of \$10 billion in fiscal year 2001 and \$150 billion over 5 years. Although the budget resolution assumes a year-to-year distribution of the revenue reduction for the tax bills, the Ways and Means Committee bill may be higher or lower than these year-to-year levels as long as the net revenue loss does not exceed the first-year and five-year totals.

Subsection (b) directs the Committee on Ways and Means to report two bills that would reduce the level of debt held by the public: the first bill must reduce debt by \$10 billion in fiscal year 2001 and the second bill must reduce debt by no more than \$20 billion in fiscal year 2001.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment contains a reconciliation instruction to reduce revenues by not more than \$13.033 billion for fiscal year 2001 and by not more than \$147.087 billion for the sum of the fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

The Senate Finance Committee would be required to report reconciliation legislation by September 22, 2000.

Conference agreement

Section 103 of the Conference Agreement includes instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means to report two bills that reduce revenue by a total of \$11.6 billion for fiscal year 2001 and \$150 billion for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2005. The Committee on Ways and Means is required to report the first bill to the House on July 14 and the second bill on September 13.

In addition, the Conference Agreement directs the Committee on Ways and Means to report two separate bills that reduce debt held by the public. The first bill must reduce debt held by the public by \$7.5 billion and the second by up to \$19.1 billion. The conferees intend for the second bill to lock in for debt

reduction any part of the amounts assumed for tax relief if the tax bills do not become law. These bills are to be reported by July 14 and September 13, respectively. While the reporting dates for these two bills coincide with the deadlines for the two tax bills, they are to be reported as separate freestanding bills.

Section 104 of the Conference Agreement provides for two reconciliation bills in the Senate (the first, reported from the Senate Finance Committee by July 14, 2000, and the second reported from the Senate Finance Committee by September 13, 2000). The sum of the bills (if both were to be enacted) may not exceed \$11.6 billion for 2001 and \$150 billion for fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

302(a) ALLOCATIONS

As required in section 302(a) of the Budget Act, the joint statement of managers includes an allocation, based on the Conference Agreement, of total budget authority and total outlays for each House and Senate committee.

Conference Agreement

The joint statement of managers establishes allocations that are consistent with the budgetary totals and functional levels in Title I. The joint statement establishes allocations for the budget year, fiscal year 2001, and each of the out-years covered by the budget resolution, fiscal years 2001 through 2005. In addition, the joint statement provides a revised allocation for fiscal year 2000.

In the House, the 302(a) allocation to the Appropriations Committee is also divided into separate categories for general purpose discretionary, mass transit and highways. The allocations to the authorizing committees in the House are also divided into current law, assumed discretionary action levels, and reauthorizations.

As required under section 302(a), the allocations for the House and the Senate are also displayed in three separate discretionary categories that are consistent with the limits set forth in section 250(c)(4) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 [Deficit Control Act]: general purpose discretionary, mass transit, and highways.

Although this resolution revises the levels for fiscal year 2000, new allocations to Senate Committees are not displayed herein because there is no further change from current law assumed for 2000 in this resolution that needs to be allocated.

The 302(a) allocations are as follows:

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES Appropriations Committee (In millions of dollars)

	2000	2001
General Purpose: ¹		
BA	570,315	599,040
OT	575,688	592,771
Highways: ¹		
BA	0	0
OT	24,393	27,314
Mass Transit: ¹		
BA	0	1,255
OT	4,570	4,994
Violent Crime: ¹		
BA	4,486	na
OT	6,999	na
Total Discretionary Action:		
BA	574,801	600,295
OT	611,650	625,079
Current Law Mandatory:		
BA	307,642	325,936
OT	293,762	309,098

¹ Shown for display purposes only.

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES

[Committees other than appropriations]

[In millions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
Agriculture Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	\$25,763	14,463	13,647	3,338	3,185	3,189	37,822
OT	21,623	10,748	10,241	–237	–248	–90	20,214
Discretionary Action:							
BA	0	1,422	1,525	1,657	1,745	1,848	8,197
OT	0	655	1,459	1,583	1,696	1,791	7,184
Reauthorizations:							
BA	0	0	0	29,866	29,968	29,294	89,128
OT	0	0	0	28,914	29,922	29,254	88,090
Total:							
BA	25,763	15,885	15,172	34,861	34,898	34,331	135,147
OT	21,623	11,403	11,700	30,260	31,370	30,755	115,488
Armed Services Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	48,603	50,142	51,686	53,321	55,120	57,044	267,313
OT	48,786	50,126	51,629	53,234	55,034	56,954	266,977
Banking and Financial Services Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	2538	4050	4925	4479	3992	3938	21384
OT	–3,800	–2,142	–1,019	–1,294	–2,425	–2,361	–9,241
Discretionary Action:							
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	0	–107	–225	–304	–332	–361	–1,329
Total:							
BA	2,538	4,050	4,925	4,479	3,992	3,938	21,384
OT	–3,800	–2,249	–1,244	–1,598	–2,757	–2,722	–10,570
Committee on Education and the Workforce							
Current Law:							
BA	2,746	5,673	5,731	5,310	4,842	5,050	26,606
OT	1,638	4,928	5,177	4,962	4,551	4,559	24,177
Reauthorizations:							
BA	0	0	305	305	791	814	2,215
OT	0	0	58	244	699	810	1,811
Total:							
BA	2,746	5,673	6,036	5,615	5,633	5,864	28,821
OT	1,638	4,928	5,235	5,206	5,250	5,369	25,988
Commerce Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	7,810	8,265	8,799	10,374	15,153	16,240	58,831
OT	5,267	6,516	9,024	9,902	15,311	16,329	57,082
International Relations Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	9,908	11,385	11,715	11,799	11,813	12,098	58,810
OT	10,057	10,129	10,426	10,580	10,818	11,019	52,972
Government Reform Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	58,939	60,323	62,581	64,886	67,334	69,857	324,981
OT	57,462	58,905	61,212	63,575	66,128	68,719	318,539
Committee on House Administration							
Current Law:							
BA	120	113	87	89	86	87	462
OT	291	68	32	58	252	41	451
Resources Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	2,465	2,546	2,307	2,314	2,362	2,451	11,980
OT	2,446	2,493	2,339	2,431	2,378	2,400	12,041
Discretionary Action:							
BA	0	0	41	40	40	41	162
OT	0	0	–18	1	23	38	44
Total:							
BA	2,465	2,546	2,348	2,354	2,402	2,492	12,142
OT	2,446	2,493	2,321	2,432	2,401	2,438	12,085
Judiciary Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	3,688	5,590	5,177	5,261	5,333	5,332	26,693
OT	3,546	5,076	5,149	5,115	5,115	5,249	25,704
Transportation and Infrastructure Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	47,668	51,193	49,090	49,765	12,224	12,271	17,4543
OT	9,923	9,747	9,700	9,701	9,508	9,213	47,869
Reauthorizations:							
BA	0	0	0	0	37,578	37,578	75,156
OT	0	0	0	0	104	306	410
Total:							
BA	47,668	51,193	49,090	49,765	49,802	49,849	249,699
OT	9,923	9,747	9,700	9,701	9,612	9,519	48,279
Science Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	90	81	60	61	62	62	326
OT	70	79	86	73	64	62	364
Small Business Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	–295	0	0	0	0	0	0
OT	–460	–195	–160	–150	–140	–100	–745
Veterans' Affairs Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	1,657	1,367	1,365	1,368	1,379	1,358	6,837
OT	1,417	1,273	1,392	1,355	1,372	1,359	6,751
Discretionary Action:							
BA	0	510	1,044	1,271	1,841	2,614	7,280
OT	0	479	998	1,224	1,791	2,545	7,037
Total:							
BA	1,657	1,877	2,409	2,639	3,220	3,972	14,117
OT	1,417	1,752	2,390	2,579	3,163	3,904	13,788
Ways and Means Committee							
Current Law:							
BA	671,727	697,871	712,893	716,096	736,022	763,480	3,626,362
OT	669,844	696,956	712,378	714,907	734,695	761,823	3,620,759

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES—Continued

[Committees other than appropriations]

[In millions of dollars]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–05
Reauthorizations:							
BA	0	0	215	19,718	19,919	19,925	59,777
OT	0	0	155	19,875	20,787	21,095	61,912
Discretionary Action:							
BA	–50	55	1,356	1,484	167	–27	3,035
OT	0	25	1,375	1,502	162	–26	3,038
Total:							
BA	671,677	697,926	714,464	737,298	756,108	783,378	3,689,174
OT	669,844	696,981	713,908	736,284	755,644	782,892	3,685,709

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2001

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations:				
General Purpose Discretionary	541,095	547,279	0	0
Memo: on-budget	537,688	543,948		
Off-budget	3,407	3,331		
Highways	0	26,920	0	0
Mass Transit	0	4,639	0	0
Mandatory	327,879	310,226	0	0
Total	868,974	889,064	0	0
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	14,254	10,542	29,517	11,943
Armed Services	50,139	50,129	0	0
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	4,050	–2,339	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	7,341	3,433	739	737
Energy and Natural Resources	2,429	2,373	40	51
Environment and Public Works	39,643	2,029	0	0
Finance	708,475	705,890	165,436	165,915
Foreign Relations	11,364	10,107	0	0
Governmental Affairs	60,323	58,905	0	0
Judiciary	5,590	5,076	253	253
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	9,959	9,181	1,382	1,381
Rules and Administration	113	68	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	1,497	1,493	24,527	24,444
Indian Affairs	192	189	0	0
Small Business	0	–195	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	–313,951	–296,951	0	0
Total	1,470,392	1,448,994	221,894	204,724

IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF LEVELS

Section 301(b)(4) of the Budget Act permits the resolution to “. . . require such other procedures, relating to the budget, as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.” Authority for Congress to determine its own rules is set forth in Section 5 of Article I of the United States Constitution. Under these authorities, budget resolutions have formulated congressional procedures to enforce budgetary limitations, accommodated legislation with costs not reflected in the resolution, and implemented the levels and assumptions set forth by the resolution.

ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

The Budget Act establishes procedures to enforce the levels set forth in the budget resolution. The budget resolution also can establish additional rules to enforce the budgetary levels it sets forth. Most budget-related rules so established are enforced through points of order that can be raised by any Member of the appropriate House immediately prior to the consideration of legislation. Usually such points of order may be raised against any bill or joint resolution, amendments thereto or a Conference Agreement thereon. In some cases, the points of order apply to certain motions.

House resolution

Section 5 extends an existing point of order established to prevent Social Security surpluses from being reduced. Subsection (a) provides various findings relating to the budgetary status of Social Security.

Subsection (b) establishes a freestanding rule prohibiting the consideration in the House or the Senate of any budget resolution that sets forth an on-budget deficit. It recognizes that if the budget resolution provides for an on-budget deficit, it is implicitly rely-

ing on Social Security to finance the general operations of the Federal Government. Paragraph (2) clarifies that, for purposes of that section, deficit levels are those set forth in the resolution pursuant to section 301 of the Budget Act.

Section 6 prohibits the House from considering legislation that would reduce the surplus below the levels set forth in section 2(4) of the resolution (as adjusted for the reserve funds). The reason for this new rule is to ensure that the portion of the surplus reserved for tax cuts is used to pay down the debt if the tax reductions do not become law. Under current law, committees can circumvent the allocations, aggregates and discretionary limits by simply designating legislation an emergency. This designation results in a dollar-for-dollar increase in the allocations, aggregates, and discretionary spending limits. As one committee recently observed in a report accompanying a bill, the only real constraint on such committees is the adverse publicity that would result if the emergency-designated appropriations resulted in an on-budget deficit.

This restriction is enforced by a point of order which, if sustained, would preclude further consideration of an offending measure. The point of order would apply to both tax and spending bills. With respect to spending bills, the point of order would apply to both direct spending bills reported by authorizing committees and appropriations bills reported by the Appropriations Committee. For the purpose of the point of order, the surplus is the amount established in section 2(4). These levels are adjusted for the revenue legislation set forth in the reconciliation instructions in section 4 and are subject to the adjustments and reserve funds provided for in the resolution.

Section 31 establishes two new restrictions designed to prevent the House from considering legislation that circumvents the allocations and aggregates set forth in the budget resolution. Both restrictions are enforceable through points of order that preclude consideration of an offending measure. The points of order may be raised against any reported bill, joint resolution, amendment to such a measure or any resulting Conference Agreement. They are applicable in both the House and the Senate. These two restrictions are outlined below.

Subsection (a) prohibits the consideration of legislation that would direct the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] or the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] to estimate the costs of a measure in a specified manner. This subsection assumes that any type of directed scoring is intended to circumvent a committee's allocation, the budget resolution's aggregate levels of budget authority and outlays, or the discretionary spending limits set forth in the Deficit Control Act. In the absence of such directed scoring, CBO and OMB are required to adhere to scoring conventions set forth in sections 257 of the Deficit Control Act and the joint statement of managers accompanying the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (H. Rept. 105-217).

Subsection (b)(1) prohibits the consideration of legislation that would provide an amount of advance discretionary spending exceeding \$23 billion. Subsection (b)(2) defines an advance appropriation as any general appropriation for fiscal year 2001 that would provide budget authority first made available in fiscal year 2002 or later. A significant level of advanced appropriations is permitted because in some programmatic areas, such as education, the planning cycle of State or local government recipients does not coincide with the Federal budget cycle.

These governments need to know in advance how much they will receive from the Federal Government in order to accurately develop their budgets.

The Committee assumes that in order to advise the presiding officer on a point of order, the chairman will monitor the current level of enacted advanced appropriations in conjunction with the Current Level reports required by sections 302(f), 311(a), and Rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure for the House Budget Committee.

Senate amendment

Section 201: Congressional Lockbox for Social Security Surpluses. The Senate amendment contains language which is very similar to section 201 of the Conference Agreement on the fiscal year 2000 budget resolution. This "Social Security lockbox," as it is known, provides a point of order in both the House of Representatives and the Senate against a budget resolution that sets forth an on-budget deficit for any fiscal year. This ensures that Social Security surpluses can not be used to finance deficit spending.

The point of order will now be permanent and in the Senate will require 60 votes for a waiver or to sustain an appeal. In addition, a "double lock" is now attached to this lockbox point of order by adding a "lookback". The "lookback" requires that after the end of the fiscal year, in its next budget resolution, Congress must look back to see if any deficit spending has occurred and make the Social Security trust fund whole in the subsequent year by reducing future discretionary spending by an equivalent amount.

Section 207: Emergency Designation Point of Order in the Senate. The Senate amendment contains language which provides a 60-vote point of order in the Senate against any legislation (including Conference Agreements) that contains an emergency designation with respect to any spending or revenues. Subsection (g) contains an exception for all discretionary defense spending. This section is very similar to section 206 of the Conference Agreement on the fiscal year 2000 budget resolution with one exception: the point of order is now permanent. As was the case last year, the point of order would operate similar to the Senate's Byrd Rule (section 313 of the Budget Act) in that if the point of order is sustained, the offending language (in this case the emergency designation) can be excised from the bill, amendment or Conference Agreement, leaving the remainder intact. This is likely to result in the remaining language then being subject to some other Budget Act point of order because the additional spending would then be scored against either the discretionary spending limits, the section 311 aggregates, or a committee's allocation.

Section 208: Reserve Fund Pending the Increase of fiscal year 2001 Discretionary Spending Limits. Section 312(b) of the Budget Act provides a 60-vote point of order in the Senate against any legislation that exceeds the discretionary spending limits set forth in section 251 of the Deficit Control Act. This point of order applies to a concurrent resolution on the budget as well as substantive legislation. Sustaining the current discretionary spending limits is not feasible based on recent budget submissions by President Clinton and congressional action.

The Senate amendment envisions a level of discretionary spending which exceeds the current statutory limits. However, because of the restrictions of section 312(b), the functional totals and spending aggregates contained in this resolution technically indicate a level of discretionary spending that adheres to the current-law limits. The section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropria-

tions is also in compliance with the current limits. This is achieved by assuming a reserve amount within function 920 (allowances).

The Senate amendment contains language which provides the chairman of the Committee on the Budget in the Senate with the authority to adjust the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations up to the level of discretionary spending envisioned by the resolution, only after legislation has been enacted that increases the statutory discretionary spending limits. For the purposes of this section, the Senate amendment assumes that only the fiscal year 2001 limits will be increased. No assumption is made with respect to the appropriate level for fiscal year 2002. The Senate amendment also intends that in order to maintain mathematical consistency and accurate enforcement of the budget resolution, the chairman will also be authorized to adjust the aggregates contained in the resolution. Therefore it will be necessary to amend the language of section 208 to provide the chairman with this additional authority.

Section 209: Congressional Firewall for Defense and Non-Defense Spending. The Senate amendment contains language that, upon the enactment of legislation which increases the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2001, establishes a "firewall" between defense and nondefense discretionary spending in the Senate. This firewall consists of limits on the overall level of both defense and nondefense spending. The nondefense portion includes the outlays for both highways and mass transit. These limits will be enforced by a 60-vote point of order against a measure that exceeds the limits.

Section 210: Mechanisms for Strengthening Budgetary Integrity. The Senate amendment contains language establishing two new points of order in the Senate, one with respect to advanced appropriations and the other with respect to delayed obligations. Both points of order require 60-votes for a waiver or to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair. Similar to the emergency designation point of order in section 207 of the Senate amendment, these points of order also operate like the Byrd Rule: if the point of order is sustained, the offending language will be excised from the measure—including the Conference Agreement. Both points of order expire at the end of fiscal year 2002 in keeping with the lifetime of the current discretionary spending limits.

Section 210(b) of the Senate amendment provides a point of order against any appropriation that results in the sum of all advances from fiscal year 2001 into fiscal year 2002 (or into any subsequent fiscal year) in excess of the amounts that were advanced from fiscal year 2000 into fiscal year 2001 for education programs (\$23 billion).

Section 210(c) of the Senate amendment provides a point of order against the use of any delayed obligations in an appropriations bill with specific exceptions for any delays in the defense category and any reoccurring or customary delays (including a date and a dollar limitation) that are listed in this section. These specified delays total approximately \$11.2 billion.

Section 210(g) of the Senate amendment provides guidance for interpreting the germaneness requirement found in section 305(b)(2) of the Budget Act. Section 305 requires that all amendments offered on the floor to a budget resolution or a reconciliation bill must be germane to the underlying legislation and is enforced by a 60-vote point of order in the Senate. The Senate amendment states that an amendment will be considered not germane if it contains only precatory (non-binding) language. This is designed to place a 60-vote hurdle with respect

to what is commonly referred to as "sense of the Senate" amendments. Note that it is not meant to preclude the inclusion of "purpose" or "findings" language that is part of an otherwise substantive amendment.

Conference agreement

Section 201 of the Conference Agreement extends section 201 of H. Con. Res. 68, which prohibits the consideration in both the House and the Senate of any budget resolution that sets forth an on-budget deficit. Subsection (a) makes various findings regarding the relationship between the Social Security surplus and the Federal budget. This section is enforceable by a point of order that may be waived by a majority vote in the House and a three-fifths vote in the Senate. The rule applies to any budget resolution establishing levels for fiscal year 2002 or revising the levels set forth in this resolution for fiscal year 2001. It also applies to amendments or Conference Agreements on such resolutions. As with other budget-related points of order, determinations of the appropriate levels are made by the Budget Committee of the appropriate House. The Conference Agreement includes the exception contained in the Senate amendment for periods of war or low economic growth.

Section 202 of the Conference Agreement establishes a procedure for preserving the surpluses set forth in the resolution. This procedure applies only to the House. Section 202 specifically prohibits the consideration of any measure in the House that would reduce the surplus below the level set forth in section 101(4) (as appropriately adjusted). It is enforced by a point of order which, if sustained, would preclude consideration of the measure. The House conferees intend for determinations of whether a measure would cause the surplus to be less than the levels in the budget resolution in the same manner as such determinations are made under Section 311(a) of the Budget Act.

In order to enforce this provision, the House Budget Committee will monitor the current level of the surplus, which is a function of enacted spending and tax legislation, and the surplus levels set forth in the budget resolution.

This point of order will not preclude the consideration of legislation assumed in the appropriate surplus levels for which adjustments are made pursuant to sections 214 through 220.

The House conferees intend this mechanism to ensure that the surpluses reserved for either tax relief or debt reduction are not used to finance higher spending. Under current law and the terms of recent budget resolutions, there is nothing to prevent spending and tax legislation from eroding the surplus set forth in the resolution. A measure may implicitly tap into this surplus by providing an appropriation for any program or purpose enumerated in section 314 of the Budget Act. Doing so automatically increases the levels in the budget resolution above their original amounts, thereby reducing the current level of the surplus. This mechanism is designed to prevent this from happening.

Section 203 of the Conference Agreement provides for the enhanced enforcement of budgetary limits. It applies only to the House. Subsection (a) prohibits consideration in the House of appropriation bills containing directed scoring language. A directed scoring provision is defined as legislative language that directs CBO or OMB how to estimate the discretionary new budget authority of a provision for budget enforcement purposes. The House conferees intend for appropriate scoring conventions to be used to enforce the budget resolution under the Budget Act, and the appropriations caps and pay-as-you-go [PAYGO] requirements set

forth in the Deficit Control Act. The conferees recognize it may be necessary to occasionally waive this provision in order to assure that costs are scored to the appropriate committee in omnibus appropriations bills. This subsection expires on January 1, 2001.

Subsection (b)(1) prohibits the consideration in the House of legislation that would provide an amount of advance discretionary spending exceeding \$23.5 billion. Subsection (b)(2) defines an advance appropriation as any general appropriation for fiscal year 2001 that would provide budget authority first made available in fiscal year 2002 or later. This subsection also expires on January 1, 2001.

Section 204 of the Conference Agreement contains language establishing two new points of order in the Senate, one with respect to advance appropriations and the other with respect to delayed obligations. Total advances are limited to \$23.5 billion and permissible delays include only those which are recurring or customary or relate to discretionary defense spending. Both points of order require 60-votes for a waiver or to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair. Similar to the emergency designation point of order in section 207 of the Senate amendment, these points of order also operate like the Byrd Rule; if the point of order is sustained, the offending language will be excised from the measure—including any conference agreement. Both points of order expire at the end of fiscal year 2002 in keeping with the lifetime of the current discretionary spending limits. The Conference Agreement also retains the provision from section 210(g) of the Senate Amendment with a modification.

Section 205 of the Conference Agreement retains the language from section 207 of the Senate amendment which establishes a 60-vote point of order in the Senate against legislation (including Conference Agreements) that contains an emergency designation with respect to any spending or revenues. Subsection (g) contains an exception for all discretionary defense spending. This section is very similar to section 206 of the Conference Agreement on the fiscal year 2000 budget resolution with one exception: the point of order is now made permanent. As was the case last year, the point of order would operate similarly to the Senate's Byrd Rule (section 313 of the Budget Act) in that if the point of order is sustained, the offending language (in this case the emergency designation) can be excised from the bill, amendment or Conference Agreement, leaving the remainder in tact. This is likely to result in the remaining language then being subject to some other Budget Act point of order because the additional spending would then be scored against either the discretionary spending limits, the section 311 aggregates, or a committee's allocation.

Section 206 of the Conference Agreement retains the language from section 208 of the Senate amendment and establishes a mecha-

nism in the Senate for implementing an increase in fiscal year 2001 discretionary spending limits. This provision permits the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget to revise the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations (and other appropriate budgetary levels), once an increase in the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2001 is enacted.

Section 207 of the Conference Agreement retains the language of section 209 of the Senate amendment and provides that, upon the enactment of legislation increasing the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2001, there is established a "firewall" between defense and nondefense discretionary spending in the Senate. This firewall consists of limits on the overall level of both defense and nondefense spending. The non-defense portion includes the outlays for both highways and mass transit. These limits will be enforced by a 60-vote point of order against a measure that exceeds the limits.

The Senate's PAYGO point of order was modified in section 207 of the Conference Agreement on the fiscal year 2000 budget resolution to make clear that spending of on-budget surpluses would not violate the PAYGO rule. This rule continues in effect, unchanged by this resolution, and is reprinted below:

PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE

See Section 207 of H. Con. Res. 68 (106th Cong. 1st Sess.)

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

(1) ensure continued compliance with the balanced budget plan set forth in this 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 5 fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(C) The period of the 5 fiscal years following the first 5 fiscal years covered by 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 Agreement that affects direct spending as that term is defined by and inter-

preted 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 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 causes 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), except that the direct spending or revenue effects resulting from legislation enacted pursuant to the reconciliation instructions included in that concurrent resolution on the budget shall not be available.

(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 23 of House Concurrent Resolution 218 (103d Congress) is repealed.

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

The Senate amendment assumes that the on-budget surplus be placed on the Senate's PAYGO scorecard. The baseline on-budget surpluses are shown on the table below:

(In billions of dollars)

	Fiscal year—										5 yr.	10 yr.
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Baseline on-budget surplus	26.509	54.330	77.487	105.636	132.475	197.085	248.281	290.469	348.599	410.089	396.437	1,890.961

RESERVE FUNDS

Reserve funds are special procedures for adjusting the levels in the budget resolution to accommodate specified classes of legislation. Usually the cost of these bills is not assumed in either the total revenue and spending levels or the appropriate committee's 302(a) allocations. In the absence of the adjustments, any reported bill would exceed

the reporting committees' allocations in violation of section 302(f) of the Budget Act, subjecting it to a point of order which could preclude the applicable House from considering the measure. The adjustments are usually automatically triggered by the consideration of a measure on the House or Senate floor. In the case of the reserve funds set forth herein, the adjustments may be made

at the discretion of the Budget Committee chairman of the House in which the measure is being considered and are subject to various limitations.

House resolution

Section 7 establishes several procedures to ensure that an amount equal to the revenue reduction assumed for tax relief is used for that purpose, or, if the tax legislation is not

enacted into law, used to reduce the public debt. Subsection (a) directs the Budget Committee chairman to reduce the aggregate by the amount that Federal revenues should be changed for fiscal year 2001 (\$150 billion over 5 years) to zero. In subsection (b), this level is then increased as each of the reconciliation bills is considered by Congress. Because only specified bills would cause the adjustment to be made, any other bill that would use the revenue for other purposes would be subject to a point of order.

Section 8 provides a reserve fund of \$50 billion that may be used for tax relief or debt reduction. Any part of this reserve fund used for tax relief would be in addition to the tax relief assumed in section 2(l). If the Committee on Ways and Means reports legislation reducing revenue by an amount in excess of its reconciliation instructions, subsection (b) allows the Budget Committee chairman to increase the aggregate level of revenue reduction by that amount. The total increase under this section, however, may not exceed \$5.155 billion in fiscal year 2001 and \$50 billion over 5 years.

Section 9 provides for an adjustment in the appropriate levels of the budget resolution if the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] releases a report projecting an increase in the on-budget surplus. If there is an increase in the surplus relative to the CBO estimates underlying the budget resolution, the Budget Committee chairman has the option to choose among any combination of the following: increasing the allocations to the authorizing committees; increasing the allocation of debt held by the public; and increasing the amount of revenue reduction. The sum of the adjustments may not exceed the projected increase in the surplus for fiscal year 2000 and for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 included in the updated CBO report. Additionally, section 9 permits the Budget Committee chairman to direct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing debt held by the public by an amount equal to any increase in the surplus for fiscal year 2000.

Section 10 establishes a reserve fund for certain Medicare-related legislation. The Budget Committee chairman has the option to increase the allocations of budget authority and outlays to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce, and the aggregates for legislation providing for Medicare reform and prescription drug coverage. The adjustments are in the amounts provided by the bill for the specified purpose, but not to exceed \$2 billion in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2001 and \$40 billion in budget authority and outlays over the 5-year period. The reserve fund assumes that this legislation will not be included in a reconciliation bill.

Section 11 establishes a reserve fund for agriculture for fiscal year 2000. The Budget Committee chairman is authorized to increase the allocations of budget authority and outlays to the Committee on Agriculture for legislation that provides income assistance to farmers and farm producers. The reserve fund is based on the assumption that the legislation will be reported by the Committee on Agriculture as a freestanding bill, rather than included in a supplemental appropriations bill, as has been the case in previous years. The chairman of the Budget Committee may make the adjustment by whatever amount of budget authority and resulting outlays are provided by the bill, but in no event may the adjustment exceed \$6 billion in fiscal year 2000. The resolution assumes all of the budget authority will be obligated and paid out of the Treasury in fiscal year 2000.

Section 12 provides a reserve fund for risk management or income support legislation

in fiscal year 2001 similar to that included in last year's budget resolution. The reserve fund authorizes the Budget Committee chairman to increase the allocations of budget authority and outlays to the Committee on Agriculture for legislation related to crop insurance or other income support measures. The adjustment is at the option of the chairman, but must be in the amount of budget authority and resulting outlays provided by the bill, but may not exceed \$1.355 billion in budget authority and \$595 million in outlays in fiscal year 2001, and \$8.539 billion in budget authority and \$7.223 billion in outlays over the 5-year period. The committee notes that a crop insurance bill, H.R. 2559, passed the House last year with a comparable adjustment in the fiscal year 2000 budget resolution (H. Con. Res 68) and has yet to be taken up by the Senate.

Section 13 sets forth the procedures for making adjustments pursuant to the reserve funds. Subsections (a)(1) and (2) provide that the adjustments are made only during the interval that the legislation is under consideration and do not take effect until the legislation is enacted. The treatment of these reserve funds is consistent with the treatment of adjustments for emergencies and other programs and initiatives under section 314 of the Budget Act.

Subsection (a)(3) provides that in order to make the adjustments for the reserve funds, the chairman must insert appropriate language in the Congressional Record.

Subsection (b) clarifies that any adjustments made under any of the reserve funds in the resolution have the same effect as if they were part of the original levels set forth in section 3. In other words, the adjusted levels, after they are made, are used to enforce points of order against legislation that is inconsistent with the budget resolution's allocations and aggregates.

Subsection (c) clarifies that the Committee on the Budget determines the estimates used to enforce points of order, as is the case for enforcing budget-related points of order pursuant to section 312 of the Budget Act.

Senate amendment

Section 202: Reserve Fund for Medicare. The Senate amendment contains language in section 202 establishing a two-part reserve fund for Medicare legislation.

Subsection (a) permits the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Finance, and the aggregates and other appropriate budgetary levels for legislation that provides a Medicare prescription drug benefit if the cost of the legislation does not exceed \$20 billion over the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2003 and the legislation does not cause an on-budget deficit in any of these years.

Subsection (b) provides that if the Committee on Finance fails to report such legislation prior to September 1, 2000, the adjustments permitted by subsection (a) shall be made with respect to any legislation considered in the Senate containing a prescription drug benefit.

Subsection (c) permits the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Finance and the spending aggregates for legislation which provides an additional \$20 billion for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 if the Committee on Finance reports legislation that extends the solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance trust fund without the use of new subsidies from the general fund, without decreasing beneficiaries' access to health care, and excludes the cost of extending and modifying the prescription drug benefit crafted pursuant to the first part of the re-

serve fund. The Committee assumes that Medicare reform efforts will ensure adequate reimbursement for Medicare providers. The allocation of this \$20 billion cannot cause an on-budget deficit in either 2004 or 2005.

Section 203: Reserve Fund for the Stabilization of Payments to Counties in Support of Education. The Senate amendment contains language providing a reserve fund that would allow the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the section 302(a) allocation to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee for legislation providing additional mandatory spending for the stabilization of receipt-based payments to counties that support school and road systems and also provides a portion of those payments toward local investments in Federal lands within those counties. Adjustments may also be made for amendments that bring the reported legislation into compliance with the terms of this reserve fund. The reserve fund requires that the committee report this legislation and that the cost shall not exceed \$200,000,000 in the first year and not more than \$1,100,000,000 for fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

Section 204: Reserve Fund for Agriculture. The Senate amendment contains language providing a reserve fund that would allow the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the section 302 allocation to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry for legislation providing for additional mandatory spending for assistance for producers of program crops and specialty crops, enhancement for agriculture conservation programs, and perhaps other programs within the committee's jurisdiction. The reserve fund can only be triggered if the committee reports legislation to the Senate on or before June 29, 2000. Adjustments may also be made for amendments that bring the reported legislation into compliance with the terms of this reserve fund. The cost of such legislation shall not exceed \$5,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2000; \$1,640,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and \$3,000,000,000 for fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

Section 205: Tax Reduction Reserve Fund in the Senate. The Senate amendment contains language providing a reserve fund that allows the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the spending and revenue aggregates for legislation that reduces revenues as long as the legislation does not cause an on-budget deficit for the first year or the sum of the 5 years covered by this resolution.

Section 206: Mechanism for Additional Debt Reduction. If either or both of the tax reconciliation bills envisioned by section 104 of the Senate amendment or the Medicare/Prescription drug legislation envisioned by section 202 of the Senate amendment do not become law (because they are never enacted by the Congress or the President vetoes the measures), the Conference Agreement contains language which would allow the chairman of the Budget Committee to reduce the balances available on the Senate's pay-go scorecard and adjust the aggregates and committee allocations to prevent these "reconciled" or "reserved" amounts from being used for anything other than reduction of debt held by the public. In addition, the debt held by the public levels shown in section 101(6) of this resolution will be reduced by those same amounts to make clear that these funds are dedicated to debt reduction.

Section 214: Reserve Fund to Foster the Health of Children with Disabilities and the Employment and Independence of Their Families. The Senate amendment contains language that provides a reserve fund that would allow the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Finance and

the spending aggregate for legislation which facilitates children with disabilities receiving needed health care at home while still allowing their families to become or remain employed. The reserve fund can only be triggered if the committee reports legislation to the Senate. Adjustments may also be made for amendments that bring the reported legislation into compliance with the terms of this reserve fund. This will permit such legislation to make use of any on-budget surpluses. However, the cost of such legislation shall not exceed \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and \$300,000,000 for fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

Section 216: Reserve Fund for Military Retiree Health Care. The Senate amendment contains language providing a reserve fund that would allow the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Armed Services, and other budgetary aggregates and limits, for legislation that funds improvements to health care programs for military retirees and their dependents in the fiscal year 2001 Department of Defense authorization legislation. The reserve fund can only be triggered if the committee reports such legislation to the Senate. The cost of such legislation may not cause an on-budget deficit for fiscal year 2001 or the sum of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

Section 217: Reserve Fund for Early Learning and Parent Support Programs. The Senate amendment contains language that provides a reserve fund that would allow the chairman of the Committee on the Budget in the House and Senate to adjust the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions in the Senate, and other budgetary aggregates and limits, for legislation that improves opportunities at the local level for early learning, brain development, and school readiness and offers support programs for their families. The cost of such legislation may not cause an on-budget deficit and may not exceed \$8.5 billion in budget authority for the sum of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

Conference agreement

Section 211 of the Conference Agreement establishes a procedure to ensure that if any of the reconciliation bills pursuant to sections 103(a) and 104, Medicare reform/prescription drug bills pursuant to sections 214 and 215, and other freestanding tax bills are not enacted into law, then the amount of the surplus reserved for these bills will be used to reduce debt. This will be displayed by permitting the chairmen to reduce the advisory levels of debt held by the public. The chairmen of the Budget Committees are authorized to increase the revenue aggregates by the difference between the assumed tax cut and the amount of any tax cuts actually enacted after the date of the adoption of this resolution. In the same fashion, each Chairman may reduce the spending aggregates by the difference between the amount assumed for Medicare reform/prescription drugs and the amount of spending provided by any such enacted legislation. If any changes in the aggregates are made under this section, then the Senate Budget Committee chairman is authorized to make the appropriate changes in the Senate's PAYGO balances. This section would also reduce any adjustment made under section 213 to the extent that the adjustments exceed the costs of enacted legislation as of the date the Chairmen make the adjustments under this section.

Section 212 of the Conference Agreement establishes a reserve fund to accommodate an additional \$25 billion in tax relief or debt reduction. This section applies to both the

House and the Senate. Under this section, the Budget Committee chairman of the appropriate House may adjust the revenue aggregate by the amount the legislation reduces revenue in excess of the reconciled \$11.6 billion in fiscal year 2001 and \$150 billion over 5 years (when all other legislation reducing revenues enacted after the adoption of this concurrent resolution has been taken into account), but not to exceed the \$1 billion in fiscal year 2001 and \$25 billion in fiscal years 2001 through 2005. This amount is in addition to any adjustment triggered by CBO's update to The Budget and Economic Outlook referred to in section 213.

Section 213 of the Conference Agreement establishes a reserve fund to accommodate additional tax relief or debt reduction if the estimates of the projected on-budget surplus increases. It applies to both the House and the Senate. The Budget Committee chairman of each House may increase the aggregate level of revenue reduction, and adjust the reconciliation instructions accordingly, by an amount not to exceed the projected increase in the on-budget surplus as estimated in the next update to The Budget and Economic Outlook published by the Congressional Budget Office [CBO]. This increase is relative to the corresponding levels as reported in The Budget and Economic Outlook published by CBO in March 2000 which underlie this budget resolution. If these additional surpluses are not applied to additional tax reduction, the level of debt held by the public will be automatically reduced. If CBO projects an increase in the surplus for fiscal year 2000, this section authorizes the House Budget chairman to reduce the debt levels and direct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing debt held by the public by the amount of the increase in the surplus for that fiscal year.

Section 214 of the Conference Agreement establishes a reserve fund for legislation that provides for Medicare reform and prescription drug coverage. This reserve fund applies only in the House. The Budget Committee chairman is authorized to increase the appropriate allocations of budget authority and outlays to the House Ways and Means Committee and the House Commerce Committee, and aggregates if necessary, by the amount of budget authority and outlays provided by the measure for the specified purpose. In no event may the amount of the adjustment exceed \$2.0 billion in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2001 and \$40 billion in budget authority and outlays over 5 years.

Section 215 of the Conference Agreement establishes a reserve fund for Medicare in the Senate. It contains language which establishes a two-part reserve fund for Medicare legislation.

Subsection (a) permits the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Finance, and the aggregates and other appropriate budgetary levels for legislation which provides a Medicare prescription drug benefit if the cost of the legislation does not exceed \$20 billion over the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and the legislation does not cause an on-budget deficit in any of these years.

Subsection (b) permits the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Finance and other aggregates for legislation which provides \$40 billion for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 if the Committee on Finance reports legislation which improves the solvency of the Medicare program without the use of new subsidies from the general fund and improves access to prescription drugs (or continues access provided under subsection (a)). The amount provided under

this subsection will be reduced by any amount provided for legislation considered in the Senate under subsection (a). The allocation of this \$40 billion may not cause an on-budget deficit in any fiscal year.

Section 216 of the Conference Agreement establishes a reserve fund for legislation that provides assistance for producers of program and specialty crops. It applies in both the House and the Senate. The Budget Committee chairman of the appropriate House is authorized to increase the 302(a) allocations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry by the amount of budget authority and resulting outlays provided by the measure for the specified purpose. In no event may the amount of the adjustment exceed \$5.5 billion in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2000, and 1.64 billion in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2001. The conferees have based this reserve fund on the assumption that it will be considered as part of a freestanding bill reported by the authorizing committees rather than incorporated into an appropriations measure.

Section 217 of the Conference Agreement establishes a reserve fund to accommodate legislation for health programs designed to allow children with disabilities to obtain access to home health services and enable their parents to seek employment. This reserve fund applies to both the House and Senate. The Budget Committee chairman of the appropriate House may make adjustments to the 302(a) allocations of the House Commerce Committee and the Senate Finance Committee by the amount of budget authority and outlays provided by the bill. In no event may the amount of the adjustment exceed \$25 million in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2001 and \$150 million in budget authority and outlays over 5 years.

Section 218 of the Conference Agreement establishes a reserve fund for legislation that improves military retiree health care programs. It applies in both the House and Senate. The Budget Committee chairman of the appropriate House may increase the 302(a) allocations for the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services by the amount of budget authority and outlays provided by the bill for the specified purpose. In no event may the amount of the adjustment exceed \$50 million in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2001 and \$400 million in budget authority and outlays over 5 years. In addition, the chairman may not make an adjustment if the enactment of the legislation would cause an on-budget deficit in fiscal year 2001 or the 5 year period.

Section 219 of the Conference Agreement establishes a new reserve fund for legislation that accelerates enrollment of uninsured children in Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Programs or provides Medicaid coverage for women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer through the screening programs of the Centers for Disease Control. It applies in both the House and the Senate. The Budget Committee chairman of the appropriate House is authorized to increase the 302(a) allocations to the House Commerce Committee and the Senate Finance Committee by the amount of budget authority and outlays provided by the bill. In no event may the amount of the adjustment exceed \$50 million in budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$250 million in budget authority and outlays for the 5 year period.

Section 220 of the Conference Agreement establishes a reserve fund for legislation providing for stabilization of payments to counties in support of education. It applies in both the House and Senate. The Budget Committee chairman of the appropriate House

may increase the 302(a) allocations for the House Committees on Agriculture and Resources and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources by the amount of budget authority and outlays provided by the bill for the specified purpose. In no event may the amount of the adjustment exceed \$200 million in budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2001 and \$1.1 billion in budget authority and outlays over 5 years. In addition, the section requires that, for the adjustment to be made, the legislation must provide for the stabilization of receipt-based payments to counties that support school and road systems and must also provide for a portion of those payments to be dedicated toward local investments in Federal lands within the counties.

Section 221 of the Conference Agreement is similar to the language included in the Senate amendment which provides for a reserve fund that allows the Senate chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust the spending and revenue aggregate for legislation that reduces revenues as long as the legislation does not cause an on-budget deficit for the first year or the sum of the 5 years covered by this resolution. The House has standing authority to consider such legislation under Section 302(g)(1)(B) of the Budget Act.

Section 222 of the Conference Agreement sets forth the procedures by which the Budget Committee chairman may make the adjustments for the reserve funds established under this subtitle. Subsection (a) clarifies that the adjustments are made only when the measure is considered and become permanent only when the measure is enacted. Subsection (b) provides that the adjusted levels are used to enforce subsequent budget-related points of order. Subsection (c) reiterates the role of the Budget Committee in advising the presiding officer of the House regarding the budgetary effects of legislation subject to such points of order.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Under 301(b)(4) of the Budget Act and its standing authority under the U.S. Constitution, the budget resolution includes enforcement-related provisions other than points of order and reserve funds. These provisions include various directives relating to scoring conventions and a reaffirmation of the rule making authority of the U.S. Congress.

House resolution

No house provisions are included in this section.

Senate amendment

Section 211: Prohibition on the use of Federal Reserve Surpluses. The Senate amendment contains language that is designed to ensure that transfers from non-budgetary governmental entities such as the Federal Reserve banks shall not be used to offset increased on-budget spending when such transfers produce no real budgetary effects. It has long been the view of the Committee on the Budget that transfers of Federal Reserve surpluses to the Treasury are not valid offsets for increased spending. Nonetheless, such transfers have been legislated in the past—as recently as the fall of 1999. The purpose of this section is to establish a scoring rule to make clear that such transfers will not be taken into account when determining compliance with the various Budget Act and Senate pay-go points of order.

Section 212: Reaffirming the Prohibition on the use of Revenue Offsets for Discre-

tionary Spending. The Senate amendment contains language that is intended to emphasize the longstanding view of the Congressional Budget Committees and the Congressional Budget Office that changes in revenues shall not be scored in appropriations legislation. This means that tax increases shall not be used as offsets for increased discretionary spending. The Committee on the Budget finds it necessary to set this forth in this budget resolution in response to the President once again asserting in his fiscal year 2001 budget that an increase in tobacco taxes can be used to offset huge increases in discretionary spending.

Section 213: Application and Effect of Changes in Allocations and Aggregates. The Senate amendment contains language that is similar to the language found in section 208 of the Conference Agreement on the fiscal year 2000 budget resolution. This language clarifies how and when any adjustments to the allocations or aggregates or pay-go balances permitted by the various reserve funds contained in the Conference Agreement may be made.

Section 215: Exercise of Rule making Powers. The Senate amendment contains language regarding the rule making authority of each of the Houses of Congress.

Conference Agreement

Section 231 of the Conference Agreement, which applies to the House only, reflects the Senate treatment for function 650, which consists of on-budget payments by the Treasury Department to the OASDI Trust Funds for income taxes on Social Security benefits. In a significant departure from the House bill and from conference reports since 1991, the function 650 levels do not include the administrative expenses that were included in the House resolution and in recent conference reports in previous years. These expenses were not included in the function out of a belated recognition that such expenses were taken off budget by the Budget Enforcement Act [BEA] of 1990. Section 13301 of that Act provided, in part:

“(A) EXCLUSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY FROM ALL BUDGETS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the receipts and disbursements of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Disability Insurance Trust Fund shall not be counted as new budget authority, outlays, receipts, or deficit or surplus for purposes of * * * (2) the congressional budget”.

Nevertheless, Congress continued to include administrative expenses for Social Security in function 650 because they were clearly discretionary—that is, they are controlled through the annual appropriations process. Because section 302(a) of the Budget Act provides that the allocation must be “consistent” with the functional levels and aggregates, it was originally considered necessary to include these amounts in the function 650 levels and the aggregate.

The other reason for changing the treatment of Social Security is that the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] already excludes Social Security administrative expenses from its budgetary projections of on-budget revenue, spending, and surplus or deficit levels. As a consequence, CBO projections have not been comparable to the levels underlying the House and Senate budget resolutions. This has caused confusion among Members of Congress who have sought to make comparisons between CBO's projections and the levels set forth in the budget resolution.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS OF THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

[By calendar years]

To comply with the BEA and standardize congressional scoring for Social Security, section 231 of the conference report provides clear authority to include administrative amounts in the 302(a) allocation to the Appropriations Committee, even though such levels will no longer be included in the on-budget totals and function levels.

Subsection (b) clarifies that any determination under section 302(f) of the Budget Act include any amounts provided in the measure for discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration.

Section 232 of the Conference Agreement retains the language of section 211 of the Senate amendment. It contains language that is designed to ensure that transfers from non-budgetary governmental entities such as the Federal Reserve banks shall not be used to offset increased on-budget spending when such transfers produce no real budgetary effects. It has long been the view of the Committee on the Budget that transfers of Federal Reserve surpluses to the Treasury are not valid offsets for increased spending. Nonetheless, such transfers have been legislated in the past—as recently as the fall of 1999. The purpose of this section is to establish a scoring rule to make clear that such transfers will not be taken into account when determining compliance with the various Budget Act and Senate pay-go points of order.

Section 233 of the Conference Agreement is similar to section 212 of the Senate amendment. It contains language that is intended to emphasize the longstanding view of the Congressional Budget Committees and the Congressional Budget Office that changes in revenues included in appropriations legislation shall nonetheless be scored on the PAYGO scorecard. This means that tax increases shall not be used as offsets for increased discretionary spending. The Committees on the Budget find it necessary to set this forth in this budget resolution in response to the President once again asserting in his fiscal year 2001 budget that an increase in taxes can be used to offset increases in discretionary spending.

Section 234 of the Conference Agreement adopts the language contained in section 215 of the Senate amendment. This provision restates that the rules set forth in this budget resolution are considered a part of the rules of each House or the House to which they specifically apply. This section further recognizes the constitutional right of each House to change provisions of the resolution through subsequent rule making.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Section 301(g)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act requires that the joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on a budget resolution set forth the common economic assumptions upon which the joint statement and conference report are based. The conference agreement is built on the economic assumptions developed by the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] and presented in CBO's *The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2001-2010*.

House Resolution.—CBO's economic assumptions were used.

Senate Amendment.—CBO's economic assumptions were used.

Conference Agreement.—CBO's economic assumptions were used.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Real GDP (percent year over year)	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS OF THE BUDGET RESOLUTION—Continued

[By calendar years]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
GDP Price Index (percent year over year)	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Consumer Price Inflation (percent year over year)	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Unemployment Rate (annual rate)	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.0
3-month Treasury Bills Rate (annual rate)	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.8
10-year Treasury Note rate (annual rate)	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7
Corporate (Book) Profits (percent of GDP)	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.3
Wage and Salary (percent of GDP)	48.8	48.8	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.9

SENSES OF THE HOUSE, SENATE AND CONGRESS
House resolution

The House budget resolution contains the following senses of the House or Congress that have no legal force but reflect the Congress' views on a variety of budget-related issues. The section numbers and section headings of these reserve funds are as follows:

Section 5(c). Sense of Congress endorsing legislation establishing a limit on debt held by the public.

Section 8(b). Sense of Congress on additional health-related tax relief.

Section 8(c). Sense of Congress on Federal employees' benefit package.

Section 14. Sense of Congress on waste, fraud and abuse.

Section 15. Sense of Congress on providing additional dollars to the classroom.

Section 16. Sense of Congress regarding emergency spending.

Section 17. Sense of the House on estimates of the impact of regulations on the private sector.

Section 18. Sense of the House on biennial budgeting.

Section 19. Sense of Congress on access to health insurance and preserving home health services for all medicare beneficiaries.

Section 20. Sense of Congress regarding Medicare+Choice programs/reimbursement rates.

Section 21. Sense of the House on directing the Internal Revenue Service to accept negative numbers in farm income averaging.

Section 22. Sense of the House regarding the stabilization of certain Federal Payments to States, counties, and boroughs.

Section 23. Sense of Congress on the importance of the National Science Foundation.

Section 24. Sense of Congress regarding skilled nursing facilities.

Section 25. Sense of Congress on special education.

Section 26. Sense of Congress on assumed funding levels for special education.

Section 27. Sense of Congress on a federal employee pay raise.

Section 28. Sense of Congress regarding HCFA draft guidelines.

Section 29. Sense of Congress on asset-building for the working poor.

Section 30. Sense of Congress on the importance of supporting the Nation's emergency first-responders

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment included the following sense of the Senate or sense of the Congress provisions:

Section 301. Sense of the Senate on controlling and eliminating the growing international problem of tuberculosis.

Section 302. Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the child care and development block grant.

Section 303. Sense of the Senate on tax relief for college tuition paid and for interest paid on student loans.

Section 304. Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the National Institutes of Health.

Section 305. Sense of the Senate supporting funding levels in Educational Opportunities Act.

Section 306. Sense of the Senate on additional budgetary resources.

Section 307. Sense of the Senate regarding the inadequacy of the payments for skilled nursing care.

Section 308. Sense of the Senate on the CARA programs.

Section 309. Sense of the Senate on Veteran's Medical Care.

Section 310. Sense of the Senate on Impact Aid.

Section 311. Sense of the Senate on funding for increased acreage under the Conservation Reserve Program and the Wetlands Reserve Program.

Section 312. Sense of the Senate on tax simplification.

Section 313. Sense of the Senate on anti-trust enforcement by the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission regarding agriculture mergers, and anti-competitive activity.

Section 314. Sense of the Senate regarding fair markets for American farmers.

Section 315. Sense of the Senate on women and social security reform.

Section 316. Protection of battered women and children.

Section 317. Use of False Claims Act in combating Medicare fraud.

Section 318. Sense of the Senate regarding the National Guard.

Section 319. Sense of the Senate regarding military readiness.

Section 320. Sense of the Senate on compensation for the Chinese Embassy bombing in Belgrade.

Section 321. Sense of the Senate supporting funding of digital opportunity initiatives.

Section 322. Sense of the Senate regarding immunization funding.

Section 323. Sense of the Senate regarding tax credits for small businesses providing health insurance to low-income employees.

Section 324. Sense of the Senate on funding for criminal justice.

Section 325. Sense of the Senate regarding the Pell Grant.

Section 326. Sense of the Senate regarding comprehensive public education reform.

Section 327. Sense of the Senate on providing adequate funding for United States International Leadership.

Section 328. Sense of the Senate concerning the HIV/AIDS crisis.

Section 329. Sense of the Senate regarding tribal colleges.

Section 330. Sense of the Senate to provide relief from the marriage penalty.

Section 331. Sense of the Senate on Federal fuel taxes.

Section 332. Sense of the Senate on the internal combustion engine.

Section 333. Sense of the Senate regarding a national background check system for long-term care workers.

Section 334. Sense of the Senate concerning the price of prescription drugs.

Section 335. Sense of the Senate against Federal funding of smoke shops.

Section 336. Sense of the Senate regarding the need to reduce gun violence in America.

Section 337. Sense of the Senate supporting additional funding for fiscal year 2001 for medical care for our Nation's veterans.

Section 338. Sense of the Senate regarding medical care for veterans.

Section 339. Sense of the Senate concerning investment of Social Security trust funds.

Section 340. Sense of the Senate regarding digital opportunity.

Section 341. Sense of the Senate regarding Medicare prescription drugs.

Section 342. Sense of the Senate concerning funding for new education programs.

Section 343. Sense of the Senate regarding enforcement of Federal firearm laws.

Section 344. Sense of the Senate regarding the census.

Section 345. Sense of the Senate that any increase in the minimum wage should be accompanied by tax relief for small businesses.

Section 346. Sense of the Senate concerning the minimum wage.

Section 347. Sense of Congress regarding funding for the participation of members of the uniformed services in the Thrift Savings Plan.

Section 348. Sense of the Senate concerning protecting the Social Security trust funds.

Section 349. Sense of the Senate concerning regulation of tobacco products.

Section 350. Sense of the Senate regarding after school programs.

Section 351. Sense of the Senate regarding cash balances pension plan conversions.

Section 352. Sense of the Senate concerning uninsured and low-income individuals in medically underserved communities.

Section 353. Sense of the Senate concerning fiscal year 2001 funding for the United States Coast Guard.

Conference Agreement

The Conference Agreement contains the following non-binding language that expresses the will or intent of either or both Houses of the Congress on a variety of budget-related issues:

The Conference Agreement contains the following senses of the House:

Section 311. Sense of the House on waste, fraud and abuse.

Section 312. Sense of the House regarding emergency spending.

Section 313. Sense of the House on estimates of the impact of regulations on the private sector.

Section 314. Sense of the House on biennial budgeting.

Section 315. Sense of the House on access to health insurance and preserving home health services for all medicare beneficiaries.

Section 316. Sense of the House regarding Medicare+Choice programs/reimbursement rates.

Section 317. Sense of the House on directing the Internal Revenue Service to accept negative numbers in farm income averaging.

Section 318. Sense of the House on the importance of the National Science Foundation.

Section 319. Sense of the House regarding skilled nursing facilities.

Section 320. Sense of the House on special education.

Section 321. Sense of the House regarding HCFA draft guidelines.

Section 322. Sense of the House on asset-building for the working poor.

Section 323. Sense of the House on the importance of supporting the Nation's emergency first-responders.

Section 324. Sense of the House on additional health-related tax relief.

The Conference Agreement contains the following senses of the Senate:

Section 331. Sense of the Senate supporting funding levels in Educational Opportunities Act.

Section 332. Sense of the Senate on additional budgetary resources.

Section 333. Sense of the Senate regarding the inadequacy of the payments for skilled nursing care.

Section 334. Sense of the Senate on veteran's medical care.

Section 335. Sense of the Senate on Impact Aid.

Section 336. Sense of the Senate on tax simplification.

Section 337. Sense of the Senate on anti-trust enforcement by the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission regarding agriculture mergers, and anti-competitive activity.

Section 338. Sense of the Senate regarding fair markets for American farmers.

Section 339. Sense of the Senate on women and social security reform.

Section 340. Use of False Claims Act in combating Medicare fraud.

Section 341. Sense of the Senate regarding the National Guard.

Section 342. Sense of the Senate regarding military readiness.

Section 343. Sense of the Senate supporting funding of digital opportunity initiatives.

Section 344. Sense of the Senate on funding for criminal justice.

Section 345. Sense of the Senate regarding comprehensive public education reform.

Section 346. Sense of the Senate on providing adequate funding for United States international leadership.

Section 347. Sense of the Senate concerning the HIV/AIDS crisis.

Section 348. Sense of the Senate regarding tribal colleges.

Section 349. Sense of the Senate to provide relief from the marriage penalty.

Section 350. Sense of the Senate on Federal fuel taxes.

Section 351. Sense of the Senate concerning the price of prescription drugs.

Section 352. Sense of the Senate against Federal funding of smoke shops.

Section 353. Sense of the Senate concerning investment of Social Security trust funds.

Section 354. Sense of the Senate regarding Medicare prescription drugs.

Section 355. Sense of the Senate concerning funding for new education programs.

Section 356. Sense of the Senate regarding enforcement of Federal firearm laws.

Section 357. Sense of the Senate that any increase in the minimum wage should be accompanied by tax relief for small businesses.

Section 358. Sense of the Senate regarding funding for the participation of members of the uniformed services in the Thrift Savings Plan.

Section 359. Sense of the Senate concerning uninsured and low-income individuals in medically underserved communities.

The Conference Agreement contains the following senses of Congress:

Section 302. Sense of Congress on providing additional dollars to the classroom.

Section 303. Sense of Congress on graduate medical education for Children's Hospital.

PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT IN THE HOUSE

Rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides a procedure for changing the statutory limits on the public debt. This rule, however, was waived as part

of the special rule providing for the consideration of H. Con. Res. 290 (H.Res.106-535).

JOHN R. KASICH,
SAXBY CHAMBLISS,
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,
Managers on Part of the House.

PETE DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
C.S. BOND,
SLADE GORTON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington) at 10 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H. CON. RES. 290, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-578) on the resolution (H. Res. 475) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 290) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3615, RURAL LOCAL BROADCAST SIGNAL ACT

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-579) on the resolution (H. Res. 475) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3615) to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to ensure improved access to the signals of local television stations by multichannel video providers to all households which desire such service in unserved and underserved rural areas by December 31, 2006, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CUMMINGS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KLECZKA, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. CROWLEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HOLT, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. MENENDEZ, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BERMAN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. LOWEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SHERMAN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. TIERNEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. MCGOVERN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BAIRD, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. NAPOLITANO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ESHOO, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KNOLLENBERG) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WELDON of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PEASE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RADANOVICH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, for 5 minutes, April 13.

Mr. HORN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SWEENEY, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 13, 2000, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7073. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a draft bill, "To amend the United States Grain Standards Act to extend the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to collect fees, to