

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 68

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the
United States Government for fiscal year 2000
and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for
each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring),*

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

3 The Congress declares that this is the concurrent res-
4 olution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 and that the
5 appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through
6 2009 are hereby set forth.

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

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

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

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

14 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,500,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,456,300,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,600,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,584,100,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,651,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,684,400,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,733,200,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,802,800,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2009: \$1,867,500,000,000.

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

1 Fiscal year 2000: \$0.
2 Fiscal year 2001: — \$9,800,000,000.
3 Fiscal year 2002: — \$52,000,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2003: — \$30,700,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2004: — \$50,000,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2005: — \$59,900,000,000.
7 Fiscal year 2006: — \$106,300,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2007: — \$138,200,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2008: — \$153,400,000,000.
10 Fiscal year 2009: — \$178,200,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,426,600,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,456,100,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,487,300,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,558,300,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,611,700,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,665,600,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,697,000,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,752,200,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,813,800,000,000.
23 Fiscal year 2009: \$1,874,400,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,100,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,455,100,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,500,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,583,900,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,638,600,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,666,400,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,715,900,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,781,200,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2009: \$1,841,300,000,000.

14 (4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforce-
15 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses
16 are as follows:

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

18 Fiscal year 2001: \$0.

19 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,200,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2003: \$100,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004: \$200,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2005: \$12,400,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2006: \$18,000,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007: \$17,300,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2008: \$21,600,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2009: \$26,200,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2000: \$5,627,700,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001: \$5,707,700,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2002: \$5,791,500,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2003: \$5,875,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,954,800,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2005: \$6,019,600,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2006: \$6,075,400,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2007: \$6,128,700,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2008: \$6,168,100,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2009: \$6,198,100,000,000.

14 **SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

15 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
16 propriate levels of new budget authority and budget out-
17 lays for fiscal years 2000 through 2009 for each major
18 functional category are:

19 (1) National Defense (050):

20 Fiscal year 2000:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$288,800,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$276,600,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$303,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$285,900,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$308,200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$291,700,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$318,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$303,600,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$327,200,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$313,500,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$328,400,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$316,700,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$329,600,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$315,100,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$330,900,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$313,700,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2008:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$332,200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$317,100,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2009:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$333,500,000,000.

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

12 (2) International Affairs (150):

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$11,200,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$14,500,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$10,600,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$15,100,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$9,800,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$14,400,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$11,600,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2004:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$13,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2005:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$13,700,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$12,900,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$13,900,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$12,600,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$13,900,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$12,400,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2008:

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

23 (B) Outlays, \$12,200,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009:

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$12,100,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$18,000,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$18,200,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$17,900,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$17,900,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$17,900,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$17,900,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2005:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$17,900,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2006:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$17,900,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2007:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$17,900,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2008:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$17,900,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2009:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$17,900,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

21 (4) Energy (270):

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$700,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 – \$1,400,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$3,100,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 – \$200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$1,100,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 – \$100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$1,200,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 – \$300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, – \$1,400,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 – \$400,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, – \$1,500,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 – \$500,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, – \$1,500,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 – \$500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$1,400,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2008:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 – \$200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$1,100,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2009:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 – \$100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$1,100,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$22,800,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$22,600,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$22,500,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$22,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$22,400,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$21,400,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$22,500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,600,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2004:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$23,500,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2005:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$23,500,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,400,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$23,600,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$23,500,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$23,700,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$23,400,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2008:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$23,700,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$23,400,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009:

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

3 (B) Outlays, \$23,700,000,000.

4 (6) Agriculture (350):

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$14,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$13,200,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$13,500,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$11,300,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$11,800,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$10,000,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

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

20 (B) Outlays, \$10,300,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$12,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$10,500,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$10,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$9,900,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$10,600,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$9,100,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007:

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

11 (B) Outlays, \$9,100,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2008:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$10,800,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$9,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2009:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$10,900,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$9,200,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$9,900,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$4,500,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$10,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$5,800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$14,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$10,200,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$14,500,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$10,900,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$13,900,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$10,400,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$12,700,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$9,400,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$12,600,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$9,100,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$12,700,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$8,900,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2008:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$12,600,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2009:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$13,400,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$8,800,000,000.

12 (8) Transportation (400):

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$51,800,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$45,800,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001:

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

20 (B) Outlays, \$47,700,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$50,800,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$47,300,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$52,300,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2004:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$52,300,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$46,300,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2005:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$52,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$46,100,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$52,300,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$46,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$52,400,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$46,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2008:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$52,400,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$46,100,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$52,400,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,100,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$7,400,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$5,300,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$9,100,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$5,300,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$7,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$5,700,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$6,100,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$5,600,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$5,500,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2005:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$5,600,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$4,800,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2006:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$5,600,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$4,500,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2007:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$5,600,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$4,400,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2008:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$5,600,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$4,300,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2009:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$5,600,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$4,300,000,000.

21 (10) Elementary and Secondary Education, and
22 Vocational Education (501):

23 Fiscal year 2000:
24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$22,000,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$20,100,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2001:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 \$24,100,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$21,900,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2002:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$24,500,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$22,700,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2003:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$25,900,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$24,500,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2004:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$26,900,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$25,600,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2005:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$26,900,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$26,600,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2006:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$26,900,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$26,800,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2007:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$26,900,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$26,900,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2008:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$26,900,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$26,900,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2009:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$26,900,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$26,900,000,000.

13 (11) Higher Education, Training, Employment,
14 and Social Services (500, except for 501):

15 Fiscal year 2000:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 \$43,300,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$43,500,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2001:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$41,400,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$41,900,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2002:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$41,200,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$40,900,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2003:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 \$42,700,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$41,900,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2004:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$43,000,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$42,300,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2005:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$43,900,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$42,900,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2006:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$44,600,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$43,700,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2007:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$45,500,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$44,500,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2008:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$46,500,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$45,500,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2009:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$46,500,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$45,500,000,000.

5 (12) Health (550):
6 Fiscal year 2000:
7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$156,200,000,000.
9 (B) Outlays, \$153,000,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:
11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$164,100,000,000.
13 (B) Outlays, \$162,400,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:
15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$173,300,000,000.
17 (B) Outlays, \$173,800,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$184,700,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$185,300,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$197,900,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$198,500,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2005:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$212,800,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$212,600,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2006:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$228,400,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$228,300,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2007:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$246,300,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$245,500,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2008:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$265,200,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$264,400,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2009:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$285,500,000,000.

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

21 (13) Medicare (570):

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$208,700,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$208,700,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2001:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$222,100,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$222,300,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2002:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$230,600,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$230,200,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2003:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$250,700,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$250,900,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2004:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$268,600,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$268,700,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2005:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$295,600,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$295,200,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2006:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$306,800,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$306,900,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$337,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$337,800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2008:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$365,600,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$365,200,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2009:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$394,100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$394,200,000,000.

12 (14) Income Security (600):

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$244,400,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$248,100,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$250,500,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$257,400,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$262,700,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$277,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$276,800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2004:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$286,200,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2005:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$298,500,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$298,700,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$304,800,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$305,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$310,600,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$311,500,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2008:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$323,900,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$325,400,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$334,200,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$335,700,000,000.

4 (15) Social Security (650):

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$14,200,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$13,800,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$15,600,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$15,600,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$16,300,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$16,300,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$17,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$18,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$18,900,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$18,900,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$19,900,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$19,900,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2008:

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

15 (B) Outlays, \$21,000,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2009:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$22,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$22,200,000,000.

20 (16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$44,700,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$44,300,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$44,700,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$45,900,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$46,400,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$46,200,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$46,700,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$48,800,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$49,300,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$47,300,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$47,800,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$47,800,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,200,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2008:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$48,500,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$49,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2009:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$49,100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$49,700,000,000.

12 (17) Administration of Justice (750):

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$23,400,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$24,700,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$25,100,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2002:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$24,700,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,900,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$24,600,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$24,400,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2004:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$26,200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$26,100,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2005:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$26,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$26,200,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$26,400,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$26,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$26,400,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$26,300,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2008:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$26,500,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$26,300,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$26,500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$26,400,000,000.

4 (18) General Government (800):

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$12,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$11,900,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$12,600,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$12,100,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$12,300,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$12,100,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$12,200,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$12,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$12,200,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$12,100,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$12,100,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$11,800,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$12,200,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2008:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$12,200,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$12,100,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2009:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$12,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.

20 (19) Net Interest (900):

21 Fiscal year 2000:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$275,500,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$275,500,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$271,000,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$271,000,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$267,400,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$267,400,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$265,100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$265,100,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2004:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$263,400,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$263,400,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2005:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$261,000,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$261,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2006:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$258,600,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$258,600,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2007:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$257,000,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$257,000,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2008:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$254,700,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$254,700,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2009:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$252,700,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$252,700,000,000.
12 (20) Allowances (920):
13 Fiscal year 2000:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$8,000,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$10,100,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2001:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$8,500,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$12,900,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2002:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$6,400,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$20,000,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2003:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 - \$4,400,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, - \$4,800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2004:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 - \$4,500,000,000.

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

8 Fiscal year 2005:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 - \$4,500,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, - \$5,100,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2006:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 - \$4,600,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, - \$5,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2007:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 - \$5,200,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, - \$5,800,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2008:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 - \$5,300,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, - \$5,900,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 - \$5,300,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, - \$5,900,000,000.

4 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

5 Fiscal year 2000:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 - \$34,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, - \$34,300,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2001:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 - \$36,900,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, - \$36,900,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 - \$43,600,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, - \$43,600,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 - \$37,000,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, - \$37,000,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2004:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 - \$37,100,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, - \$37,100,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2005:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 – \$38,100,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, – \$38,100,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2006:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 – \$38,800,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, – \$38,800,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2007:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 – \$40,100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, – \$40,100,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2008:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 – \$40,900,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, – \$40,900,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2009:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 – \$41,800,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, – \$41,800,000,000.

20 **SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

21 Not later than September 30, 1999, the House Com-
22 mittee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a
23 reconciliation bill that consists of changes in laws within
24 its jurisdiction such that the total level of revenues is not
25 less than: \$1,408,500,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year

1 2000, \$7,416,800,000,000 in revenues for fiscal years
2 2000 through 2004, and \$16,155,700,000,000 in revenues
3 for fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

4 **SEC. 5. SAFE DEPOSIT BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SUR-**
5 **PLUSES.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

7 (1) under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990,
8 the social security trust funds are off-budget for
9 purposes of the President’s budget submission and
10 the concurrent resolution on the budget;

11 (2) the social security trust funds have been
12 running surpluses for 17 years;

13 (3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly
14 finance the general operations of the Federal Gov-
15 ernment;

16 (4) in fiscal year 2000, the social security sur-
17 plus will exceed \$137 billion;

18 (5) for the first time, a concurrent resolution on
19 the budget balances the Federal budget without
20 counting social security surpluses; and

21 (6) the only way to ensure that social security
22 surpluses are not diverted for other purposes is to
23 balance the budget exclusive of such surpluses.

24 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—(1) It shall not be in order
25 in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider

1 any concurrent resolution on the budget, or any amend-
2 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that sets forth
3 a deficit for any fiscal year. For purposes of this sub-
4 section, a deficit shall be the level (if any) set forth in
5 the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the
6 budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 301(a)(3)
7 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. In setting forth
8 the deficit level pursuant to such section, that level shall
9 not include any adjustments in aggregates that would be
10 made pursuant to any reserve fund that provides for ad-
11 justments in allocations and aggregates for legislation that
12 enhances retirement security or extends the solvency of
13 the Medicare trust funds or makes such changes in the
14 Medicare payment or benefit structure as are necessary.

15 (2) Paragraph (1) may be waived in the Senate only
16 by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members vot-
17 ing.

18 (c) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
19 Congress that—

20 (1) beginning with fiscal year 2000, legislation
21 should be enacted to require any official statement
22 issued by the Office of Management and Budget, the
23 Congressional Budget Office, or any other agency or
24 instrumentality of the Government of surplus or def-
25 icit totals of the budget of the Government as sub-

1 mitted by the President or of the surplus or deficit
2 totals of the congressional budget, and any descrip-
3 tion of, or reference to, such totals in any official
4 publication or material issued by either of such of-
5 fices or any other such agency or instrumentality,
6 should exclude the outlays and receipts of the old-
7 age, survivors, and disability insurance program
8 under title II of the Social Security Act (including
9 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
10 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
11 Fund) and the related provisions of the Internal
12 Revenue Code of 1986; and

13 (2) legislation should be considered to augment
14 subsection (b) by—

15 (A) taking such steps as may be required
16 to safeguard the social security surpluses, such
17 as statutory changes equivalent to the reserve
18 fund for retirement security and Medicare set
19 forth in section 6; or

20 (B) otherwise establishing a statutory limit
21 on debt held by the public and reducing such
22 limit by the amounts of the social security sur-
23 pluses.

1 **SEC. 6. RESERVE FUND FOR RETIREMENT SECURITY AND,**
2 **AS NEEDED, MEDICARE.**

3 (a) **RETIREMENT SECURITY.**—Whenever the Com-
4 mittee on Ways and Means of the House reports a bill,
5 or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report
6 thereon is submitted that enhances retirement security,
7 the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may—

8 (1) increase the appropriate allocations for each
9 of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 and aggregates
10 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 of new
11 budget authority and outlays by the amount of new
12 budget authority provided by such measure (and
13 outlays flowing therefrom) for such fiscal year for
14 that purpose; and

15 (2) reduce the revenue aggregates for each of
16 fiscal years 2000 through 2009 by the amount of
17 the revenue loss resulting from that measure for
18 such fiscal year for that purpose.

19 (b) **MEDICARE PROGRAM.**—Whenever the Committee
20 on Ways and Means or the Committee on Commerce of
21 the House reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is of-
22 fered, or a conference report thereon is submitted that ex-
23 tends the solvency or reforms the benefit or payment
24 structure of the Medicare Program, including any measure
25 in response to the National Bipartisan Commission on the
26 Future of Medicare, the chairman of the Committee on

1 the Budget may increase the appropriate allocations and
2 aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by the
3 amounts provided in that bill for that purpose.

4 (c) LIMITATION.—(1) The chairman of the Com-
5 mittee on the Budget may only make adjustments under
6 subsection (a) or (b) if the net outlay increase plus rev-
7 enue reduction resulting from any measure referred to in
8 those subsections (including any prior adjustments made
9 for any other such measure) for fiscal year 2000, the pe-
10 riod of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, or the period of
11 fiscal years 2000 through 2009 is not greater than an
12 amount equal to the projected social security surplus for
13 such period, as set forth in the joint explanatory statement
14 of managers accompanying this concurrent resolution or,
15 if published, the midsession review for fiscal year 2000
16 of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office. For
17 purposes of the preceding sentence, revenue reductions
18 shall be treated as a positive number.

19 (2) In the midsession review for fiscal year 2000, the
20 Director of the Congressional Budget Office, in consulta-
21 tion with the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age
22 and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Dis-
23 ability Insurance Trust Fund, shall make an up-to-date
24 estimate of the projected surpluses in the social security
25 trust funds for fiscal year 2000, for the period of fiscal

1 years 2000 through 2004, and for the period of fiscal
2 years 2000 through 2009.

3 (3) As used in this subsection, the term “social secu-
4 rity trust funds” means the Federal Old-Age and Sur-
5 vivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability
6 Insurance Trust Fund.

7 **SEC. 7. RESERVE FUND FOR PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED**
8 **UNDER THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABIL-**
9 **ITIES EDUCATION ACT.**

10 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, when the Com-
11 mittee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution,
12 or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report
13 thereon is submitted that provides new budget authority
14 for fiscal year 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, or 2004 for pro-
15 grams authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities
16 Education Act (IDEA), the chairman of the Committee
17 on the Budget may increase the appropriate allocations
18 and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by
19 an amount not to exceed the amount of new budget au-
20 thority provided by that measure (and outlays flowing
21 therefrom) for that purpose up to the maximum amount
22 consistent with section 611(a) of the Individuals with Dis-
23 abilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411(a)(2)).

24 (b) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The adjustments in outlays
25 (and the corresponding amount of new budget authority)

1 made under subsection (a) for any fiscal year may not ex-
2 ceed the amount by which an up-to-date projection of the
3 on-budget surplus made by the Director of the Congres-
4 sional Budget Office for that fiscal year exceeds the on-
5 budget surplus for that fiscal year set forth in section 2(4)
6 of this resolution.

7 (c) CBO PROJECTIONS.—Upon the request of the
8 chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House,
9 the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall
10 make an up-to-date estimate of the projected on-budget
11 surplus for the applicable fiscal year.

12 **SEC. 8. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
13 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

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

17 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
18 ation;

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

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

23 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
24 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
25 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-

1 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-
2 tions and aggregates contained in this resolution.

3 **SEC. 9. UPDATED CBO PROJECTIONS.**

4 Each calendar quarter the Director of the Congres-
5 sional Budget Office shall make an up-to-date estimate of
6 receipts, outlays and surplus (on-budget and off-budget)
7 for the current fiscal year.

8 **SEC. 10. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE COMMISSION**
9 **ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.**

10 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

15 (2) such persecution violates international
16 norms of human rights, including those established
17 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the
18 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
19 the Helsinki Accords, and the Declaration on the
20 Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Dis-
21 crimination Based on Religion or Belief;

22 (3) such persecution is abhorrent to all Ameri-
23 cans, and our very Nation was founded on the prin-
24 ciple of the freedom to worship according to the dic-
25 tates of our conscience; and

1 (4) in 1998 Congress unanimously passed, and
2 President Clinton signed into law, the International
3 Religious Freedom Act of 1998, which established
4 the United States Commission on International Reli-
5 gious Freedom to monitor facts and circumstances
6 of violations of religious freedom and authorized
7 \$3,000,000 to carry out the functions of the Com-
8 mission for each of fiscal years 1999 and 2000.

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

11 (1) this resolution assumes that \$3,000,000 will
12 be appropriated within function 150 for fiscal year
13 2000 for the United States Commission on Inter-
14 national Religious Freedom to carry out its duties;
15 and

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

19 **SEC. 11. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON PROVIDING ADDITIONAL**
20 **DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.**

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

22 (1) strengthening America's public schools
23 while respecting State and local control is critically
24 important to the future of our children and our Na-
25 tion;

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

3 (3) working with the Nation's governors, par-
4 ents, teachers, and principals must take place in
5 order to strengthen public schools and foster edu-
6 cational excellence;

7 (4) the consolidation of various Federal edu-
8 cation programs will benefit our Nation's children,
9 parents, and teachers by sending more dollars di-
10 rectly to the classroom; and

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

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

15 (1) the House should enact legislation that
16 would consolidate thirty-one Federal K–12 education
17 programs; and

18 (2) the Department of Education, the States,
19 and local educational agencies should work together
20 to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds
21 appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elemen-
22 tary and secondary education programs administered
23 by the Department of Education is spent for our
24 children in their classrooms.

1 **SEC. 12. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ASSET-BUILDING**
2 **FOR THE WORKING POOR.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

4 (1) 33 percent of all American households have
5 no or negative financial assets and 60 percent of Af-
6 rican-American households have no or negative fi-
7 nancial assets;

8 (2) 46.9 percent of all children in America live
9 in households with no financial assets, including 40
10 percent of caucasian children and 75 percent of Afri-
11 can-American children;

12 (3) in order to provide low-income families with
13 more tools for empowerment, incentives which en-
14 courage asset-building should be established;

15 (4) across the Nation numerous small public,
16 private, and public-private asset-building initiatives
17 (including individual development account programs)
18 are demonstrating success at empowering low-in-
19 come workers;

20 (5) the Government currently provides middle
21 and upper income Americans with hundreds of bil-
22 lions of dollars in tax incentives for building assets;
23 and

24 (6) the Government should utilize tax laws or
25 other measures to provide low-income Americans

1 with incentives to work and build assets in order to
2 escape poverty permanently.

3 (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
4 the Congress that any changes in tax law should include
5 provisions which encourage low-income workers and their
6 families to save for buying their first home, starting a
7 business, obtaining an education, or taking other measures
8 to prepare for the future.

9 **SEC. 13. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HEALTH**
10 **INSURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME**
11 **HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE**
12 **BENEFICIARIES.**

13 (a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

14 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

15 (A) 43.4 million Americans are currently
16 without health insurance, and that this number
17 is expected to rise to nearly 60 million people
18 in the next 10 years;

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

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

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

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

8 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

9 (A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 re-
10 formed Medicare home health care spending by
11 instructing the Health Care Financing Adminis-
12 tration to implement a prospective payment sys-
13 tem and instituted an interim payment system
14 to achieve savings;

15 (B) the Omnibus Consolidated and Emer-
16 gency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999,
17 reformed the interim payment system to in-
18 crease reimbursements to low-cost providers,
19 added \$900 million in funding, and delayed the
20 automatic 15 percent payment reduction for
21 one year, to October 1, 2000; and

22 (C) patients whose care is more extensive
23 and expensive than the typical Medicare patient
24 do not receive supplemental payments in the in-
25 terim payment system but will receive special

1 protection in the home health care prospective
2 payment system.

3 (2) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO
4 HOME HEALTH CARE.—It is the sense of the Con-
5 gress that—

6 (A) Congress recognizes the importance of
7 home health care for seniors and disabled citi-
8 zens;

9 (B) Congress and the Administration
10 should work together to maintain quality care
11 for patients whose care is more extensive and
12 expensive than the typical Medicare patient, in-
13 cluding the sickest and frailest Medicare bene-
14 ficiaries, while home health care agencies oper-
15 ate in the interim payment system; and

16 (C) Congress and the Administration
17 should work together to avoid the implementa-
18 tion of the 15 percent reduction in the interim
19 payment system and ensure timely implementa-
20 tion of the prospective payment system.

21 **SEC. 14. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICARE PAYMENT.**

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

23 (1) a goal of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997
24 was to expand options for Medicare beneficiaries
25 under the new Medicare+Choice program;

1 (2) Medicare+Choice was intended to make
2 these choices available to all Medicare beneficiaries;
3 and unfortunately, during the first two years of the
4 Medicare+Choice program the blended payment was
5 not implemented, stifling health care options and
6 continuing regional disparity among many counties
7 across the United States; and

8 (3) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 also es-
9 tablished the National Bipartisan Commission on
10 the Future of Medicare to develop legislative rec-
11 ommendations to address the long-term funding
12 challenges facing Medicare.

13 (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the
14 House that this resolution assumes that funding of the
15 Medicare+Choice program is a priority for the House
16 Committee on the Budget before financing new programs
17 and benefits that may potentially add to the imbalance
18 of payments and benefits in Fee-for-Service Medicare and
19 Medicare+Choice.

20 **SEC. 15. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ASSESSMENT OF WEL-**
21 **FARE-TO-WORK PROGRAMS.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the House that,
23 recognizing the need to maximize the benefit of the Wel-
24 fare-to-Work Program, the Secretary of Labor should pre-
25 pare a report on Welfare-to-Work Programs pursuant to

1 section 403(a)(5) of the Social Security Act. This report
2 should include information on the following—

3 (1) the extent to which the funds available
4 under such section have been used (including the
5 number of States that have not used any of such
6 funds), the types of programs that have received
7 such funds, the number of and characteristics of the
8 recipients of assistance under such programs, the
9 goals of such programs, the duration of such pro-
10 grams, the costs of such programs, any evidence of
11 the effects of such programs on such recipients, and
12 accounting of the total amount expended by the
13 States from such funds, and the rate at which the
14 Secretary expects such funds to be expended for
15 each of the fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002;

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

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

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

7 **SEC. 16. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON PROVIDING HONOR**
8 **GUARD SERVICES FOR VETERANS' FUNER-**
9 **ALS.**

10 It is the sense of the Congress that all relevant con-
11 gressional committees should make every effort to provide
12 sufficient resources so that an Honor Guard, if requested,
13 is available for veterans' funerals.

14 **SEC. 17. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON CHILD NUTRITION.**

15 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

19 (2) the lack of an adequate diet and proper nu-
20 trition may adversely affect a child's ability to per-
21 form up to his or her ability in school;

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

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

1 (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
2 the Congress that the Committee on Education and the
3 Workforce and the Committee on Agriculture should ex-
4 amine our Nation's nutrition programs to determine if
5 they can be improved, particularly with respect to services
6 to low-income children.

Passed the House of Representatives March 25,
1999.

Attest:

Clerk.