

Calendar No. 482

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. CON. RES. 101

[Report No. 106-251]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

MARCH 31, 2000

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of March 30, 2000, and placed on the calendar

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Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 31, 2000

Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on the Budget, reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of March 30, 2000, the following original concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

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

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

5 (a) DECLARATION.—Congress determines and de-
6 clares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on

1 the budget for fiscal year 2001 including the appropriate
 2 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, and
 3 2005 as authorized by section 301 of the Congressional
 4 Budget Act of 1974 and the revised budgetary levels for
 5 fiscal year 2000 as authorized by section 304 of the Con-
 6 gressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

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

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

- Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
- Sec. 102. Social Security.
- Sec. 103. Major functional categories.
- Sec. 104. Reconciliation of revenue reductions in the Senate.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

- Sec. 201. Congressional lock box for Social Security surpluses.
- Sec. 202. Reserve fund for Medicare.
- Sec. 203. Reserve fund for stabilization of payments to counties in support of education.
- Sec. 204. Reserve fund for agriculture.
- Sec. 205. Tax reduction reserve fund in the Senate.
- Sec. 206. Reserve fund for additional surpluses.
- Sec. 207. Mechanism for additional debt reduction.
- Sec. 208. Emergency designation point of order in the Senate.
- Sec. 209. Reserve fund pending increase of fiscal year 2001 discretionary spending limits.
- Sec. 210. Congressional firewall for defense and non-defense spending.
- Sec. 211. Mechanisms for strengthening budgetary integrity.
- Sec. 212. Prohibition on use of Federal Reserve surpluses.
- Sec. 213. Reaffirming the prohibition on the use of revenue offsets for discretionary spending.
- Sec. 214. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 215. Reserve fund to foster the health of children with disabilities and the employment and independence of their families.
- Sec. 216. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE SENATE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 301. Sense of the Senate on controlling and eliminating the growing international problem of tuberculosis.
- Sec. 302. Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

- Sec. 303. Sense of the Senate on tax relief for college tuition paid and for interest paid on student loans.
- Sec. 304. Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the National Institutes of Health.
- Sec. 305. Sense of the Senate supporting funding levels in Educational Opportunities Act.
- Sec. 306. Sense of the Senate on additional budgetary resources.
- Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate on regarding the inadequacy of the payments for skilled nursing care.
- Sec. 308. Sense of the Senate on the CARA programs.
- Sec. 309. Sense of the Senate on veteran's medical care.
- Sec. 310. Sense of the Senate on Impact Aid.
- Sec. 311. Sense of the Senate on funding for increased acreage under the Conservation Reserve Program and the Wetlands Reserve Program.
- Sec. 312. Sense of the Senate on tax simplification.
- Sec. 313. Sense of the Senate on antitrust enforcement by the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission regarding agriculture mergers and anticompetitive activity.
- Sec. 314. Sense of the Senate regarding fair markets for American farmers.
- Sec. 315. Sense of the Senate on women and Social Security reform.
- Sec. 316. Protection of battered women and children.
- Sec. 317. Use of False Claims Act in combatting medicare fraud.
- Sec. 318. Sense of the Senate regarding the National Guard.
- Sec. 319. Sense of the Senate regarding military readiness.
- Sec. 320. Sense of the Senate on compensation for the Chinese Embassy bombing in Belgrade.
- Sec. 321. Sense of the Senate supporting funding of digital opportunity initiatives.
- Sec. 322. Sense of the Senate regarding immunization funding.
- Sec. 323. Sense of the Senate regarding tax credits for small businesses providing health insurance to low-income employees.
- Sec. 324. Sense of the Senate on funding for criminal justice.
- Sec. 325. Sense of the Senate regarding the Pell Grant.
- Sec. 326. Sense of the Senate regarding comprehensive public education reform.
- Sec. 327. Sense of the Senate on providing adequate funding for United States international leadership.
- Sec. 328. Sense of the Senate concerning the HIV/AIDS crisis.
- Sec. 329. Sense of the Senate regarding tribal colleges.

1 **TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

2 **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

3 The following budgetary levels are the revised levels
 4 for fiscal year 2000 and the appropriate levels for the fis-
 5 cal years 2001 through 2005:

6 (1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the en-
 7 forcement of this resolution—

1 (A) The recommended levels of Federal reve-
 2 nues are as follows:

3 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,464,604,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,501,658,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,546,533,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,598,771,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,655,093,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,720,654,000,000.

9 (B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels
 10 of Federal revenues should be changed are as fol-
 11 lows:

12 Fiscal year 2000: – \$877,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2001: – \$13,157,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002: – \$24,854,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2003: – \$30,752,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004: – \$37,550,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2005: – \$43,448,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,467,257,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,471,817,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,502,777,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,614,195,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,670,329,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,730,514,000,000.

2 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforce-
3 ment of this resolution and the revised fiscal year 2000
4 resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays
5 are as follows:

6 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,441,459,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,447,795,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,469,962,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,589,699,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,644,120,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,705,698,000,000.

12 (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of
13 this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

14 Fiscal year 2000: \$23,145,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2001: \$53,863,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2002: \$76,571,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003: \$9,072,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2004: \$10,973,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2005: \$14,956,000,000.

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

22 Fiscal year 2000: \$5,625,962,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2001: \$5,667,144,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2002: \$5,681,983,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2003: \$5,768,762,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,849,465,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2005: \$5,923,674,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2000: \$3,455,362,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2001: \$3,248,659,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2002: \$2,995,663,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003: \$2,802,939,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2004: \$2,594,260,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2005: \$2,364,124,000,000.

11 **SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

12 (a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of
13 Senate enforcement under section 311 of the Congres-
14 sional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of
15 the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund
16 and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as
17 follows:

18 Fiscal year 2000: \$479,648,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2001: \$501,533,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2002: \$524,854,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2003: \$547,179,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004: \$569,907,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2005: \$597,326,000,000.

24 (b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of
25 Senate enforcement under section 311 of the Congres-

1 sional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the
 2 Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and
 3 the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as fol-
 4 lows:

5 Fiscal year 2000: \$322,545,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2001: \$331,869,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2002: \$339,068,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003: \$347,733,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2004: \$357,737,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2005: \$368,976,000,000.

11 (c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EX-

12 PENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget au-

13 thority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and

14 Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Dis-

15 ability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses

16 are as follows:

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$3,160,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$3,187,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$3,429,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$3,378,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$3,471,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$3,438,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2003:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$3,505,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$3,473,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2004:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$3,541,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$3,507,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2005:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$3,576,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$3,543,000,000.

16 **SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

17 Congress determines and declares that the appro-
18 priate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new
19 direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee
20 commitments for fiscal year 2000 (as revised) and fiscal
21 years 2001 through 2005 for each major functional cat-
22 egory are:

23 (1) National Defense (050):

24 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$291,583,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$288,112,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$305,833,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$294,064,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$309,085,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$302,272,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$315,485,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$309,362,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$323,191,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$317,461,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$331,532,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$327,948,000,000.

24 (2) International Affairs (150):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$21,967,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$16,019,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$20,139,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$18,625,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$20,868,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$17,932,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$21,420,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$17,573,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$21,907,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$17,741,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$22,645,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$17,892,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$19,267,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$18,418,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$19,703,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$19,245,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$19,877,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$19,593,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$19,806,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$19,515,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$20,069,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$19,655,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$20,337,000,000.

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

24 (4) Energy (270):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,081,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, –\$607,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$1,475,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$172,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 –\$264,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, –\$1,366,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$1,202,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, –\$43,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$1,238,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, –\$124,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$1,210,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, –\$85,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$24,487,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$24,245,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$24,936,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$24,905,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$25,023,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$25,045,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$25,019,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$25,203,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$25,066,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$25,065,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$25,059,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$24,876,000,000.

24 (6) Agriculture (350):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$35,257,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$33,916,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$20,894,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$18,779,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$18,950,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$17,235,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$17,965,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$16,366,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$17,354,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$15,910,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$16,092,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$14,593,000,000.

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

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$7,594,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$3,141,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$6,117,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,977,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$8,608,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$4,864,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$9,356,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$4,677,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$13,413,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$8,391,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$13,368,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$9,331,000,000.

24 (8) Transportation (400):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$54,352,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$46,656,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$59,247,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$50,822,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$57,536,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$53,486,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$59,101,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$55,516,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$59,135,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$56,138,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$59,174,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$56,418,000,000.

24 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):

25 Fiscal year 2000:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$11,336,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$10,725,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$9,021,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$10,386,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$8,822,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$9,815,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2003:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$8,665,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$8,749,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$8,657,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$8,255,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$8,744,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$7,886,000,000.

24 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social
25 Services (500):

1 Fiscal year 2000:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$57,688,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$61,904,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2001:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$74,977,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$68,648,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2002:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$75,744,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$72,570,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2003:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$76,636,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$75,430,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2004:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$77,751,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$76,766,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2005:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$79,128,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$78,033,000,000.
25 (11) Health (550):

1 Fiscal year 2000:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$159,224,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$153,473,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2001:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$169,215,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$165,836,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2002:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$178,911,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$177,766,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2003:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$190,951,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$190,300,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2004:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$205,181,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$204,835,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2005:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$221,484,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$220,329,000,000.
25 (12) Medicare (570):

1 Fiscal year 2000:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$199,601,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$199,507,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$218,751,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$219,005,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$228,635,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$228,604,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$249,762,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$249,520,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$265,318,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$265,546,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$288,730,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$288,681,000,000.

25 (13) Income Security (600):

1 Fiscal year 2000:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$238,891,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$248,071,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$253,236,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$255,424,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$264,844,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$267,252,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$274,789,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$278,452,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$284,929,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$288,367,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$297,669,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$301,202,000,000.

25 (14) Social Security (650):

1 Fiscal year 2000:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$11,532,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$11,533,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$9,728,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$9,727,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$11,572,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$11,572,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$12,271,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$12,271,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$13,020,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$13,020,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$13,841,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$13,841,000,000.

25 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

1 Fiscal year 2000:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$46,010,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$45,130,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2001:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$47,568,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$47,141,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2002:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$48,823,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$48,704,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2003:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$50,838,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$50,513,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2004:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$52,119,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$51,842,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2005:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$55,517,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$55,194,000,000.
25 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

1 Fiscal year 2000:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$27,370,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$28,013,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$27,927,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$28,224,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$28,520,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$28,698,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$29,157,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$29,123,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$31,283,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$31,012,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$32,124,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$31,863,000,000.

25 (17) General Government (800):

1 Fiscal year 2000:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$13,670,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$14,727,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2001:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$14,427,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$14,291,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2002:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$13,605,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$13,883,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2003:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$13,578,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$13,768,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2004:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$13,570,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$13,882,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2005:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$13,595,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$13,604,000,000.
25 (18) Net Interest (900):

1 Fiscal year 2000:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$284,491,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$284,493,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$286,920,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$286,920,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$285,291,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$285,290,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$279,465,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$279,465,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2004:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$275,502,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$275,502,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2005:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$270,951,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$270,951,000,000.

25 (19) Allowances (920):

1 Fiscal year 2000:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 – \$3,829,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, – \$11,702,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 – \$59,931,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, – \$48,031,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 – \$59,729,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, – \$71,311,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2003:

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

15 (B) Outlays, – \$790,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2004:

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

18 (B) Outlays, – \$6,770,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2005:

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

21 (B) Outlays, – \$6,072,000,000.

22 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

23 Fiscal year 2000:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 – \$34,315,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, —\$34,315,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2001:

3 (A) New budget authority,

4 —\$38,366,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, —\$38,366,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2002:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 —\$41,943,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, —\$41,943,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2003:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 —\$41,270,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, —\$41,270,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2004:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 —\$38,374,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, —\$38,374,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2005:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 —\$40,686,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, —\$40,686,000,000.

22 **SEC. 104. RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS IN**
23 **THE SENATE.**

24 Not later than September 22, 2000, the Senate Com-
25 mittee on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconcili-

1 ation bill proposing changes in laws within its jurisdiction
2 necessary to reduce revenues by not more than
3 \$13,157,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and
4 \$149,761,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001
5 through 2005.

6 **TITLE II—BUDGETARY**
7 **RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING**

8 **SEC. 201. CONGRESSIONAL LOCK BOX FOR SOCIAL SECU-**
9 **RITY SURPLUSES.**

10 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

15 (2) the Social Security trust funds have been
16 running surpluses for 18 years;

17 (3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly
18 finance the general operations of the Federal Gov-
19 ernment;

20 (4) in fiscal year 2001, the Social Security sur-
21 plus will reach \$166,000,000,000;

22 (5) in fiscal year 1999, the Federal budget was
23 balanced without using Social Security;

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

4 (7) Congress and the President should take
5 such steps as are necessary to ensure that future
6 budgets continue to be balanced excluding the sur-
7 pluses generated by the Social Security trust funds.

8 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in
10 the House of Representatives or the Senate to con-
11 sider any revision to this concurrent resolution, or
12 any other concurrent resolution on the budget, or
13 any amendment thereto or conference report there-
14 on, that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year.

15 (2) DEFICIT LEVELS.—For purposes of this
16 subsection, a deficit shall be the level (if any) set
17 forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent reso-
18 lution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to
19 section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act
20 of 1974.

21 (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For
22 purposes of this section, the levels of new budget author-
23 ity, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority,
24 revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year shall be
25 determined on the basis of estimates made by the Com-

1 mittee on the Budget of the House of Representatives or
2 the Senate, as applicable.

3 (d) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (b) shall not apply if—

4 (1) the most recent of the Department of Com-
5 merce’s advance, preliminary, or final reports of ac-
6 tual real economic growth indicate that the rate of
7 real economic growth for each of the most recently
8 reported quarter and the immediately preceding
9 quarter is less than 1 percent; or

10 (2) a declaration of war is in effect.

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

18 (f) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (b) may be
19 waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative
20 vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and
21 sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members
22 of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required
23 in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the
24 Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

1 **SEC. 202. RESERVE FUND FOR PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.**

2 (a) ALLOCATION.—In the Senate, spending aggre-
3 gates and other appropriate budgetary levels and limits
4 may be adjusted and allocations may be revised for legisla-
5 tion reported by the Committee on Finance to provide a
6 prescription drug benefit for fiscal years 2001, 2002, and
7 2003, provided that this legislation will not reduce the on-
8 budget surplus by more than \$20,000,000,000 total dur-
9 ing these 3 fiscal years, and provided that the enactment
10 of this legislation will not cause an on-budget deficit in
11 any of these 3 fiscal years.

12 (b) EXCEPTION.—The adjustments provided in sub-
13 section (a) shall be made for a bill or joint resolution, or
14 an amendment that is offered (in the Senate), that pro-
15 vides coverage for prescription drugs, if the Senate Com-
16 mittee on Finance has not reported such legislation on or
17 before September 1, 2000.

18 (c) ADJUSTMENT.—If legislation is reported by the
19 Senate Committee on Finance that extends the solvency
20 of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund without
21 the use of transfers of new subsidies from the general
22 fund, without decreasing beneficiaries' access to health
23 care, and excluding the cost of extending and modifying
24 the prescription drug benefit crafted pursuant to section
25 (a) or (b), then the Chairman of the Committee on the
26 Budget may change committee allocations and spending

1 aggregates by no more than \$20,000,000,000 total for fis-
2 cal years 2004 and 2005 to fund the prescription drug
3 benefit if such legislation will not cause an on-budget def-
4 icit in either of these 2 fiscal years.

5 (d) BUDGETARY ENFORCEMENT.—The revision of al-
6 locations and aggregates made under this section shall be
7 considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget
8 Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in
9 this resolution.

10 **SEC. 203. RESERVE FUND FOR STABILIZATION OF PAY-**
11 **MENTS TO COUNTIES IN SUPPORT OF EDU-**
12 **CATION.**

13 (a) ADJUSTMENT.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the Committee on
15 Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate reports
16 a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a con-
17 ference report thereon is submitted, that provides
18 additional resources for counties and complies with
19 paragraph (2), the chairman of the Committee on
20 the Budget may increase the allocation of budget au-
21 thority and outlays to that committee by the amount
22 of budget authority (and the outlays resulting there-
23 from) provided by that legislation for such purpose
24 in accordance with subsection (b).

1 (2) **CONDITION.**—Legislation complies with this
2 paragraph if it provides for the stabilization of re-
3 ceipt-based payments to counties that support school
4 and road systems and also provides that a portion
5 of those payments would be dedicated toward local
6 investments in Federal lands within the counties.

7 (b) **LIMITATIONS.**—The adjustments to the alloca-
8 tions required by subsection (a) shall not exceed
9 \$200,000,000 in budget authority (and the outlays result-
10 ing therefrom) for fiscal year 2001 and shall not exceed
11 \$1,100,000,000 in budget authority (and the outlays re-
12 sulting therefrom) for the period of fiscal years 2001
13 through 2005.

14 **SEC. 204. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE.**

15 (a) **ADJUSTMENT.**—

16 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Committee on Agri-
17 culture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate re-
18 ports a bill on or before June 29, 2000, or an
19 amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report
20 thereon is submitted that provides assistance for
21 producers of program crops and specialty crops, and
22 enhancements for agriculture conservation programs
23 that complies with paragraph (2), the appropriate
24 chairman of the Committee on the Budget may in-
25 crease the allocation of budget authority and outlays

1 to that committee by the amount of budget authority
2 (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by
3 that legislation for such purpose in accordance with
4 subsection (b).

5 (2) CONDITIONS.—Legislation complies with
6 this paragraph if it does not cause a net increase in
7 budget authority and outlays of greater than
8 \$1,640,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

9 (b) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments to the alloca-
10 tions required by subsection (a) shall not exceed
11 \$5,500,000,000 in budget authority and outlays for fiscal
12 year 2000, and \$3,000,000,000 in budget authority (and
13 the outlays resulting therefrom) for the period of fiscal
14 years 2001 through 2005.

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

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

21 (1) fiscal year 2001; or

22 (2) the period of fiscal years 2001 through
23 2005.

1 **SEC. 206. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SURPLUSES.**

2 (a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE UPDATED
3 BUDGET FORECAST.—Pursuant to section 202(e)(2) of
4 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional
5 Budget Office shall update its economic and budget out-
6 look for fiscal years 2001 through 2010 by July 1, 2000.

7 (b) REPORTING A SURPLUS.—If the report provided
8 pursuant to subsection (a) estimates an on-budget surplus
9 for any fiscal year that exceeds the on-budget surplus set
10 forth in the Congressional Budget Office’s March 2000
11 economic and budget outlook, the appropriate chairman
12 of the Committee on the Budget may make the adjust-
13 ments as provided in subsection (c).

14 (c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The appropriate chairman of
15 the Committee on the Budget may make the following ad-
16 justments in an amount equal to the difference between
17 the on-budget surpluses set forth in the March report and
18 the on-budget surplus contained in the July report:

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

21 (2) Increase the on-budget surplus levels used
22 for determining compliance with the pay-as-you-go
23 requirements of section 207 of H. Con. Res. 68
24 (106th Cong., 1st Sess.).

25 (3) Adjust the instruction in section 104 to—

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

3 (B) increase the reduction in revenues by
4 the sum of the amounts for the period of fiscal
5 years 2001 through 2005.

6 **SEC. 207. MECHANISM FOR ADDITIONAL DEBT REDUCTION.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—If any of the legislation described
8 in subsection (b) does not become law on or before October
9 1, 2000, then the Chairman of the Committee on the
10 Budget of the Senate shall adjust the levels in this concur-
11 rent resolution as provided in subsection (c).

12 (b) LEGISLATION.—The adjustment required by sub-
13 section (a) shall be made with respect to—

14 (1) the reconciliation legislation required by sec-
15 tion 104; or

16 (2) the Medicare legislation provided for in sec-
17 tion 202.

18 (c) ADJUSTMENTS TO BE MADE.—The adjustment
19 required in subsection (a) shall be—

20 (1) with respect to the legislation required by
21 section 104, to decrease the balance displayed on the
22 Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard and increase the
23 revenue aggregate by the amount set forth in section
24 104 (as adjusted, if adjusted, pursuant to section
25 205) and to decrease the level of debt held by the

1 public as set forth in section 101(6) by that same
2 amount; or

3 (2) with respect to the legislation provided for
4 in section 202, to decrease the balance displayed on
5 the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard by the amount
6 set forth in section 202 and to decrease the level of
7 debt held by the public as set forth in section 101(6)
8 by that same amount and make the corresponding
9 adjustments to the revenue and spending aggregates
10 and allocations (as adjusted by section 202).

11 **SEC. 208. EMERGENCY DESIGNATION POINT OF ORDER IN**
12 **THE SENATE.**

13 (a) DESIGNATIONS.—

14 (1) GUIDANCE.—In making a designation of a
15 provision of legislation as an emergency requirement
16 under section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Bal-
17 anced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of
18 1985, the committee report and any statement of
19 managers accompanying that legislation shall ana-
20 lyze whether a proposed emergency requirement
21 meets all the criteria in paragraph (2).

22 (2) CRITERIA.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The criteria to be con-
24 sidered in determining whether a proposed ex-

1 penditure or tax change is an emergency re-
2 quirement are—

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

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

7 (iii) an urgent, pressing, and compel-
8 ling need requiring immediate action;

9 (iv) subject to subparagraph (B), un-
10 foreseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated;

11 and

12 (v) not permanent, temporary in na-
13 ture.

14 (B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is
15 part of an aggregate level of anticipated emer-
16 gencies, particularly when normally estimated in
17 advance, is not unforeseen.

18 (3) JUSTIFICATION FOR FAILURE TO MEET CRI-
19 TERIA.—If the proposed emergency requirement
20 does not meet all the criteria set forth in paragraph
21 (2), the committee report or the statement of man-
22 agers, as the case may be, shall provide a written
23 justification of why the requirement should be ac-
24 corded emergency status.

1 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—When the Senate is consid-
2 ering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference
3 report, a point of order may be made by a Senator against
4 an emergency designation in that measure and if the Pre-
5 siding Officer sustains that point of order, that provision
6 making such a designation shall be stricken from the
7 measure and may not be offered as an amendment from
8 the floor.

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

16 (d) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY REQUIRE-
17 MENT.—A provision shall be considered an emergency des-
18 ignation if it designates any item an emergency require-
19 ment pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the
20 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of
21 1985.

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

1 (f) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of order is
2 sustained under this section against a conference report
3 the report shall be disposed of as provided in section
4 313(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

5 **SEC. 209. RESERVE FUND PENDING INCREASE OF FISCAL**
6 **YEAR 2001 DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIM-**
7 **ITS.**

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

9 (1) The functional totals with respect to discre-
10 tionary spending set forth in this concurrent resolu-
11 tion, if implemented, would result in legislation
12 which exceeds the limit on discretionary spending for
13 fiscal year 2001 set out in section 251(c) of the Bal-
14 anced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of
15 1985. Nonetheless, the allocation pursuant to section
16 302 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment
17 Control Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropria-
18 tions is in compliance with current law spending lim-
19 its.

20 (2) Consequently unless and until the discre-
21 tionary spending limit for fiscal year 2001 is in-
22 creased, aggregate appropriations which exceed the
23 current law limits would still be out of order in the
24 Senate and subject to a supermajority vote.

1 (3) The functional totals contained in this con-
2 current resolution envision a level of discretionary
3 spending for fiscal year 2001 as follows:

4 (A) For the discretionary category:
5 \$596,579,000,000 in new budget authority and
6 \$590,326,000,000 in outlays.

7 (B) For the highway category:
8 \$26,920,000,000 in outlays.

9 (C) For the mass transit category:
10 \$4,639,000,000 in outlays.

11 (4) To facilitate the Senate completing its legis-
12 lative responsibilities for the 106th Congress in a
13 timely fashion, it is imperative that the Senate con-
14 sider legislation which increases the discretionary
15 spending limit for fiscal year 2001 as soon as pos-
16 sible.

17 (b) ADJUSTMENT TO ALLOCATIONS.—Whenever a
18 bill or joint resolution becomes law that increases the dis-
19 cretionary spending limit for fiscal year 2001 set out in
20 section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
21 Deficit Control Act of 1985, the appropriate chairman of
22 the Committee on the Budget shall increase the allocation
23 called for in section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget
24 Act of 1974 to the appropriate Committee on Appropria-
25 tions.

1 (c) LIMITATION ON ADJUSTMENT.—An adjustment
2 made pursuant to subsection (b) shall not result in an allo-
3 cation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget
4 Act of 1974 that exceeds the total budget authority and
5 outlays set forth in subsection (a)(3).

6 **SEC. 210. CONGRESSIONAL FIREWALL FOR DEFENSE AND**
7 **NON-DEFENSE SPENDING.**

8 (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, for fiscal year
9 2001 the term “discretionary spending limit” means—

10 (1) for the defense category, \$306,819,000,000
11 in new budget authority and \$295,050,000,000 in
12 outlays; and

13 (2) for the nondefense category,
14 \$289,760,000,000 in new budget authority and
15 \$327,583,000,000 in outlays.

16 (b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—After the adjustment to the
18 section 302(a) allocation to the Appropriations Com-
19 mittee is made pursuant to section 208 and except
20 as provided in paragraph (2), it shall not be in order
21 in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution,
22 amendment, motion, or conference report that ex-
23 ceeds any discretionary spending limit set forth in
24 this section.

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

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

10 **SEC. 211. MECHANISMS FOR STRENGTHENING BUDGETARY**
11 **INTEGRITY.**

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

17 (b) POINT OF ORDER WITH RESPECT TO ADVANCED
18 APPROPRIATIONS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in
20 the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amend-
21 ment, motion or conference report that—

22 (A) provides an appropriation of new budg-
23 et authority for any fiscal year after the budget
24 year that is in excess of the amounts provided
25 in paragraph (2); and

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

4 (2) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS.—The total
5 amount, provided in appropriations legislation for
6 the budget year, of appropriations for the subse-
7 quent fiscal year shall not exceed \$14,200,000,000.

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

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
11 graph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to
12 consider any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or
13 conference report that contains an appropriation of
14 new budget authority for any fiscal year which does
15 not become available upon enactment of such legisla-
16 tion or on the first day of that fiscal year (whichever
17 is later).

18 (2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not
19 apply with respect to appropriations for the fol-
20 lowing programs provided that such appropriation is
21 not delayed beyond the specified date and does not
22 exceed the specified amount:

23 (A) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—
24 Operation of Indian Programs School Operation
25 Costs (Bureau of Indian Affairs Funded

1 Schools and Other Education Programs): July
2 1 not to exceed \$401,000,000.

3 (B) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.—

4 (i) Training and Employment Service:
5 July 1 not to exceed \$1,650,000,000.

6 (ii) State Unemployment Insurance:
7 July 1 not to exceed \$902,000,000.

8 (C) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.—

9 (i) Education Reform: July 1 not to
10 exceed \$512,000,000.

11 (ii) Education for the Disadvantaged:
12 July 1 not to exceed \$2,462,000,000.

13 (iii) School Improvement Program:
14 July 1 not to exceed \$975,000,000.

15 (iv) Special Education: July 1 not to
16 exceed \$2,048,000,000.

17 (v) Vocational Education: July 1 not
18 to exceed \$858,000,000.

19 (D) DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.—

20 Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Cor-
21 poration: September 30 not to exceed
22 \$343,000,000.

23 (E) DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AF-
24 FAIRS.—Medical Care (equipment-land-struct-
25 tures): August 1 not to exceed \$900,000,000.

1 (F) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGEN-
2 CY.—Hazardous Substance Superfund: Sep-
3 tember 1 not to exceed \$100,000,000.

4 (d) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsections (b) and (c)
5 may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an af-
6 firmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen
7 and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Mem-
8 bers of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be re-
9 quired in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling
10 of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

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

15 (f) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—If a point of order is
16 sustained under this section against a conference report,
17 the report shall be disposed of as provided in section
18 313(d) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment
19 Control Act of 1974.

20 (g) PRECATORY AMENDMENTS.—For purposes of in-
21 terpreting section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget
22 Act of 1974, an amendment is not germane if it contains
23 only precatory language.

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

1 **SEC. 212. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL RESERVE**
2 **SURPLUSES.**

3 (a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to en-
4 sure that transfers from nonbudgetary governmental enti-
5 ties such as the Federal reserve banks shall not be used
6 to offset increased on-budget spending when such trans-
7 fers produce no real budgetary or economic effects.

8 (b) BUDGETARY RULE.—For purposes of points of
9 order under this resolution and the Congressional Budget
10 and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, provisions con-
11 tained in any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or con-
12 ference report that affects any surplus funds of the Fed-
13 eral reserve banks shall not be scored with respect to the
14 level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues contained
15 in such legislation.

16 **SEC. 213. REAFFIRMING THE PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF**
17 **REVENUE OFFSETS FOR DISCRETIONARY**
18 **SPENDING.**

19 (a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to reaf-
20 firm Congress' belief that the discretionary spending lim-
21 its should be adhered to and not circumvented by increas-
22 ing taxes.

23 (b) RESTATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RULE.—For pur-
24 poses of points of order under this resolution and the Con-
25 gressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974,
26 provisions contained in an appropriations bill (or an

1 amendment thereto or a conference report thereon) result-
2 ing in increased revenues shall continue not to be scored
3 with respect to the level of budget authority or outlays
4 contained in such legislation.

5 **SEC. 214. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
6 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

7 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations
8 and aggregates made pursuant to this concurrent resolu-
9 tion for any measure shall—

10 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
11 ation;

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

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

16 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
17 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
18 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
19 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-
20 tions and aggregates contained in this concurrent resolu-
21 tion.

1 **SEC. 215. RESERVE FUND TO FOSTER THE HEALTH OF**
2 **CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES AND THE EM-**
3 **PLOYMENT AND INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR**
4 **FAMILIES.**

5 (a) ADJUSTMENT.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the Committee on
7 Finance of the Senate reports a bill, or an amend-
8 ment thereto is offered, or a conference report there-
9 on is submitted, that facilitates children with disabili-
10 ties receiving needed health care at home and com-
11 plies with paragraph (2), the chairman of the Com-
12 mittee on the Budget may increase the spending ag-
13 gregate and allocation of budget authority and out-
14 lays to that committee by the amount of budget au-
15 thority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) pro-
16 vided by that legislation for such purpose in accord-
17 ance with subsection (b).

18 (2) CONDITION.—Legislation complies with this
19 paragraph if it finances health programs designed to
20 allow children with disabilities to access the health
21 services they need to remain at home with their fam-
22 ilies while allowing their families to become or re-
23 main employed.

24 (b) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments to the spending
25 aggregates and allocations required by subsection (a) shall
26 not exceed \$50,000,000 in budget authority (and the out-

1 lays resulting therefrom) for fiscal year 2001 and shall
 2 not exceed \$300,000,000 in budget authority (and the out-
 3 lays resulting therefrom) for the period of fiscal years
 4 2001 through 2005.

5 **SEC. 216. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

6 Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

7 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
 8 the Senate and the House of Representatives, re-
 9 spectively, and as such they shall be considered as
 10 part of the rules of each House, or of that House
 11 to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall
 12 supersede other rules only to the extent that they
 13 are inconsistent therewith; and

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

19 **TITLE III—SENSE OF THE**
 20 **SENATE PROVISIONS**

21 **SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CONTROLLING AND**
 22 **ELIMINATING THE GROWING INTER-**
 23 **NATIONAL PROBLEM OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

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

1 (1) According to the World Health Organiza-
2 tion—

3 (A) nearly 2,000,000 people worldwide die
4 each year of tuberculosis-related illnesses;

5 (B) one-third of the world's total popu-
6 lation is infected with tuberculosis; and

7 (C) tuberculosis is the world's leading kill-
8 er of women between 15- and 44-years old and
9 is a leading cause of children becoming or-
10 phans.

11 (2) Because of the ease of transmission of tu-
12 berculosis, its international persistence and growth
13 pose a direct public health threat to those nations
14 that had previously largely controlled the disease.
15 This is complicated in the United States by the
16 growth of the homeless population, the rate of incar-
17 ceration, international travel, immigration, and HIV/
18 AIDS.

19 (3) With nearly 40 percent of the tuberculosis
20 cases in the United States attributable to foreign-
21 born persons, tuberculosis will never be eliminated in
22 the United States until it is controlled abroad.

23 (4) The means exist to control tuberculosis
24 through screening, diagnosis, treatment, patient

1 compliance, monitoring, and ongoing review of out-
2 comes.

3 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
4 Senate that the levels in this resolution assumes that addi-
5 tional resources should be provided to fund international
6 tuberculosis control efforts at \$60,000,000 in fiscal year
7 2001, consistent with authorizing legislation approved by
8 the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

9 **SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON INCREASED FUNDING**
10 **FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT**
11 **BLOCK GRANT.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

13 (1) in 1998, 33.2 percent of women in the labor
14 force have children under 14;

15 (2) in 1998, 65.2 percent of women with chil-
16 dren younger than age 6, and 78.4 percent of
17 women with children ages 6 through 17 were in the
18 labor force, and 41.6 percent of women with children
19 younger than 3 were employed full-time;

20 (3) 1,920,000 couples both working and with
21 children under 18 had family incomes of under
22 \$30,000 (10.3 percent);

23 (4)(A) in 1998, 11,700,000 children out of
24 21,300,000 (55.1 percent) under the age of 5 have
25 employed mothers;

1 (B) 18.4 percent of children under 6 are cared
2 for by their fathers at home;

3 (C) another 5.5 percent (562,000) are looked
4 after by their mother either at home or away from
5 home; and

6 (D) in other words, less than a quarter (23.9
7 percent) of these children are taken care of by 1
8 parent;

9 (5) a 1997 General Accounting Office study
10 found that the increased work participation require-
11 ment of the welfare reform law will cause the need
12 for child care to exceed the known supply;

13 (6) a 1995 study by the Urban Institute of
14 child care prices in 6 cities found that the average
15 cost of daycare for a 2-year-old in a child care cen-
16 ter ranged from \$3,100 to \$8,100;

17 (7) for an entry-level worker, the family's child
18 care costs at the average price of care for an infant
19 in a child care center would be at least 50 percent
20 of family income in 5 of the 6 cities examined;

21 (8) a large number of low- and middle-income
22 families sacrifice a second full-time income so that
23 a parent may be at home with the child;

24 (9) the average income of 2-parent families with
25 a single income (a family with children, wife does

1 not work) is \$13,566 less than the average income
2 of 2-parent families with 2 incomes;

3 (10) a recent National Institute for Child
4 Health and Development study found that the great-
5 est factor in the development of a young child is
6 “what is happening at home and in families”; and

7 (11) increased tax relief directed at making
8 child care more affordable, and increased funding
9 for the Child Care and Development Block Grant,
10 would take significant steps toward bringing quality
11 child care within the reach of many parents, and
12 would increase the options available to parents in de-
13 ciding how best to care for their children.

14 (b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate
15 that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted
16 pursuant to this resolution assume—

17 (1) that tax relief should be directed to parents
18 who are struggling to afford quality child care, in-
19 cluding those who wish to stay home to care for a
20 child, and should be included in any tax cut pack-
21 age; and

22 (2) a total of \$4,567,000,000 in funding for the
23 Child Care and Development Block Grant in fiscal
24 year 2001.

1 **SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TAX RELIEF FOR COL-**
2 **LEGE TUITION PAID AND FOR INTEREST PAID**
3 **ON STUDENT LOANS.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

5 (1) in our increasingly competitive global econ-
6 omy, the attainment of a higher education is critical
7 to the economic success of an individual, as evi-
8 denced by the fact that, in 1975, college graduates
9 earned an average of 57 percent more than those
10 who just finished high school, compared to 76 per-
11 cent more today;

12 (2) the cost of attaining a higher education has
13 outpaced both inflation and median family incomes;

14 (3) specifically, over the past 20 years, the cost
15 of college tuition has quadrupled (growing faster
16 than any consumer item, including health care and
17 nearly twice as fast as inflation) and 8 times as fast
18 as median household incomes;

19 (4) despite recent increases passed by Congress,
20 the value of the maximum Pell Grant has declined
21 23 percent since 1975 in inflation-adjusted terms,
22 forcing more students to rely on student loans to fi-
23 nance the cost of a higher education;

24 (5) from 1992 to 1998, the demand for student
25 loans soared 82 percent and the average student
26 loan increased 367 percent;

1 mentary and secondary education within the Budget
2 Function 500 of this resolution for fiscal years 2001
3 through 2005, such funds shall be appropriated in propor-
4 tion to and in accordance with the levels authorized in the
5 Educational Opportunities Act, S. 2.

6 **SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ADDITIONAL BUDG-**
7 **ETARY RESOURCES.**

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

9 (1) In its review of government operations, the
10 General Accounting Office noted that it was unable
11 to determine the extent of improper government pay-
12 ments, due to the poor quality of agency accounting
13 practices. In particular, the General Accounting Of-
14 fice cited the Government’s inability to—

15 (A) “properly account for and report bil-
16 lions of dollars of property, equipment, mate-
17 rials, and supplies and certain stewardship as-
18 sets”; and

19 (B) “properly prepare the Federal Govern-
20 ment’s financial statements, including balancing
21 the statements, accounting for billions of dollars
22 of transactions between governmental entities,
23 and properly and consistently compiling the in-
24 formation in the financial statements.”.

1 (2) Private economic forecasters are currently
2 more optimistic than the Congressional Budget Of-
3 fice (CBO). Blue Chip expects 2000 real GDP
4 growth of 4.1 percent, whereas the Congressional
5 Budget Office expects 3.3 percent growth. From
6 1999 through 2005, Blue Chip expects real GDP to
7 grow more than 0.3 percentage points faster per
8 year than the Congressional Budget Office does.
9 Using budgetary rules of thumb, this latter dif-
10 ference translates into more than \$150,000,000,000
11 over the 5-year budget window.

12 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
13 Senate that the levels contained in this resolution assume
14 that—

15 (1) there are billions of dollars in wasted ex-
16 penditures in the Federal Government that should
17 be eliminated; and

18 (2) higher projected budget surpluses arising
19 from reductions in government waste and stronger
20 revenue inflows could be used in the future for addi-
21 tional tax relief or debt reduction.

22 **SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REGARDING THE IN-**
23 **ADEQUACY OF THE PAYMENTS FOR SKILLED**
24 **NURSING CARE.**

25 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

1 (1) Congress confronted and addressed the
2 funding crisis for medicare beneficiaries requiring
3 skilled nursing care through the Balanced Budget
4 Refinement Act of 1999;

5 (2) Congress recognized the need to address the
6 inadequacy of the prospective payment system for
7 certain levels of care, as well as the need to end ar-
8bitrary limits on rehabilitative therapies. Congress
9 restored \$2,700,000,000 to reduce access threats to
10 skilled care for medicare beneficiaries; and

11 (3) Currently, more than 1,600 skilled nursing
12 facilities caring for more than 175,000 frail and el-
13derly Americans have filed for bankruptcy protec-
14tion.

15 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
16 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

17 (1) the Administration should identify areas
18 where they have the authority to make changes to
19 improve quality, including analyzing and fixing the
20 labor component of the skilled nursing facility mar-
21ket basket update factor; and

22 (2) while Congress deliberates funding struc-
23tural medicare reform and the addition of a pre-
24scription drug benefit, it must maintain the contin-
25ued viability of the current skilled nursing benefit.

1 Therefore, the committees of jurisdiction should en-
2 sure that medicare beneficiaries requiring skilled
3 nursing care have access to that care and that those
4 providers have the resources to meet the expectation
5 for high quality care.

6 **SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE CARA PROGRAMS.**

7 It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this
8 resolution assume that, if the Congress and the President
9 so choose, the following programs can be fully funded as
10 discretionary programs in fiscal year 2001, including—

11 (1) the Land and Water Conservation Fund
12 programs;

13 (2) the Federal aid to Wildlife Fund;

14 (3) the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery
15 Grants;

16 (4) the National Historic Preservation Fund;

17 (5) the Payment in Lieu of Taxes; and

18 (6) the North American Wetlands Conservation
19 Act.

20 **SEC. 309. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON VETERAN'S MEDICAL**
21 **CARE.**

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

23 (1) this budget addresses concerns about Vet-
24 eran's medical care;

1 (2) we successfully increased the appropriation
2 for Veteran's medical care by \$1,700,000,000 last
3 year, although the President had proposed no in-
4 crease in funding in his budget; and

5 (3) this year's budget proposes to increase the
6 Veteran's medical care appropriation by
7 \$1,400,000,000, the level of funding in the Presi-
8 dent's budget.

9 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
10 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume an in-
11 crease of \$1,400,000,000 in Veteran's medical care appro-
12 priations in fiscal year 2001.

13 **SEC. 310. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON IMPACT AID.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

15 (1) the Impact Aid, as created by Congress in
16 1950, fulfills a Federal obligation to local edu-
17 cational agencies impacted by a Federal presence;

18 (2) the Impact Aid provides funds to these local
19 educational agencies to help them meet the basic
20 educational needs of all their children, particularly
21 the needs of transient military dependent students,
22 Native American children, and students from low-in-
23 come housing projects; and

1 (3) the Impact Aid is funded at a level less
2 than what is required to fully fund “all” federally
3 connected local educational agencies.

4 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
5 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the
6 Impact Aid Program strive to reach the goal that all local
7 educational agencies eligible for Impact Aid receive at a
8 minimum, 40 percent of their maximum payment under
9 sections 8002 and 8003.

10 **SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR IN-**
11 **CREASED ACREAGE UNDER THE CONSERVA-**
12 **TION RESERVE PROGRAM AND THE WET-**
13 **LANDS RESERVE PROGRAM.**

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

15 (1) The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
16 and the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) have
17 been successful, voluntary, incentive-based endeavors
18 that over the last decade and a half have turned mil-
19 lions of acres of marginal cropland into reserves that
20 protect wildlife in the United States, provide mean-
21 ingful income to farmers and ranchers (especially in
22 periods of collapsed commodity prices), and combat
23 soil and water erosion. CRP and WRP also provide
24 increased opportunities for hunting, fishing, and
25 other recreational activities.

1 (2) CRP provides landowners with technical
2 and financial assistance, including annual rental
3 payments, in exchange for removing environmentally
4 sensitive farmland from production and imple-
5 menting conservation practices. Currently, CRP in-
6 cludes around 31,300,000 acres in the United
7 States.

8 (3) Similarly, WRP offers technical and finan-
9 cial assistance to landowners who select to restore
10 wetlands. Currently, WRP includes 785,000 acres
11 nationwide.

12 (4) Furthermore, bipartisan legislation has been
13 introduced in the 106th Congress to increase the
14 acreage permitted under both CRP and WRP. The
15 Administration also supports raising the acreage
16 limitations in both programs.

17 (5) Unfortunately, both CRP and WRP may
18 soon become victims of their own success and their
19 respective statutory acreage limitations unless Con-
20 gress acts. Given the popularity and demand for
21 these conservation programs, the statutory acreage
22 limitations will likely exhaust resources available to
23 producers who want to participate in CRP or WRP.
24 As currently authorized, CRP has an enrollment cap
25 of 36,400,000 million acres and WRP is limited at

1 975,000 acres. As of October 1, 1999, enrollment in
2 CRP stood at approximately 31,300,000 million
3 acres and enrollment in WRP at just over 785,000
4 acres.

5 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
6 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that Con-
7 gress and the Administration should take steps to raise
8 the acreage limits of the CRP and WRP in order to make
9 these programs available to aid the preservation and con-
10 servation of sensitive natural soil and water resources
11 without negatively effecting rural communities. Further,
12 such actions should help improve farm income for agricul-
13 tural producers and restore prosperity and growth to rural
14 sectors of the United States.

15 **SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TAX SIMPLIFICATION.**

16 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

17 (1) the tax code has become increasingly com-
18 plex, undermining confidence in the system, and
19 often undermining the principles of simplicity, effi-
20 ciency, and equity;

21 (2) some have estimated that the resources re-
22 quired to keep records and file returns already cost
23 American families an additional 10 percent to 20
24 percent over what they actually pay in income taxes;
25 and

1 (3) if it is to enact a greatly simplified tax code,
2 Congress should have a thorough understanding of
3 the problem as well as specific proposals to consider.

4 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
5 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the
6 Joint Committee on Taxation shall develop a report and
7 alternative proposals on tax simplification by the end of
8 the year, and the Department of the Treasury is requested
9 to develop a report and alternative proposals on tax sim-
10 plification by the end of the year.

11 **SEC. 313. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ANTITRUST ENFORCE-**
12 **MENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND**
13 **FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REGARDING**
14 **AGRICULTURE MERGERS AND ANTICOMPETI-**
15 **TIVE ACTIVITY.**

16 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

17 (1) the Antitrust Division of the Department of
18 Justice is charged with the civil and criminal en-
19 forcement of the antitrust laws, including the review
20 of corporate mergers likely to reduce competition in
21 particular markets, with a goal of protecting the
22 competitive process;

23 (2) the Bureau of Competition of the Federal
24 Trade Commission is also charged with enforcement

1 of the antitrust laws, including the review of cor-
2 porate mergers likely to reduce competition;

3 (3) the Antitrust Division and the Bureau of
4 Competition are also responsible for the prosecution
5 of companies and individuals who engage in anti-
6 competitive behavior and unfair trade practices;

7 (4) the number of merger filings under the
8 Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of
9 1976, which the Department of Justice, in conjunc-
10 tion with the Federal Trade Commission, is required
11 to review, has increased significantly in fiscal years
12 1998 and 1999;

13 (5) large agri-businesses have constituted part
14 of this trend in mergers and acquisitions;

15 (6) farmers and small agricultural producers
16 are experiencing one of the worst periods of eco-
17 nomic downturn in years;

18 (7) farmers currently get less than a quarter of
19 every retail food dollar, down from nearly half of
20 every retail food dollar in 1952;

21 (8) the top 4 beef packers presently control 80
22 percent of the market, the top 4 pork producers con-
23 trol 57 percent of the market, and the largest sheep
24 processors and poultry processors control 73 percent
25 and 55 percent of the market, respectively;

1 (9) the 4 largest grain processing companies
2 presently account for approximately 62 percent of
3 the Nation's flour milling, and the 4 largest firms
4 control approximately 75 percent of the wet corn
5 milling and soybean crushing industry;

6 (10) farmers and small, independent producers
7 are concerned about the substantial increase in con-
8 centration in the agriculture industry and signifi-
9 cantly diminished opportunities in the marketplace;
10 and

11 (11) farmers and small, independent producers
12 are also concerned about possible anticompetitive be-
13 havior and unfair business practices in the agri-
14 culture industry.

15 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
16 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

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

23 (2) these departments will—

1 (A) dedicate considerable resources to mat-
2 ters and transactions dealing with agri-business
3 antitrust and competition; and

4 (B) ensure that all vertical and horizontal
5 mergers implicating agriculture and all com-
6 plaints regarding possible anticompetitive busi-
7 ness practices in the agriculture industry will
8 receive extraordinary scrutiny.

9 **SEC. 314. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FAIR MAR-**
10 **KETS FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.**

11 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

12 (1) United States agricultural producers are the
13 most efficient and competitive in the world;

14 (2) United States agricultural producers are at
15 a competitive disadvantage in the world market be-
16 cause the European Union outspends the United
17 States (on a dollar/acre basis) by a ratio of 10:1 on
18 domestic support and by a ratio of 60:1 on export
19 subsidies;

20 (3) the support the European Union gives their
21 producers results in more prosperous rural commu-
22 nities in Europe than in the United States;

23 (4) the European Union blocked consensus at
24 the World Trade Organization ministerial meeting in

1 Seattle because Europe does not want to surrender
2 its current advantage in world markets;

3 (5) despite the competitiveness of American
4 farmers, the European advantage has led to a de-
5 clining United States share of the world market for
6 agricultural products;

7 (6) the United States Department of Agri-
8 culture reports that United States export growth has
9 lagged behind that of our major competitors, result-
10 ing in a loss of United States market share, from 24
11 percent in 1981 to its current level of 18 percent;

12 (7) the United States Department of Agri-
13 culture also reports that United States market share
14 of global agricultural trade has eroded steadily over
15 the past 2 decades, which could culminate in the
16 United States losing out to the European Union as
17 the world's top agricultural exporter sometime in
18 2000;

19 (8) prices of agricultural commodities in the
20 United States are at 50-year lows in real terms, cre-
21 ating a serious economic crisis in rural America; and

22 (9) fundamental fairness requires that the play-
23 ing field be leveled so that United States farmers are
24 no longer at a competitive disadvantage.

1 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
2 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

3 (1) the United States should take steps to in-
4 crease support for American farmers in order to
5 level the playing field for United States agricultural
6 producers and increase the leverage of the United
7 States in World Trade Organization negotiations on
8 agriculture as long as such support is not trade dis-
9 torting, and does not otherwise exceed or impair ex-
10 isting Uruguay Round obligations; and

11 (2) such actions should improve United States
12 farm income and restore the prosperity of rural com-
13 munities.

14 **SEC. 315. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON WOMEN AND SOCIAL**
15 **SECURITY REFORM.**

16 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

17 (1) without Social Security benefits, the elderly
18 poverty rate among women would have been 52.2
19 percent, and among widows would have been 60.6
20 percent;

21 (2) women tend to live longer and tend to have
22 lower lifetime earnings than men do;

23 (3) during their working years, women earn an
24 average of 70 cents for every dollar men earn; and

1 (4) women spend an average of 11.5 years out
2 of their careers to care for their families, and are
3 more likely to work part-time than full-time.

4 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
5 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

6 (1) women face unique obstacles in ensuring re-
7 tirement security and survivor and disability sta-
8 bility;

9 (2) Social Security plays an essential role in
10 guaranteeing inflation-protected financial stability
11 for women throughout their old age;

12 (3) the Congress and the Administration should
13 act, as part of Social Security reform, to ensure that
14 widows and other poor elderly women receive more
15 adequate benefits that reduce their poverty rates
16 and that women, under whatever approach is taken
17 to reform Social Security, should receive no lesser a
18 share of overall federally funded retirement benefits
19 than they receive today; and

20 (4) the sacrifice that women make to care for
21 their family should be recognized during reform of
22 Social Security and that women should not be penal-
23 ized by taking an average of 11.5 years out of their
24 careers to care for their family.

1 **SEC. 316. PROTECTION OF BATTERED WOMEN AND CHIL-**
2 **DREN.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following
4 findings:

5 (1) Each year an estimated 1,000,000 women
6 suffer nonfatal violence by an intimate partner.

7 (2) Nearly 1 out of 3 adult women can expect
8 to experience at least 1 physical assault by a partner
9 during adulthood.

10 (3) Domestic violence is statistically consistent
11 across racial and ethnic lines. It does not discrimi-
12 nate based on race or economic status.

13 (4) The chance of being victimized by an inti-
14 mate partner is 10 times greater for a woman than
15 a man.

16 (5) Past and current victims of domestic vio-
17 lence are over-represented in the welfare population.
18 It is estimated that at least 60 percent of current
19 welfare beneficiaries have experienced some form of
20 domestic violence.

21 (6) Abused women who do seek employment
22 face barriers as a result of domestic violence. Wel-
23 fare studies show that 15 to 50 percent of abused
24 women report interference from their partner with
25 education, training, or employment.

1 (7) The programs established by the Violence
2 Against Women Act of 1994 have empowered com-
3 munities to address the threat caused by domestic
4 violence.

5 (8) Since 1995, Congress has appropriated
6 close to \$1,800,000,000 to fund programs estab-
7 lished by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994,
8 including the STOP program, shelters for battered
9 women and children, the domestic violence hotline,
10 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in-
11 jury control programs.

12 (9) The programs established by the Violence
13 Against Women Act of 1994 have been and continue
14 to comprise a successful national strategy for ad-
15 dressing the needs of battered women and the public
16 health threat caused by this violence.

17 (10) The Supreme Court could act during this
18 session to overturn a major protection and course of
19 action provided for in the Violence Against Women
20 Act of 1994. In *United States v. Morrison/*
21 *Brzonkala*, the Supreme Court will address the issue
22 of the constitutionality of the Federal civil rights
23 remedy under the Violence Against Women Act of
24 1994, and may overturn congressional intent to ele-

1 vate violence against women to a category protected
2 under Federal civil rights law.

3 (11) The actions taken by the courts and the
4 failure to reauthorize the Violence Against Women
5 Act of 1994 has generated a great deal of concern
6 in communities nationwide.

7 (12) Funding for the programs established by
8 the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 is the only
9 lifeline for battered women and Congress has a
10 moral obligation to continue funding and to
11 strengthen key components of the Violence Against
12 Women Act of 1994.

13 (13) Congress and the Administration should
14 work to ensure the continued funding of programs
15 established by the Violence Against Women Act of
16 1994.

17 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
18 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that, in
19 light of the pending litigation challenging the constitu-
20 tionality of the Federal civil rights remedy in the Violence
21 Against Women Act of 1994 and the lack of action on
22 legislation reauthorizing and strengthening the provisions
23 of that Act—

24 (1) Congress, through reauthorization of the
25 programs established by the Violence Against

1 Women Act of 1994, should work to eliminate eco-
2 nomic barriers that trap women and children in vio-
3 lent homes and relationships; and

4 (2) full funding for the programs established by
5 the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 will be
6 provided from the Violent Crime Reduction Fund.

7 **SEC. 317. USE OF FALSE CLAIMS ACT IN COMBATTING**
8 **MEDICARE FRAUD.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

10 (1) the solvency of the medicare trust funds is
11 of vital importance to the well-being of the Nation’s
12 seniors and other vulnerable people in need of qual-
13 ity health care;

14 (2) fraud against the medicare trust funds is a
15 major problem resulting in the depletion of the trust
16 funds; and

17 (3) chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code
18 (commonly referred to as the False Claims Act) and
19 the qui tam provisions of that chapter are vital tools
20 in combatting fraud against the medicare program.

21 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
22 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that chap-
23 ter 37 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred
24 to as the False Claims Act) and the qui tam provisions

1 of that chapter are essential tools in combatting medicare
2 fraud and should not be weakened in any way.

3 **SEC. 318. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NA-**
4 **TIONAL GUARD.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

6 (1) the Army National Guard relies heavily
7 upon thousands of full-time employees, Military
8 Technicians and Active Guard/Reserves, to ensure
9 unit readiness throughout the Army National Guard;

10 (2) these employees perform vital day-to-day
11 functions, ranging from equipment maintenance to
12 leadership and staff roles, that allow the drill week-
13 ends and annual active duty training of the tradi-
14 tional Guardsmen to be dedicated to preparation for
15 the National Guard’s warfighting and peacetime
16 missions;

17 (3) when the ability to provide sufficient Active
18 Guard/Reserves and Technicians end strength is re-
19 duced, unit readiness, as well as quality of life for
20 soldiers and families is degraded;

21 (4) the Army National Guard, with agreement
22 from the Department of Defense, requires a min-
23 imum essential requirement of 23,500 Active Guard/
24 Reserves and 25,500 Technicians; and

1 (5) the fiscal year 2001 budget request for the
2 Army National Guard provides resources sufficient
3 for approximately 22,430 Active Guard/Reserves and
4 23,957 Technicians, end strength shortfalls of 1,052
5 and 1,543, respectively.

6 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.— It is the sense of the
7 Senate that the levels in the resolution assume that the
8 Department of Defense will give priority to funding the
9 Active Guard/Reserves and Military Technicians at levels
10 authorized by Congress in the fiscal year 2000 Depart-
11 ment of Defense authorization bill.

12 **SEC. 319. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MILITARY**
13 **READINESS.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

15 (1) the Secretary of the Air Force stated that
16 the United States Air Force's top unfunded readi-
17 ness priority for fiscal year 2000 was its aircraft
18 spares and repair parts account and top Air Force
19 officers have said that getting more spares is a top
20 priority to improve readiness rates;

21 (2) the Chief of Naval Operations stated that
22 the aircraft spares and repair parts account for a
23 top readiness priority important to the long-term
24 health of the Navy;

1 done to their embassy in Belgrade by NATO forces in May
2 1999, should not be appropriated from the international
3 affairs budget.

4 **SEC. 321. SENSE OF THE SENATE SUPPORTING FUNDING**
5 **OF DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY INITIATIVES.**

6 (a) The Senate finds that—

7 (1) computers, the Internet, and information
8 networks are not luxury items but basic tools largely
9 responsible for driving the current economic expan-
10 sions;

11 (2) information technology utility relies on soft-
12 ware applications and online content;

13 (3) access to computers and the Internet and
14 the ability to use this technology effectively is be-
15 coming increasingly important for full participation
16 in America's economic, political, and social life; and

17 (4) unequal access to technology and high-tech
18 skills by income, educational level, race, and geog-
19 raphy could deepen and reinforce the divisions that
20 exist within American society.

21 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
22 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the
23 Committees on Appropriations and Finance should sup-
24 port efforts that address the digital divide, including tax
25 incentives and funding to—

- 1 (1) broaden access to information technologies;
- 2 (2) provide workers and teachers with informa-
3 tion technology training;
- 4 (3) promote innovative online content and soft-
5 ware applications that will improve commerce, edu-
6 cation, and quality of life; and
- 7 (4) help provide information and communica-
8 tions technology to underserved communities.

9 **SEC. 322. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING IMMUNIZA-**
10 **TION FUNDING.**

11 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

- 12 (1) vaccines protect children and adults against
13 serious and potentially fatal diseases;
- 14 (2) society saves up to \$24 in medical and soci-
15 etal costs for every dollar spent on vaccines;
- 16 (3) every day, 11,000 babies are born—
17 4,000,000 each year—and each child needs up to 19
18 doses of vaccine by age 2;
- 19 (4) approximately 1,000,000 2-year-olds have
20 not received all of the recommended vaccine doses;
- 21 (5) the immunization program under section
22 317(j)(1) under the Public Health Service Act, ad-
23 ministered by the Centers for Disease Control and
24 Prevention, provides grants to States and localities
25 for critical activities including immunization reg-

1 industries, outbreak control, provider education, out-
2 reach efforts, and linkages with other public health
3 and welfare services;

4 (6) Federal grants to States and localities for
5 these activities have declined from \$271,000,000 in
6 1995 to \$139,000,000 in 2000;

7 (7) because of these funding reductions States
8 are struggling to maintain immunization rates and
9 have implemented severe cuts to immunization deliv-
10 ery activities;

11 (8) even with significant gains in national im-
12 munization rates, underimmunized children still
13 exist and there are a number of subpopulations
14 where coverage rates remain low and are actually de-
15 clining;

16 (9) rates in many of the Nation's urban areas,
17 including Chicago and Houston, are unacceptably
18 low; and

19 (10) these pockets of need create pools of sus-
20 ceptible children and increase the risk of dangerous
21 disease outbreaks.

22 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
23 Senate that the levels in the resolution assume that Con-
24 gress should enact legislation that provides \$214,000,000
25 in funding for immunization grants under section 317 of

1 the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b) for infra-
2 structure and delivery activities, including targeted sup-
3 port for immunization project areas with low or declining
4 immunization rates or who have subpopulations with spe-
5 cial needs.

6 **SEC. 323. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TAX CREDITS**
7 **FOR SMALL BUSINESSES PROVIDING HEALTH**
8 **INSURANCE TO LOW-INCOME EMPLOYEES.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

10 (1) 25,000,000 workers in the United States
11 were uninsured in 1997 and more than two-thirds of
12 the uninsured workers earn less than \$20,000 annu-
13 ally, according to a Henry J. Kaiser Family Foun-
14 dation report;

15 (2) the percentage of employees of small busi-
16 nesses who have employer-sponsored health insur-
17 ance coverage decreased from 52 percent in 1996 to
18 47 percent in 1998; for the smallest employers,
19 those with 3 to 9 workers, the percentage of employ-
20 ees covered by employer-sponsored health insurance
21 fell from 36 percent in 1996 to 31 percent in 1998;

22 (3) between 1996 and 1998, health premiums
23 for small businesses increased 5.2 percent; premiums
24 increased by 8 percent for the smallest employers,
25 the highest increase among all small businesses;

1 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
2 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that funds
3 to improve the justice system will be available as follows:

4 (1) \$665,000,000 for the expanded support of
5 direct Federal enforcement, adjudicative, and correc-
6 tional-detention activities.

7 (2) \$50,000,000 in additional funds to combat
8 terrorism, including cyber crime.

9 (3) \$41,000,000 in additional funds for con-
10 struction costs for the Federal Bureau of Prisons
11 and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

12 (4) \$200,000,000 in support of Customs and
13 Immigration and Nationalization Service port of
14 entry officers for the development and implementa-
15 tion of the ACE computer system designed to meet
16 critical trade and border security needs.

17 (5) Funding is available for the continuation of
18 such programs as: the Byrne Grant Program, Vio-
19 lence Against Women, Juvenile Accountability Block
20 Grants, First Responder Training, Local Law En-
21 forcement Block Grants, Weed and Seed, Violent Of-
22 fender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing, State
23 Criminal Alien Assistance Program, Drug Courts,
24 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Crime
25 Identification Technologies, Bulletproof Vests,

1 Counterterrorism, Interagency Law Enforcement
2 Coordination.

3 **SEC. 325. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE PELL**
4 **GRANT.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

6 (1) public investment in higher education yields
7 a return of several dollars for each dollar invested;

8 (2) higher education promotes economic oppor-
9 tunity for individuals; for example recipients of
10 bachelor's degrees earn an average of 75 percent per
11 year more than those with high school diplomas and
12 experience half as much unemployment as high
13 school graduates;

14 (3) access to a college education has become a
15 hallmark of American society, and is vital to uphold-
16 ing our belief in equality of opportunity;

17 (4) for a generation, the Federal Pell Grant has
18 served as an established and effective means of pro-
19 viding access to higher education;

20 (5) over the past decade, Pell Grant has failed
21 to keep up with inflation. Over the past 25 years,
22 the value of the average Pell Grant has decreased by
23 23 percent—it is now worth only 77 percent of what
24 Pell Grants were worth in 1975;

1 (6) grant aid as a portion of student aid has
2 fallen significantly over the past 5 years. Grant aid
3 used to comprise 55 percent of total aid awarded
4 and loans comprised just over 40 percent. Now that
5 trend has been reversed so that loans comprise near-
6 ly 60 percent of total aid awarded and grants only
7 comprise 40 percent of total aid awarded;

8 (7) the percentage of freshmen attending public
9 and private 4-year institutions from families whose
10 income is below the national median has fallen since
11 1981.

12 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
13 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that within
14 the discretionary allocation provided to the Committee on
15 Appropriations, the funding for the maximum Pell Grant
16 award should be at or above the level requested by the
17 President.

18 **SEC. 326. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING COMPREHEN-**
19 **SIVE PUBLIC EDUCATION REFORM.**

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

21 (1) Recent scientific evidence demonstrates that
22 enhancing children’s physical, social, emotional, and
23 intellectual development before the age of 6 results
24 in tremendous benefits throughout life.

1 (2) Successful schools are led by well-trained,
2 highly qualified principals, but many principals do
3 not get the training in management skills that the
4 principals need to ensure their school provides an ex-
5 cellent education for every child.

6 (3) Good teachers are a crucial catalyst to qual-
7 ity education, but 1 in 4 new teachers do not meet
8 State certification requirements; each year more
9 than 50,000 underprepared teachers enter the class-
10 room; and 12 percent of new teachers have had no
11 teacher training at all.

12 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
13 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the
14 Federal Government should support State and local edu-
15 cational agencies engaged in comprehensive reform of
16 their public education system and that any public edu-
17 cation reform should include at least the following prin-
18 ciples:

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

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

1 **SEC. 327. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROVIDING ADE-**
2 **QUATE FUNDING FOR UNITED STATES INTER-**
3 **NATIONAL LEADERSHIP.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

5 (1) United States international leadership is es-
6 sential to maintaining security and peace for all
7 Americans;

8 (2) such leadership depends on effective diplo-
9 macy as well as a strong military;

10 (3) effective diplomacy requires adequate re-
11 sources both for operations and security of United
12 States embassies and for international programs;

13 (4) in addition to building peace, prosperity,
14 and democracy around the world, programs in the
15 International Affairs (150) budget serve United
16 States interests by ensuring better jobs and a higher
17 standard of living, promoting the health of our citi-
18 zens and preserving our natural environment, and
19 protecting the rights and safety of those who travel
20 or do business overseas;

21 (5) real spending for International Affairs has
22 declined more than 40 percent since the mid-1980's,
23 at the same time that major new challenges and op-
24 portunities have arisen from the disintegration of
25 the Soviet Union and the worldwide trends toward
26 democracy and free markets;

1 (6) current ceilings on discretionary spending
2 will impose severe additional cuts in funding for
3 International Affairs;

4 (7) improved security for United States diplo-
5 matic missions and personnel will place further
6 strain on the International Affairs budget absent
7 significant additional resources;

8 (8) the United States cannot reduce efforts to
9 safeguard nuclear materials in the former Soviet
10 States or shortchange initiatives aimed at maintain-
11 ing stability on the Korean peninsula, where 37,000
12 United States forces are deployed. We cannot reduce
13 support for peace in the Middle East or in Northern
14 Ireland or in the Balkans. We cannot stop fighting
15 terror or simply surrender to the spread of HIV/
16 AIDS. We must continue to support all of these
17 things, which are difficult to achieve without ade-
18 quate and realistic funding levels; and

19 (9) the President's request for funds for fiscal
20 year 2001 would adequately finance our Inter-
21 national Affairs programs without detracting from
22 our defense and domestic needs. It would help keep
23 America prosperous and secure. It would enable us
24 to leverage the contributions of allies and friends on
25 behalf of democracy and peace. It would allow us to

1 protect the interests of Americans who travel, study,
2 or do business overseas. It would do all these things
3 and more for about 1 penny of every dollar the Fed-
4 eral Government spends.

5 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
6 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that addi-
7 tional budgetary resources should be identified for func-
8 tion 150 to enable successful United States international
9 leadership.

10 **SEC. 328. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE HIV/
11 AIDS CRISIS.**

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

13 (1) More than 16,000,000 people have been
14 killed by Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
15 (AIDS) since the epidemic began.

16 (2) 14,000,000 Africans have died as a result
17 of the AIDS epidemic. Eighty-four percent of the
18 worldwide deaths from AIDS have occurred in sub-
19 Saharan Africa.

20 (3) Each day, AIDS kills 5,500 Africans, and
21 infects 11,000 more.

22 (4) By the end of 2000, 10,400,000 children in
23 sub-Saharan Africa will have lost one or both par-
24 ents, to AIDS.

1 (5) Over 85 percent of the world's HIV-positive
2 children live in Africa.

3 (6) Fewer than 5 percent of those living with
4 AIDS in Africa have access to even the most basic
5 care.

6 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
7 Senate that—

8 (1) the functional totals underlying this resolu-
9 tion on the budget assume that Congress has recog-
10 nized the catastrophic effects of the HIV/AIDS epi-
11 demic, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, and seeks
12 to maximize the effectiveness of the United States'
13 efforts to combat the disease through any necessary
14 authorization or appropriations;

15 (2) Congress should strengthen ongoing pro-
16 grams which address education and prevention, test-
17 ing, the care of AIDS orphans, and improving home
18 and community-based care options for those living
19 with AIDS; and

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

1 **SEC. 329. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TRIBAL COL-**
2 **LEGES.**

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

4 (1) More than 26,500 students from 250 tribes
5 nationwide attend tribal colleges. The colleges serve
6 students of all ages, many of whom are moving from
7 welfare to work. The vast majority of tribal college
8 students are first-generation college students.

9 (2) While annual appropriations for tribal col-
10 leges have increased modestly in recent years, core
11 operation funding levels are still about half of the
12 \$6,000 per Indian student level authorized by the
13 Tribally Controlled College or University Act.

14 (3) Although tribal colleges received a
15 \$3,000,000 increase in funding in fiscal year 2000,
16 because of rising student populations and other fac-
17 tors, these institutions may face an actual per-stu-
18 dent decrease in funding over fiscal year 1999.

19 (4) Per-student funding for tribal colleges is
20 roughly half the amount given to mainstream com-
21 munity colleges.

22 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
23 Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

24 (1) the Senate recognizes the funding difficul-
25 ties faced by tribal colleges and assumes that pri-
26 ority consideration will be provided to them through

1 funding for the Tribally Controlled College and Uni-
2 versity Act, the 1994 Land Grant Institutions, and
3 title III of the Higher Education Act; and

4 (2) such priority consideration reflects Con-
5 gress' intent to continue work toward current statu-
6 tory Federal funding goals for the tribal colleges.