

(6) it should be United States policy to encourage the participation of Taiwan in a high-level regional dialog on the best means of ensuring stability, peace, and freedom of the seas in East Asia; and

(7) it should be United States policy, in conformity with the spirit of section 4(d) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3303(d)), to publicly support Taiwan's admission to the World Trade Organization forthwith, on its own merits, and consistent with the bilateral market access agreement with the United States.

#### TAIWAN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. VOINOVICH, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 26, which was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A resolution (S. Res. 26) relating to Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization.

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

Mr. VOINOVICH. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this resolution appear in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 26), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

(The parts of the resolution intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the resolution intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

#### S. RES. 26

Whereas good health is a basic right for every citizen of the world and access to the highest standards of health information and services is necessary to help guarantee this right;

Whereas direct and unobstructed participation in international health cooperation forums and programs is therefore crucial, especially with today's greater potential for the cross-border spread of various infectious diseases such as AIDS and Hong Kong bird flu through increased trade and travel;

Whereas the World Health Organization (WHO) set forth in the first chapter of its charter the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all people;

Whereas in 1977 the World Health Organization established "Health for all by the year 2000" as its overriding priority and reaffirmed that central vision with the initiation of its "Health For All" renewal process in 1995;

Whereas Taiwan's population of 21,000,000 people is larger than that of ¾ of the member states already in the World Health Organization and shares the noble goals of the organization;

Whereas Taiwan's achievements in the field of health are substantial, including one

of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those of western countries, the eradication of such infectious diseases as cholera, smallpox, and the plague, the first Asian nation to be rid of polio, and the first country in the world to provide children with free hepatitis B vaccinations;

Whereas prior to 1972 and its loss of membership in the World Health Organization, Taiwan sent specialists to serve in other member countries on countless health projects and its health experts held key positions in the organization, all to the benefit of the entire Pacific region;

Whereas the World Health Organization was unable to assist Taiwan with an outbreak of enterovirus 71 which killed 70 Taiwanese children and infected more than 1,100 Taiwanese children in 1998;

Whereas Taiwan is not allowed to participate in any WHO-organized forums and workshops concerning the latest technologies in the diagnosis, monitoring, and control of diseases;

Whereas in recent years both the Republic of China on Taiwan's Government and individual Taiwanese experts have expressed a willingness to assist financially or technically in WHO-supported international aid and health activities, but have ultimately been unable to render such assistance;

Whereas the World Health Organization allows observers to participate in the activities of the organization;

Whereas the United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review, declared its intention to support Taiwan's participation in appropriate international organizations; and

Whereas in light of all of the benefits that Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization could bring to the state of health not only in Taiwan, but also regionally and globally: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Taiwan and its 21,000,000 people should have appropriate and meaningful participation in the World Health Organization;

(2) the Secretary of State should report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by [April 1, 1999,] *April 20, 1999*, on the efforts of the Secretary to fulfill the commitment made in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review to more actively support Taiwan's membership in international organizations that accept non-states as members, and to look for ways to have Taiwan's voice heard in international organizations; and

(3) the Secretary of State shall report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by [April 1, 1999,] *April 20, 1999*, on what action the United States will take at the May 1999 World Health Organization meeting in Geneva to support Taiwan's meaningful participation.

#### SAN JUAN COLLEGE LAND CONVEYANCE

The text of S. 293, a bill to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to convey certain lands in San Juan County, New Mexico, to San Juan College, as passed by the Senate on March 25, 1999, follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 68

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).*

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

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2009 are hereby set forth.

#### SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,456,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,584,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,651,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,684,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,733,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,802,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,867,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2001: —\$9,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: —\$52,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: —\$30,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: —\$50,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: —\$59,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: —\$106,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: —\$138,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: —\$153,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: —\$178,200,000,000.

(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: \$1,426,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,456,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,487,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,558,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,611,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,665,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,697,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,752,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,813,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,874,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,455,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,583,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,638,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,666,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,715,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,781,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,841,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$12,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$18,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$17,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$21,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$26,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$5,627,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$5,707,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$5,791,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$5,875,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$5,954,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$6,019,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$6,075,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$6,128,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$6,168,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$6,198,100,000,000.

#### SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000