

**AMENDMENT TO H. CON. RES. 290**  
**OFFERED BY MR. KASICH OF OHIO**

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

3 The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution  
4 on the budget for fiscal year 2000 is hereby revised and  
5 replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the  
6 budget for fiscal year 2001 and that the appropriate budg-  
7 etary levels for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 are hereby  
8 set forth.

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

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

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

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

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

17 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,504,800,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,549,400,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,598,500,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,650,600,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,719,100,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2000: \$0.

6 Fiscal year 2001: \$10,000,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2002: \$22,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2003: \$31,000,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2004: \$42,000,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2005: \$45,000,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,478,300,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,524,100,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,557,800,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,603,900,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,653,400,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,712,200,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,460,500,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,490,700,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,536,900,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,581,800,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,630,500,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,689,200,000,000.

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

7 Fiscal year 2000: \$5,000,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2001: \$14,100,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002: \$12,500,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2003: \$16,700,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2004: \$20,100,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2005: \$29,900,000,000.

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

15 Fiscal year 2000: \$5,640,300,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2001: \$5,710,600,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2002: \$5,787,300,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003: \$5,869,900,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,944,300,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2005: \$6,007,800,000,000.

21 **SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

22 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
23 propriate levels of new budget authority and budget out-  
24 lays for fiscal years 2000 through 2005 for each major  
25 functional category are:

1                   (1) National Defense (050):

2                    Fiscal year 2000:

3                      (A)     New     budget     authority,

4                      \$288,900,000,000.

5                      (B) Outlays, \$282,500,000,000.

6                    Fiscal year 2001:

7                      (A)     New     budget     authority,

8                      \$306,300,000,000.

9                      (B) Outlays, \$297,600,000,000.

10                   Fiscal year 2002:

11                     (A)     New     budget     authority,

12                     \$309,300,000,000.

13                     (B) Outlays, \$302,000,000,000.

14                   Fiscal year 2003:

15                     (A)     New     budget     authority,

16                     \$315,600,000,000.

17                     (B) Outlays, \$309,400,000,000.

18                   Fiscal year 2004:

19                     (A)     New     budget     authority,

20                     \$323,400,000,000.

21                     (B) Outlays, \$317,600,000,000.

22                   Fiscal year 2005:

23                     (A)     New     budget     authority,

24                     \$331,700,000,000.

25                     (B) Outlays, \$328,100,000,000.

1                   (2) International Affairs (150):

2                    Fiscal year 2000:

3                      (A)     New     budget     authority,

4                      \$20,100,000,000.

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

6                    Fiscal year 2001:

7                      (A)     New     budget     authority,

8                      \$19,500,000,000.

9                      (B) Outlays, \$17,300,000,000.

10                   Fiscal year 2002:

11                     (A)     New     budget     authority,

12                     \$19,300,000,000.

13                     (B) Outlays, \$17,200,000,000.

14                   Fiscal year 2003:

15                     (A)     New     budget     authority,

16                     \$18,800,000,000.

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

18                   Fiscal year 2004:

19                     (A)     New     budget     authority,

20                     \$18,300,000,000.

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

22                   Fiscal year 2005:

23                     (A)     New     budget     authority,

24                     \$18,500,000,000.

25                     (B) Outlays, \$14,800,000,000.

1           (3) General Science, Space, and Technology

2           (250):

3           Fiscal year 2000:

4           (A) New budget authority,

5           \$19,300,000,000.

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

7           Fiscal year 2001:

8           (A) New budget authority,

9           \$20,300,000,000.

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

11          Fiscal year 2002:

12          (A) New budget authority,

13          \$20,400,000,000.

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

15          Fiscal year 2003:

16          (A) New budget authority,

17          \$20,600,000,000.

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

19          Fiscal year 2004:

20          (A) New budget authority,

21          \$20,800,000,000.

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

23          Fiscal year 2005:

24          (A) New budget authority,

25          \$21,000,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$20,500,000,000.

2 (4) Energy (270):

3 Fiscal year 2000:

4 (A) New budget authority,  
5 \$1,100,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, – \$600,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2001:

8 (A) New budget authority,  
9 \$1,200,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, – \$100,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

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

14 (B) Outlays, – \$400,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2003:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$500,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, – \$700,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004:

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

22 (B) Outlays, – \$900,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2005:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$300,000,000.

## 8

1 (B) Outlays, – \$900,000,000.

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

3 Fiscal year 2000:

4 (A) New budget authority,  
5 \$24,300,000,000.

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

7 Fiscal year 2001:

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

10 (B) Outlays, \$24,800,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

12 (A) New budget authority,  
13 \$25,100,000,000.

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

15 Fiscal year 2003:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$25,200,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$25,200,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004:

20 (A) New budget authority,  
21 \$25,300,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$25,200,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2005:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$25,400,000,000.

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

2 (6) Agriculture (350):

3 Fiscal year 2000:

4 (A) New budget authority,  
5 \$35,700,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$34,300,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2001:

8 (A) New budget authority,  
9 \$19,100,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

12 (A) New budget authority,  
13 \$18,500,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$16,700,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2003:

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

18 (B) Outlays, \$15,900,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004:

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

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

23 Fiscal year 2005:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$15,800,000,000.

## 10

1 (B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.

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

3 Fiscal year 2000:

4 (A) New budget authority,  
5 \$7,500,000,000.

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

7 Fiscal year 2001:

8 (A) New budget authority,  
9 \$6,300,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$2,300,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

12 (A) New budget authority,  
13 \$8,700,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$5,000,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2003:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$9,500,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$4,700,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004:

20 (A) New budget authority,  
21 \$13,600,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$8,700,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2005:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$13,500,000,000.

11

1 (B) Outlays, \$9,600,000,000.

2 (8) Transportation (400):

3 Fiscal year 2000:

4 (A) New budget authority,

5 \$54,300,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$46,600,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2001:

8 (A) New budget authority,

9 \$59,200,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$50,300,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

12 (A) New budget authority,

13 \$57,400,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$52,500,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2003:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 \$58,800,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$54,800,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2004:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$58,800,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2005:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$58,800,000,000.

12

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

2 (9) Community and Regional Development

3 (450):

4 Fiscal year 2000:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$11,200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$10,800,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2001:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$9,100,000,000.

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

12 Fiscal year 2002:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$8,500,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2003:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$8,400,000,000.

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

20 Fiscal year 2004:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$8,400,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2005:

13

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$8,500,000,000.

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

4 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and  
5 Social Services (500):

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$57,700,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$61,400,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$72,600,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$69,200,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$74,000,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$72,100,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$75,000,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$73,200,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$76,100,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$73,500,000,000.

## 14

1 Fiscal year 2005:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$77,800,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$74,200,000,000.

5 (11) Health (550):  
6 Fiscal year 2000:  
7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$159,300,000,000.  
9 (B) Outlays, \$152,300,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:  
11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$169,700,000,000.  
13 (B) Outlays, \$167,100,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:  
15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$179,600,000,000.  
17 (B) Outlays, \$177,900,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:  
19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$191,500,000,000.  
21 (B) Outlays, \$190,600,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$205,600,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$205,000,000,000.

15

1 Fiscal year 2005:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$221,700,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$220,300,000,000.

5 (12) Medicare (570):  
6 Fiscal year 2000:  
7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$199,600,000,000.  
9 (B) Outlays, \$199,500,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:  
11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$215,700,000,000.  
13 (B) Outlays, \$216,000,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:  
15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$221,600,000,000.  
17 (B) Outlays, \$221,600,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:  
19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$239,700,000,000.  
21 (B) Outlays, \$239,500,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$255,300,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$255,500,000,000.

## 16

1 Fiscal year 2005:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$278,700,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$278,700,000,000.

5 (13) Income Security (600):  
6 Fiscal year 2000:  
7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$238,400,000,000.  
9 (B) Outlays, \$248,000,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:  
11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$252,200,000,000.  
13 (B) Outlays, \$254,900,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:  
15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$263,000,000,000.  
17 (B) Outlays, \$264,300,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:  
19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$272,100,000,000.  
21 (B) Outlays, \$273,400,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$281,700,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$283,200,000,000.

17

1 Fiscal year 2005:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$294,000,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$295,900,000,000.

5 (14) Social Security (650):  
6 Fiscal year 2000:  
7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$14,700,000,000.  
9 (B) Outlays, \$14,700,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2002:  
15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$14,900,000,000.  
17 (B) Outlays, \$14,900,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:  
19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$15,700,000,000.  
21 (B) Outlays, \$15,600,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$16,600,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$16,500,000,000.

## 18

1 Fiscal year 2005:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$17,400,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$17,400,000,000.

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

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$46,000,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$45,200,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$47,800,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$49,000,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2003:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$50,800,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$50,600,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$52,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$51,700,000,000.

## 19

1 Fiscal year 2005:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$55,300,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$54,900,000,000.

5 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$27,300,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2001:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$28,000,000,000.

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

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$27,800,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2003:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$27,900,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$27,900,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$28,200,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$27,900,000,000.

## 20

1 Fiscal year 2005:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$28,400,000,000.

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

5 (17) General Government (800):

6 Fiscal year 2000:

7 (A) New budget authority,

8 \$13,900,000,000.

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

10 Fiscal year 2001:

11 (A) New budget authority,

12 \$13,600,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:

15 (A) New budget authority,

16 \$13,600,000,000.

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

18 Fiscal year 2003:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$13,500,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$13,700,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:

23 ew budget authority,

24 \$13,500,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$13,700,000,000.

## 21

1 Fiscal year 2005:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$13,600,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.  
5 (18) Net Interest (900):  
6 Fiscal year 2000:  
7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$284,600,000,000.  
9 (B) Outlays, \$284,600,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2001:  
11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$288,500,000,000.  
13 (B) Outlays, \$288,500,000,000.  
14 Fiscal year 2002:  
15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$290,000,000,000.  
17 (B) Outlays, \$290,000,000,000.  
18 Fiscal year 2003:  
19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$285,700,000,000.  
21 (B) Outlays, \$285,700,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2004:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$280,900,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$280,900,000,000.

22

1 Fiscal year 2005:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$275,400,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$275,400,000,000.

5 (19) Allowances (920):  
6 Fiscal year 2000:  
7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$8,500,000,000.  
9 (B) Outlays, \$11,500,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2001:  
11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 – \$4,700,000,000.  
13 (B) Outlays, – \$8,700,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002:  
15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 – \$2,100,000,000.  
17 (B) Outlays, – \$1,000,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2003:  
19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 – \$2,600,000,000.  
21 (B) Outlays, – \$2,200,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2004:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 – \$4,300,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, – \$4,000,000,000.

## 23

1 Fiscal year 2005:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 – \$4,400,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, – \$4,300,000,000.  
5 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
6 Fiscal year 2000:  
7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 – \$34,100,000,000.  
9 (B) Outlays, – \$34,100,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2001:  
11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 – \$38,400,000,000.  
13 (B) Outlays, – \$38,400,000,000.  
14 Fiscal year 2002:  
15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 – \$41,300,000,000.  
17 (B) Outlays, – \$41,300,000,000.  
18 Fiscal year 2003:  
19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 – \$40,700,000,000.  
21 (B) Outlays, – \$40,700,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2004:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 – \$38,100,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, – \$38,100,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2005:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 – \$39,200,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, – \$39,200,000,000.

5 **SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.**

6 (a) LEGISLATION PROVIDING \$150 BILLION IN TAX  
7 RELIEF OVER A 5-YEAR PERIOD.—The House Committee  
8 on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconcili-  
9 ation bill—

10 (1) not later than May 26, 2000;

11 (2) not later than June 23, 2000;

12 (3) not later than July 28, 2000; and

13 (4) not later than September 22, 2000;

14 that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction suf-  
15 ficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more  
16 than: \$10,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and  
17 \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001  
18 through 2005.

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

22 (1) not later than May 26, 2000, that consists  
23 of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient  
24 to reduce the debt held by the public by  
25 \$10,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

1           (2) not later than September 22, 2000, that  
2 consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction  
3 sufficient to reduce the debt held by the public by  
4 not more than \$20,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

5 **SEC. 5. LOCK-BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.**

6           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

16           (4) in fiscal year 2001, the social security sur-  
17 plus will be \$166 billion;

18           (5) this resolution balances the Federal budget  
19 without counting the social security surpluses;

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

23           (7) Congress and the President should take  
24 such steps as are necessary to ensure that future

1 budgets are balanced excluding the surpluses gen-  
2 erated by the social security trust funds.

3 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in  
5 the House of Representatives or the Senate to con-  
6 sider any revision to this resolution or a concurrent  
7 resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, or any  
8 amendment thereto or conference report thereon,  
9 that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year.

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

16 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
17 gress that legislation should be enacted in this session of  
18 Congress that would enforce the reduction in debt held  
19 by the public assumed in this resolution by the imposition  
20 of a statutory limit on such debt or other appropriate  
21 means.

22 **SEC. 6. DEBT REDUCTION LOCK-BOX.**

23 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in  
24 the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider  
25 any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment

1 thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a  
2 surplus for fiscal year 2001 to be less than the level (as  
3 adjusted for reconciliation or other tax-related legislation,  
4 medicare, or agriculture as considered pursuant to section  
5 4, 7, 8(a) or (c), 9, 10, 11, or 12) set forth in section  
6 2(4) for that fiscal year.

7 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—The level of the surplus for pur-  
8 poses of subsection (a) shall take into account amounts  
9 adjusted under section 314(a)(2)(B) or (C) of the Con-  
10 gressional Budget Act of 1974.

11 **SEC. 7. SPECIAL PROCEDURES TO SAFEGUARD TAX RE-**  
12 **LIEF.**

13 (a) ADJUSTMENTS TO PRESERVE SURPLUSES.—  
14 Upon the reporting of a reconciliation bill by the Com-  
15 mittee on Ways and Means pursuant to section 4(a) or,  
16 the offering of an amendment to, or the submission of a  
17 conference report on, H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990,  
18 whichever occurs first, the chairman of the Committee on  
19 the Budget of the House shall reduce to zero the amounts  
20 by which aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be  
21 reduced as set forth in section 2(1)(B) (and make all other  
22 appropriate conforming adjustments).

23 (b) ADJUSTMENTS FOR REVENUE BILLS.—After  
24 making the adjustments referred to in paragraph (1), and  
25 whenever the Committee on Ways and Means reports any

1 reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a) (or an amend-  
2 ment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is  
3 submitted) or an amendment to H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or  
4 H.R. 2990 is offered or a conference report thereon is sub-  
5 mitted after the date of adoption of this resolution, the  
6 chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House  
7 shall increase the levels by which Federal revenues should  
8 be reduced by the reduction in revenue caused by such  
9 measure for each applicable year or period, but not to ex-  
10 ceed, after taking into account any other bill or joint reso-  
11 lution enacted during this session of the One Hundred  
12 Sixth Congress that causes a reduction in revenues for  
13 such year or period, \$10,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2001  
14 and \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2001  
15 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate conforming  
16 adjustments).

17 **SEC. 8. RESERVE FUND PROVIDING AN ADDITIONAL \$50**  
18 **BILLION FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF AND**  
19 **DEBT REDUCTION.**

20 (a) **ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF AND DEBT REDUC-**  
21 **TION.**—Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means re-  
22 ports any reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4(a) (or  
23 an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report  
24 thereon is submitted), or an amendment to H.R. 3081,  
25 H.R. 2990, or to H.R. 6 is offered or a conference report

1 thereon is submitted after the date of adoption of this res-  
2 olution (after taking into account any other bill or joint  
3 resolution enacted during this session of the One Hundred  
4 Sixth Congress that would cause a reduction in revenues  
5 for fiscal year 2001 or the period of fiscal years 2001  
6 through 2005) that would cause the level by which Federal  
7 revenues should be reduced, as set forth in section 2(1)(B)  
8 for such fiscal year or for such period, as adjusted, to be  
9 exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget  
10 of the House may increase the levels by which Federal  
11 revenues should be reduced by the amount exceeding such  
12 level resulting from such measure, but not to exceed  
13 \$5,155,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and \$50,000,000,000  
14 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 (and  
15 make all other appropriate conforming adjustments, in-  
16 cluding reconciliation instructions set forth in section  
17 4(a)).

18 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ADDITIONAL HEALTH-  
19 RELATED TAX RELIEF.—It is the sense of Congress that  
20 the reserve fund set forth in subsection (a) assumes  
21 \$446,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and \$4,352,000,000 for  
22 the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for health-  
23 related tax provisions comparable to those contained in  
24 H.R. 2990 (as passed the House).

1 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FEDERAL EMPLOYEES  
2 BENEFIT PACKAGE.—It is the sense of Congress that the  
3 reserve fund set forth in subsection (a) assumes  
4 \$17,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and \$107,000,000,000  
5 for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for legis-  
6 lation that permits Federal employees to immediately par-  
7 ticipate in the Thrift Savings Plan.

8 **SEC. 9. RESERVE FUND FOR AUGUST UPDATE REVISION OF**  
9 **BUDGET SURPLUSES.**

10 (a) REPORTING A SURPLUS.—If the Congressional  
11 Budget Office report referred to in subsection (c) projects  
12 an increase in the surplus for fiscal year 2000, fiscal year  
13 2001, and the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005  
14 over the corresponding levels set forth in its March 2000  
15 economic and budget forecast for fiscal year 2001, sub-  
16 mitted pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional  
17 Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on  
18 the Budget of the House may make the adjustments as  
19 provided in subsection (b).

20 (b) ADJUSTMENTS.—Whenever the Committee on  
21 Ways and Means reports any reconciliation bill pursuant  
22 to section 4(a) (or an amendment thereto is offered or a  
23 conference report thereon is submitted), or an amendment  
24 to H.R. 3081, H.R. 6, or H.R. 2990 is offered or a con-  
25 ference report thereon is submitted after the date of adop-

1 tion of this resolution that (after taking into account any  
2 other bill or joint resolution enacted during this session  
3 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress that would cause a  
4 reduction in revenues for such year or period) would cause  
5 the level by which Federal revenues should be reduced, as  
6 set forth in section 2(1)(B) for fiscal year 2001 or for  
7 the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005, as adjusted,  
8 to be exceeded, the chairman of the Committee on the  
9 Budget of the House may increase the levels by which  
10 Federal revenues should be reduced by the amount exceed-  
11 ing such level resulting from such measure for each appli-  
12 cable year or period (or for fiscal year 2000 may increase  
13 the level of the surplus and make all other appropriate  
14 conforming adjustments, including reconciliation instruc-  
15 tions set forth in section 4(a)), but not to exceed the in-  
16 crease in the surplus for such year or period in the report  
17 referred to in subsection (a).

18 (c) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE UPDATED  
19 BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001.—The report  
20 referred to in subsection (a) is the Congressional Budget  
21 Office updated budget forecast for fiscal year 2001.

22 **SEC. 10. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.**

23 Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means or  
24 Committee on Commerce of the House reports a bill or  
25 joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in

1 the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted  
2 that reforms the medicare program and provides coverage  
3 for prescription drugs, the chairman of the Committee on  
4 the Budget may increase the aggregates and allocations  
5 of new budget authority (and outlays resulting therefrom)  
6 by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose,  
7 but not to exceed \$2,000,000,000 in new budget authority  
8 and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$40,000,000,000 in  
9 new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal  
10 years 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate  
11 conforming adjustments).

12 **SEC. 11. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE IN FISCAL**  
13 **YEAR 2000.**

14 Whenever the Committee on Agriculture of the House  
15 reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto  
16 is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon  
17 is submitted that provides income support to owners and  
18 producers of farms, the chairman of the Committee on the  
19 Budget may increase the allocation of new budget author-  
20 ity and outlays to that committee for fiscal year 2000 by  
21 the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays re-  
22 sulting therefrom) provided by that measure for that pur-  
23 pose not to exceed \$6,000,000,000 in new budget author-  
24 ity and outlays for fiscal year 2000, \$0 in new budget au-  
25 thority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001

1 through 2004, and \$6,000,000,000 in new budget author-  
2 ity and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2000 through  
3 2004 (and make all other appropriate conforming adjust-  
4 ments).

5 **SEC. 12. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE IN FISCAL**  
6 **YEAR 2001.**

7 Whenever the Committee on Agriculture of the House  
8 reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto  
9 is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon  
10 is submitted that provides risk management or income as-  
11 sistance for agricultural producers, the chairman of the  
12 Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation of  
13 new budget authority and outlays to that committee by  
14 the amount of new budget authority (and the outlays re-  
15 sulting therefrom) if such legislation does not exceed  
16 \$1,355,000,000 in new budget authority and  
17 \$595,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001 and  
18 \$8,359,000,000 in new budget authority and  
19 \$7,223,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years  
20 2001 through 2005 (and make all other appropriate con-  
21 forming adjustments).

1 **SEC. 13. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**  
2 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

3 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations  
4 and aggregates made pursuant to section 7(b), 8(a) or (c),  
5 9, 10, 11, or 12 for any measure shall—

6 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
7 ation;

8 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that  
9 measure; and

10 (3) be published in the Congressional Record as  
11 soon as practicable.

12 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-  
13 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting  
14 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-  
15 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-  
16 tions and aggregates contained in this resolution.

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

19 (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays,  
20 direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,  
21 deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of  
22 fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of esti-  
23 mates made by the Committee on the Budget of the  
24 House of Representatives or the Senate, as applica-  
25 ble; and

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

4 **SEC. 14. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON WASTE, FRAUD, AND**  
5 **ABUSE.**

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

7           (1) while the budget may be in balance, it con-  
8           tinues to be ridden with waste, fraud, and abuse;

9           (2) just last month, auditors documented more  
10          than \$19,000,000,000 in improper payments each  
11          year by such agencies as the Agency of International  
12          Development, the Internal Revenue Service, the So-  
13          cial Security Administration, and the Department of  
14          Defense;

15          (3) the General Accounting Office (GAO) re-  
16          cently reported that the financial management prac-  
17          tices of some Federal agencies are so poor that it is  
18          unable to determine the full extent of improper gov-  
19          ernment payments; and

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

23          (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the  
24          House that the Committee on the Budget has created task  
25          forces to address this issue and that the President should

1 take immediate steps to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse  
2 within the Federal Government and report on such actions  
3 to the Congress and that the resolution should include rec-  
4 onciliation directives to the appropriate committees of ju-  
5 risdiction to dedicate the resulting savings to debt reduc-  
6 tion and tax relief.

7 **SEC. 15. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROVIDING ADDITIONAL**  
8 **DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.**

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

10 (1) strengthening America's public schools  
11 while respecting State and local control is critically  
12 important to the future of our children and our Na-  
13 tion;

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

16 (3) a partnership with the Nation's governors,  
17 parents, teachers, and principals must take place in  
18 order to strengthen public schools and foster edu-  
19 cational excellence;

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

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

1 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
2 gress that—

3 (1) Congress should enact legislation that would  
4 consolidate thirty-one Federal K–12 education pro-  
5 grams; and

6 (2) the Department of Education, the States,  
7 and local educational agencies should work together  
8 to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds  
9 appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elemen-  
10 tary and secondary education programs administered  
11 by the Department of Education is spent for our  
12 children in their classrooms.

13 **SEC. 16. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EMERGENCY**  
14 **SPENDING.**

15 It is the sense of Congress that, as a part of a com-  
16 prehensive reform of the budget process, the Committees  
17 on the Budget should develop a definition of, and a proc-  
18 ess for, funding emergencies consistent with the applicable  
19 provisions of H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Proc-  
20 ess Reform Act of 1999, that could be incorporated into  
21 the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Stand-  
22 ing Rules of the Senate.

1 **SEC. 17. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ESTIMATES OF THE IM-**  
2 **PACT OF REGULATIONS ON THE PRIVATE**  
3 **SECTOR.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

9 (2) currently, Congress has no general mecha-  
10 nism for assessing the financial impact of regulatory  
11 activities on the private sector;

12 (3) Congress is ultimately responsible for mak-  
13 ing sure agencies act in accordance with congres-  
14 sional intent and, while the executive branch is re-  
15 sponsible for promulgating regulations, Congress  
16 should curb ineffective regulations by using its over-  
17 sight and regulatory powers; and

18 (4) a variety of reforms have been suggested to  
19 increase congressional oversight over regulatory ac-  
20 tivity, including directing the President to prepare  
21 an annual accounting statement containing several  
22 cost/benefit analyses, recommendations to reform in-  
23 efficient regulatory programs, and an identification  
24 and analysis of duplications and inconsistencies  
25 among such programs.

1           (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the  
2 House that the House should reclaim its role as reformer  
3 and take the first step toward curbing inefficient regu-  
4 latory activity by passing legislation authorizing the Con-  
5 gressional Budget Office to prepare regular estimates on  
6 the impact of proposed Federal regulations on the private  
7 sector.

8 **SEC. 18. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON BIENNIAL BUDGET.**

9           It is the sense of the House that there is a wide range  
10 of views on the advisability of biennial budgeting and this  
11 issue should be considered only within the context of com-  
12 prehensive budget process reform.

13 **SEC. 19. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HEALTH IN-**  
14 **SURANCE AND PRESERVING HOME HEALTH**  
15 **SERVICES FOR ALL MEDICARE BENE-**  
16 **FICIARIES.**

17           (a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

18               (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

4 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPROVING AC-  
5 CESS TO HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.—It is the  
6 sense of Congress that access to affordable health  
7 care coverage for all Americans is a priority of the  
8 106th Congress.

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

11 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

18 (B) the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP  
19 Balanced Budget Refinement Act, 1999, re-  
20 formed the interim payment system to increase  
21 reimbursements to low-cost providers and de-  
22 layed the automatic 15 percent payment reduc-  
23 tion until after the first year of the implementa-  
24 tion of the prospective payment system; and

1 (C) patients whose care is more extensive  
2 and expensive than the typical Medicare patient  
3 do not receive supplemental payments in the in-  
4 terim payment system but will receive special  
5 protection in the home health care prospective  
6 payment system.

7 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO HOME  
8 HEALTH CARE.—It is the sense of Congress that—

9 (A) Congress recognizes the importance of  
10 home health care for seniors and disabled citi-  
11 zens;

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

19 (C) Congress and the Administration  
20 should work together to avoid the implementa-  
21 tion of the 15 percent reduction in the prospec-  
22 tive payment system and ensured timely imple-  
23 mentation of that system.

1 **SEC. 20. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING**  
2 **MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAMS/REIMBURSE-**  
3 **MENT RATES.**

4 It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare+ Choice  
5 regional disparity among reimbursement rates is unfair,  
6 and that full funding of the Medicare+ Choice program is  
7 a priority as Congress deals with any medicare reform leg-  
8 islation.

9 **SEC. 21. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON DIRECTING THE INTER-**  
10 **NAL REVENUE SERVICE TO ACCEPT NEGA-**  
11 **TIVE NUMBERS IN FARM INCOME AVER-**  
12 **AGING.**

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

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

17 (2) in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Con-  
18 gress enacted 3-year farm income averaging to pro-  
19 tect agricultural producers from excessive tax rates  
20 in profitable years;

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

1           (4) this IRS interpretation can result in farm-  
2           ers having to pay additional taxes during years in  
3           which they experience a loss in income.

4           (b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the  
5           House that during this session of the 106th Congress, leg-  
6           islation should be considered to direct the Internal Rev-  
7           enue Service to count any net loss of income in deter-  
8           mining the proper rate of taxation.

9           **SEC. 22. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE STA-**  
10                           **BILIZATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PAY-**  
11                           **MENTS TO STATES, COUNTIES, AND BOR-**  
12                           **OUGHES.**

13           It is the sense of the House that Federal revenue-  
14           sharing payments to States, counties, and boroughs pursu-  
15           ant to the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260; 16 U.S.C.  
16           500), the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; 16 U.S.C.  
17           500), the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876; 50 Stat.  
18           875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f), the Act of May 24, 1939 (chapter  
19           144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq.), and sec-  
20           tions 13982 and 13983 of the Omnibus Budget Reconcili-  
21           ation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-66; 16 U.S.C. 500  
22           note; 43 U.S.C. 1181f note) should be stabilized and  
23           maintained for the long-term benefit of schools, roads,  
24           public services, and communities, and that providing such

1 permanent, stable funding is a priority of the 106th Con-  
2 gress.

3 **SEC. 23. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF**  
4 **THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.**

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

6 (1) the year 2000 will mark the 50th Anniver-  
7 sary of the National Science Foundation;

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

11 (3) the National Science Foundation is the sec-  
12 ond largest supporter of university-based research;

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

17 (5) grants made by the National Science Foun-  
18 dation have been a crucial factor in the development  
19 of important technologies that Americans take for  
20 granted, such as lasers, Magnetic Resonance Imag-  
21 ing, Doppler Radar, and the Internet;

22 (6) because basic research funded by the Na-  
23 tional Science Foundation is high-risk, cutting edge,  
24 fundamental, and may not produce tangible benefits

1 for over a decade, the Federal Government is  
2 uniquely suited to support such research; and

3 (7) the National Science Foundation's focus on  
4 peer-reviewed merit based grants represents a model  
5 for research agencies across the Federal Govern-  
6 ment.

7 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
8 gress that the function 250 (Basic Science) levels assume  
9 an amount of funding which ensures that the National  
10 Science Foundation is a priority in the resolution; recog-  
11 nizing the National Science Foundation's critical role in  
12 funding basic research, which leads to the innovations that  
13 assure the Nation's economic future, and in cultivating  
14 America's intellectual infrastructure.

15 **SEC. 24. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SKILLED NURS-**  
16 **ING FACILITIES.**

17 It is the sense of Congress that the Medicare Pay-  
18 ment Advisory Commission continue to carefully monitor  
19 the medicare skilled nursing benefit to determine if pay-  
20 ment rates are sufficient to provide quality care, and that  
21 if reform is recommended, Congress should pass legisla-  
22 tion as quickly as possible to assure quality skilled nursing  
23 care.

24 **SEC. 25. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SPECIAL EDUCATION.**

25 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

1           (1) all children deserve a quality education, in-  
2           cluding children with disabilities;

3           (2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education  
4           Act provides that the Federal, State, and local gov-  
5           ernments are to share in the expense of educating  
6           children with disabilities and commits the Federal  
7           Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national  
8           average per pupil expenditure for children with dis-  
9           abilities;

10          (3) the high cost of educating children with dis-  
11          abilities and the Federal Government's failure to  
12          fully meet its obligation under the Individuals with  
13          Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State  
14          and local education funds, creating difficulty in pro-  
15          viding a quality education to all students, including  
16          children with disabilities;

17          (4) the current level of Federal funding to  
18          States and localities under the Individuals with Dis-  
19          abilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of en-  
20          suring that children with disabilities receive a qual-  
21          ity education;

22          (5) the Federal Government has failed to ap-  
23          propriate 40 percent of the national average per  
24          pupil expenditure per child with a disability as re-  
25          quired under the Individuals with Disabilities Act to

1 assist States and localities to educate children with  
2 disabilities; and

3 (6) the levels in function 500 (Education) for  
4 fiscal year 2001 assume sufficient discretionary  
5 budget authority to accommodate fiscal year 2001  
6 appropriations for IDEA at least \$2,000,000,000  
7 above such funding levels appropriated in fiscal year  
8 2000.

9 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
10 gress that—

11 (1) Congress and the President should increase  
12 fiscal year 2001 funding for programs under the In-  
13 dividuals with Disabilities Act by at least  
14 \$2,000,000,000 above fiscal year 2000 appropriated  
15 levels;

16 (2) Congress and the President should give pro-  
17 grams under the Individuals with Disabilities Edu-  
18 cation Act the highest priority among Federal ele-  
19 mentary and secondary education programs by meet-  
20 ing the commitment to fund the maximum State  
21 grant allocation for educating children with disabil-  
22 ities under such Act prior to authorizing or appro-  
23 priating funds for any new education initiative;

24 (3) Congress and the President may consider, if  
25 new or increased funding is authorized or appro-

1        priated for any elementary and secondary education  
2        initiative that directs funds to local educational  
3        agencies, providing the flexibility in such authoriza-  
4        tion or appropriation necessary to allow local edu-  
5        cational agencies the authority to use such funds for  
6        programs under the Individuals with Disabilities  
7        Education Act; and

8                (4) if a local educational agency chooses to uti-  
9        lize the authority under section 613(a)(2)(C)(i) of  
10       the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to  
11       treat as local funds up to 20 percent of the amount  
12       of funds the agency receives under part B of such  
13       Act that exceeds the amount it received under that  
14       part for the previous fiscal year, then the agency  
15       should use those local funds to provide additional  
16       funding for any Federal, State, or local education  
17       program.

18   **SEC. 26. ASSUMED FUNDING LEVELS FOR SPECIAL EDU-**  
19                    **CATION.**

20        It is the sense of Congress that function 500 (Edu-  
21       cation) levels assume at least a \$2,000,000,000 increase  
22       in fiscal year 2001 over the current fiscal year to reflect  
23       the commitment of Congress to appropriate 40 percent of  
24       the national per pupil expenditure for children with dis-  
25       abilities by a date certain.

1 **SEC. 27. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE**

2 **PAY RAISE.**

3 It is the sense of Congress that the pay increase for  
4 Federal employees in January 2001 should be at least 3.7  
5 percent.

6 **SEC. 28. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING HCFA DRAFT**

7 **GUIDELINES.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

9 (1) on February 15, 2000, the Health Care Fi-  
10 nancing Administration in the Department of Health  
11 and Human Services issued a draft Medicaid School-  
12 Based Administrative Claiming (MAC) Guide; and

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

22 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
23 gress that—

24 (1) many school-based health programs provide  
25 a broad range of services that are covered by med-

1       icaid, affording access to care for children who oth-  
2       erwise might well go without needed services;

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

7           (3) undue administrative burdens may be  
8       placed on school districts and States and deter time-  
9       ly application approval;

10          (4) the Health Care Financing Administration  
11       should substantially revise or abandon the current  
12       draft MAC guide because it appears to promulgate  
13       new rules that place excessive administrative bur-  
14       dens on participating school districts;

15          (5) the goal of the revised guide should be to  
16       encourage the appropriate use of Medicaid school-  
17       based services without undue administrative bur-  
18       dens; and

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

22   **SEC. 29. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ASSET-BUILDING FOR**  
23                           **THE WORKING POOR.**

24       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

1 (1) 33 percent of all American households and  
2 60 percent of African American households have ei-  
3 ther no financial assets or negative financial assets;

4 (2) 46.9 percent of children in America live in  
5 households with no financial assets, including 40  
6 percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of Af-  
7 rican American children;

8 (3) in order to provide low-income families with  
9 more tools for empowerment, incentives, including  
10 individual development accounts, are demonstrating  
11 success at empowering low-income workers;

12 (5) middle and upper income Americans cur-  
13 rently benefit from tax incentives for building assets;  
14 and

15 (6) the Federal Government should utilize the  
16 Federal tax code to provide low-income Americans  
17 with incentives to work and build assets in order to  
18 escape poverty permanently.

19 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
20 gress that the provisions of this resolution assume that  
21 Congress should modify the Federal tax law to include In-  
22 dividual Development Account provisions in order to en-  
23 courage low-income workers and their families to save for  
24 buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining an edu-  
25 cation, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.