

NAVTA so that, next year, my colleagues will hear from the other victims of the blood supply crisis.

They are out there and they, too, deserve our acknowledgment and compassion.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I congratulate Senator DeWINE and commend him for his dedicated effort in this area. He felt that a wrong had been committed and that people had suffered because of no mistake of their own. Something had to be done to right the wrong. This is the bill that has been known as the Ricky Ray Relief Fund.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1023) was considered read the third time, and passed.

AMENDING SENATE RESOLUTION 209 TO PROVIDE BUDGET LEVELS IN THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 312 submitted earlier today by Senator DOMENICI.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 312) to amend Senate Resolution 209 in order to provide budget levels in the Senate for purposes of Fiscal Year 1999 and include the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, this resolution on behalf of Senator LAUTENBERG and myself is the so-called deeming budget resolution. We have cleared this with our colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Last year this Congress reached a historic agreement with the President. We enacted the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. I think those pundits who like to suggest that this Congress has not done anything seem to conveniently forget that the balanced budget agreement was done in this Congress.

Nevertheless, that agreement and the implementing legislation—the Budget Enforcement Act of 1997—put in place for 5 years spending limits on appropriated accounts and extended various other fiscal enforcement tools. I have often thought of this legislation as a first step in creating a biennial budgeting and appropriations process. We have operated in the second session of this Congress under those spending caps and applied the discipline of that act to help us secure the first balanced budget in decades.

The levels set forth in this Senate resolution reflect the bipartisan balanced budget agreement—updated for the most recent fiscal and economic information provided to us by the Congressional Budget Office and for legislation enacted since the last budget resolution was agreed to.

This is similar to the action which the Senate took on April 2 of this year when we passed S. Res. 209 which pro-

vided a section 302 allocation to the Committee on Appropriations in advance of completing action on a budget resolution.

What we have done today is simply provide committee spending allocations and establish overall aggregate levels of spending and revenues so that we can continue the fiscal discipline inherent in our budget rules—this means we will be able to enforce our section 302 and 311 points of order and our pay-as-you-go rule.

I feel this discipline has been critical to our ability to uphold the bipartisan balanced budget agreement and led us to a period of budget surpluses. Thus we should not let the fact that we were unable to complete conference prevent us from going forward with the budget rules which have served us so well in the past.

I am hopeful that early in the next Congress we might consummate the 2 year budgeting and appropriations process in statute along with other changes to the Budget Act necessitated by the changed environment of projected budget surpluses.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the allocations of budget authority and outlays under section 302 of the Budget Act for Senate authorizing committees be printed in the RECORD. The Senate appropriations already received its allocation on April 2 of this year when the Senate adopted S. Res. 209.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 1999
[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations act	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	9,027	6,319	17,273	9,183
Armed Services	48,287	48,160	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	6,538	3,182	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	8,124	5,753	682	678
Energy and Natural Resources	2,201	2,238	40	39
Environment and Public Works	31,232	1,349	0	0
Finance	694,465	688,023	146,033	146,926
Foreign Relations	10,908	12,141	0	0
Governmental Affairs	58,299	57,062	0	0
Judiciary	4,953	4,590	231	232
Labor and Human Resources	7,989	7,514	1,328	1,328
Rules and Administration	93	56	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	1,194	1,418	22,629	22,536
Indian Affairs	492	477	0	0
Small Business	0	-220	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	-303,087	-294,967	0	0
Total	1,417,136	1,402,185	188,216	180,922

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT 5-YEAR TOTAL: 1999-2003
[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations act	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	37,593	24,604	86,417	51,226
Armed Services	258,666	258,183	39,022	1,700
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	39,022	1,700	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	64,657	52,828	3,680	3,660
Energy and Natural Resources	10,564	10,487	200	242
Environment and Public Works	162,510	6,871	0	0
Finance	3,660,491	3,651,115	827,934	829,129
Foreign Relations	48,981	54,569	0	0
Governmental Affairs	312,943	306,281	0	0

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT 5-YEAR TOTAL: 1999–2003—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations act	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Judiciary	25,025	23,765	1,155	1,160
Labor and Human Resources	46,608	43,850	6,926	6,926
Rules and Administration	455	422	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	5,381	7,028	119,335	119,073
Indian Affairs	2,486	2,418	0	0
Small Business	0	-989	0	0

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I support this resolution, which is essentially a technical change that will facilitate enforcement of the Budget Act in the Senate.

This resolution would update the following figures for purposes of enforcing points of order in the Senate only. First, aggregates for revenues, budget authority, outlays, and Social Security revenues and outlays. Second, Section 302(a) allocations for Senate committees.

The resolution does not include functional totals or reconciliation instructions. It would not endorse the spending priorities included in the Senate-passed resolution, or any other spending priorities, for that matter. Also, it would not apply to the House of Representatives. It therefore is not a budget resolution in any sense.

The allocations and aggregates in this resolution are based on CBO's August baseline estimates, updated for enacted legislation and some technical corrections. The resolution is based on legislation enacted as of today. However, it includes a provision allowing the Chairman to revise the aggregates and allocations once more based only on legislation enacted through the end of the session. This means that each committee, and the Senate paygo ledger, will start the year with a clean slate.

Mr. President, since Congress has not adopted a budget resolution for FY99, the Senate is now operating under the budget resolution approved last year for FY98 and beyond. This has the effect of limiting the availability of points of order to enforce the basic rules of the Balanced Budget Agreement.

For example, when the Senate considers legislation proposing revenue reductions or new mandatory spending, the Senate's "pay-as-you-go" rules require that all costs be offset in the first, the first five, and the second five years of the budget resolution in effect at the time. Since we are now operating under last year's resolution, there is now no point of order available based on the failure of such legislation, for example, to offset all costs in the first year after enactment. This resolution would address this problem.

So, Mr. President, I support this resolution. It is not a budget resolution. It does not propose a set of spending priorities. It is simply a technical change that will help us enforce the basic structure of the Budget Enforcement Act.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 312) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 312

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 209, agreed to April 2, 1999 (105th Congress), is amended by striking all after the resolving clause and inserting the following:

SECTION 1. SENATE BUDGET LEVELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress), the following levels, amounts, and allocations shall apply in the Senate in the same manner as a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,358,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,388,039,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,424,774,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,480,891,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,534,362,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—The appropriate levels of new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,417,136,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,453,654,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,489,637,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,517,259,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,577,949,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—The appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,402,185,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,438,029,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,473,660,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,484,272,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,548,914,000,000.

(4) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—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 1999: \$441,749,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$460,115,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$477,722,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$497,290,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$518,752,000,000.

(5) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—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 1999: \$321,261,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$330,916,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$344,041,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$355,614,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$368,890,000,000.

(b) REVISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may file 1 set of revisions to the levels, amounts, and allocations provided by this resolution and those

revisions shall only reflect legislation enacted in the 105th Congress and not assumed in this resolution.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL PAY-GO SCORECARD.—Upon making revisions pursuant to paragraph (1) and for the purpose of enforcing section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress), the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget shall reduce any balances of direct spending and receipts for any fiscal year to zero.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE AND EXPIRATION.—This resolution shall—

(1) take effect on the date that the Congress adjourns sine die or the date the 105th Congress expires, whichever date is earlier; and

(2) expire on the effective date of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999 agreed to pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 2. COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS.

Upon the adoption of this resolution, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall file allocations consistent with this resolution pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

AWARDING THE MEDAL OF HONOR POSTHUMOUSLY TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2263, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2263) to authorize and request the President to award the congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Theodore Roosevelt for his gallant and heroic actions in the attack on San Juan Heights, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, as the Senate considers H.R. 2263, a bill to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt for his actions on San Juan Heights in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, I want to clarify what we are doing. This bill does not award the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt. It does authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to then Colonel Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt's actions on San Juan Heights may well merit the award of the Medal of Honor. However, in order to make such a determination, one must carefully review the historical record, including any eyewitness