Mr. Speaker, the challenges before us are great. This country needs to understand all the dimensions of the Kosovo deployment. This country needs to understand that we cannot afford to be fair weather friends of the brave men and women who serve this country. It is not just enough to stand up and wave the flag and say ''I am behind the troops.'' We must be prepared to take care of all the extra costs that are associated with these 33 deployments, many of which our troops are still involved with around the world today.

I ask my colleagues to consider these facts as we move further into a very nasty and dangerous situation far away from the homes and the towns where these brave Americans live.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 0018

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OSE) at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes a.m.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 68, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

Mr. KASICH submitted the following conference report and statement on the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 68) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 106–91)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 68), establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009, do pass with the following, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the resolution and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2009 as authorized by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000.

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.
Sec. 105. Reconciliation of revenue reductions in the House of Representatives.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

Sec. 201. Safe deposit box for social security surpluses.
Sec. 202. Reserve fund for retirement security.
Sec. 203. Reserve fund for medicare.
Sec. 204. Reserve fund for agriculture.
Sec. 205. Tax reduction reserve fund in the Senate.
Sec. 206. Emergency designation point of order in the Senate.
Sec. 207. Pay-as-you-go point of order in the Senate.
Sec. 208. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 209. Establishment of levels for fiscal year 1999.
Sec. 210. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to foster the employment and independence of individuals with disabilities in the Senate.
Sec. 211. Reserve fund for fiscal year 2000 surplus.
Sec. 212. Reserve fund for education in the Senate.
Sec. 213. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE III—SENSE OF CONGRESS, HOUSE, AND SENATE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Sense of Congress Provisions

Sec. 301. Sense of Congress on the protection of the social security surpluses.
Sec. 302. Sense of Congress on providing additional dollars to the classroom.
Sec. 303. Sense of Congress on asset-building for the working poor.
Sec. 304. Sense of Congress on child nutrition.
Sec. 305. Sense of Congress concerning funding for special education.

Subtitle B—Sense of the House Provisions

Sec. 311. Sense of the House on the Commission on International Religious Freedom.
Sec. 312. Sense of the House on assessment of welfare-to-work programs.

Subtitle C—Sense of the Senate Provisions

Sec. 321. Sense of the Senate that the Federal Government should not invest the social security trust funds in private financial markets.
Sec. 322. Sense of the Senate regarding the modernization and improvement of the medicare program.
Sec. 323. Sense of the Senate on education.
Sec. 324. Sense of the Senate on providing tax relief to Americans by returning the non-social security surplus to taxpayers.
Sec. 325. Sense of the Senate on access to medicare services.
Sec. 326. Sense of the Senate on law enforcement.
Sec. 327. Sense of the Senate on improving security for United States diplomatic missions.
Sec. 328. Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the National Institutes of Health.
Sec. 329. Sense of the Senate on funding for Kyoto protocol implementation prior to Senate ratification.
Sec. 330. Sense of the Senate on TEA–21 funding and the States.
Sec. 331. Sense of the Senate that the one hundred sixth Congress, first session should reauthorize funds for the farmland protection program.
Sec. 332. Sense of the Senate on the importance of social security for individuals who become disabled.
Sec. 333. Sense of the Senate on reporting of on-budget trust fund levels.
Sec. 334. Sense of the Senate regarding South Korea's international trade practices on pork and beef.
Sec. 335. Sense of the Senate on funding for natural disasters.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,434,837,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,454,757,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,531,512,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,584,969,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,648,259,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,681,438,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,735,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,805,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,868,515,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: −$7,810,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: −$53,519,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: −$31,806,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: −$49,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: −$62,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: −$109,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$135,754,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$150,692,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: −$177,195,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,426,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,455,785,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,486,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,559,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,612,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,666,657,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,698,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,753,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,814,537,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,874,778,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,434,837,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,454,757,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,531,512,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,583,753,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,639,568,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,667,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,717,042,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,781,865,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,841,858,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: $0.
Fiscal year 2002: $0.
Fiscal year 2003: $0.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $8,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $13,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $18,604,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $23,652,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $26,657,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $5,628,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $5,708,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $5,793,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $5,877,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $5,956,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $6,024,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $6,084,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $6,136,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $6,173,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $6,203,400,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $468,020,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $487,744,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $506,293,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $527,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $549,876,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $576,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $601,834,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $628,277,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $654,422,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $681,313,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: $327,256,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $339,789,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $350,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $362,197,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $375,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $389,485,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $404,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $420,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $438,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $459,496,000,000.

SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000 through 2009 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $288,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $276,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $303,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $285,949,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $308,175,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $291,714,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $318,277,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $303,642,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $327,166,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $313,460,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $328,370,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $316,675,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $329,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $315,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $330,869,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $313,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $332,175,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $317,102,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $333,451,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $318,040,000,000.
(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,511,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,679,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,212,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $10,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,581,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,977,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $13,994,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $14,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,352,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $14,352,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,069,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $14,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,886,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $14,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,701,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $14,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,560,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $17,955,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $17,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,907,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,880,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,784,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,772,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000
(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $17,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,768,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $49,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$650,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,435,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$3,136,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$163,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,138,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$84,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,243,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$447,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,452,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$452,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,453,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$208,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$76,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,067,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $22,820,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,644,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $21,833,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,879,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $21,597,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,223,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $22,479,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,579,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $22,992,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $23,036,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,929,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $23,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $23,167,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $23,158,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,861,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $23,541,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,238,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14,331,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,160,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,519,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,788,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $11,955,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,072,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,526,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $10,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,882,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $10,609,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,083,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $10,711,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,145,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $10,763,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $10,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,223,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $9,664,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $10,620,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,754,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $14,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,188,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $14,529,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $13,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,439,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $12,660,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $12,635,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,130,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $12,666,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,879,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, $12,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,450,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $13,415,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,824,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $51,825,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,833,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $50,996,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,711,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $50,845,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $52,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,769,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $52,285,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,255,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $52,314,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,071,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $52,345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,039,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $52,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,039,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $52,412,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,056,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $52,447,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,082,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $6,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,462,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $4,011,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $3,608,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $3,851,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,536,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $3,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,812,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $3,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,012,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $3,816,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,732,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $3,810,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $3,811,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,522,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $3,808,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,483,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $66,347,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,806,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $66,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,574,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $66,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,847,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $70,963,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,460,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $73,277,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $74,093,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,672,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $74,858,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $73,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $75,762,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,748,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $76,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,738,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $76,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,688,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $156,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $152,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $164,089,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $162,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $173,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $173,767,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $184,679,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $185,330,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $197,893,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $198,499,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $212,821,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $212,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $228,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $228,323,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $246,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $245,472,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $265,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $264,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $285,541,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $284,941,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $208,652,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $208,698,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $222,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $222,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $230,593,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $230,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $250,743,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $250,871,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $268,558,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $268,738,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $295,574,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $295,188,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $306,772,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $306,929,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $337,566,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $337,761,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $365,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $365,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $394,078,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $394,249,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $244,390,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $248,088,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $250,473,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,033,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $262,970,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $266,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $276,386,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $276,176,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $286,076,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $285,533,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $298,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $298,424,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $304,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $305,093,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $310,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $311,448,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $323,815,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $325,266,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $334,062,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $335,604,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $14,239,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,348,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,768,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15,573,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,555,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $16,299,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,281,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $17,087,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,069,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $17,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $18,895,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $19,907,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,889,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $21,033,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,015,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $22,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,215,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $45,424,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,564,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $44,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,980,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $44,728,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,117,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $45,897,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,385,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $46,248,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,713,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $48,789,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $47,266,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,812,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $47,805,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,231,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $48,451,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,997,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $49,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,671,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $23,434,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $24,656,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,117,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $24,657,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,932,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $24,561,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $26,195,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,084,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $26,334,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $26,370,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,249,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $26,403,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,285,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $26,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,346,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $26,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,368,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,339,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,916,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,605,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $12,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $12,083,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,186,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $12,112,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,906,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $12,134,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,839,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $12,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,873,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $12,169,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,064,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $12,178,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,931,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $275,486,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $275,486,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $271,071,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $271,071,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $267,482,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $267,482,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $265,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $265,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $263,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $263,498,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $261,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $261,143,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $258,985,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $258,985,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $257,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,468,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $255,085,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $255,085,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $252,968,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $252,968,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$9,833,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$10,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$8,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$12,874,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$19,976,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,394,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,002,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,515,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,067,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,192,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,780,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,279,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,851,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,316,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,889,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$34,275,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$34,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$36,881,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$36,881,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$43,654,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$43,654,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, −$37,102,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$37,102,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, −$37,329,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$37,329,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, −$38,465,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$38,465,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, −$39,364,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$39,364,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, −$40,856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$40,856,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, −$41,925,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$41,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, −$43,039,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$43,039,000,000.

SEC. 104. RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS IN THE SENATE.

Not later than July 23, 1999, the Senate Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill proposing changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues by not more than $0 in fiscal year 2000, $142,315,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and $777,868,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

SEC. 105. RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Not later than July 16, 1999, the Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House of Representatives a reconciliation bill proposing changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues by not more than $0 in fiscal year 2000, $142,315,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and $777,868,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

SEC. 201. SAFE DEPOSIT BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

(3) these surpluses have been used to implicitly finance the general operations of the Federal Government;

(4) in fiscal year 2000, the social security surplus will exceed $137 billion;

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

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

(7) Congress and the President should take such steps as are necessary to ensure that future budgets are balanced excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any revision to this resolution or a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year.

(2) DEFICIT LEVELS.—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) a deficit shall be the level (if any) set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(B) in setting forth the deficit level pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, that level shall not include any adjustments in aggregates that would be made pursuant to any reserve fund that provides for adjustments in allocations and aggregates for legislation that enhances retirement security through structural programmatic reform.

(3) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if the deficit for a fiscal year results solely from legislation enacted pursuant to section 202.

(4) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as applicable.

SEC. 202. RESERVE FUND FOR RETIREMENT SECURITY.

Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means of the House or the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted that enhances retirement security through structural programmatic reform, the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may—

(1) increase the appropriate allocations and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by the amount of new budget authority provided by such measure (and outlays flowing therefrom) for that purpose;

(2) in the Senate, adjust the levels used for determining compliance with the pay-as-you-go requirements of section 207; and

(3) reduce the revenue aggregates by the amount of the revenue loss resulting from that measure for that purpose.

SEC. 203. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means of the House or the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that implements structural medicare reform and significantly extends the solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund without the use of transfers of new subsidies from the general fund, the appropriate chairman of the Committee on the Budget may change committee allocations and spending aggregates if such legislation will not cause an on-budget deficit for—

(1) fiscal year 2000;

(2) the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004; or

(3) the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(b) PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT.—The adjustments made pursuant to subsection (a) may be made to address the cost of the prescription drug benefit.

SEC. 204. RESERVE FUND FOR AGRICULTURE.

(a) ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the Committee on Agriculture of the House or the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that provides risk management or income assistance for agriculture producers that complies with paragraph (2), the appropriate Chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall increase the allocation of budget authority and outlays to that committee by the amount of budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by that legislation for such purpose in accordance with subsection (b).

(2) CONDITION.—Legislation complies with this paragraph if it does not cause a net increase in budget authority or outlays for fiscal year 2000 and does not cause a net increase in budget authority that is greater than $2,000,000,000 for any of fiscal years 2001 through 2004.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments to the allocations required by subsection (a) shall not exceed—

(1) $6,000,000,000 in budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004; and

(2) $6,000,000,000 in budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

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

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

(1) fiscal year 2000;

(2) the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004; or

(3) the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

SEC. 206. EMERGENCY DESIGNATION POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—In making a designation of a provision of legislation as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall analyze whether a proposed emergency requirement meets all the criteria in paragraph (2).

(2) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The criteria to be considered in determining whether a proposed expenditure or tax change is an emergency requirement are whether it is—

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

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

(iii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(iv) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(v) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(3) JUSTIFICATION FOR FAILURE TO MEET CRITERIA.—If the proposed emergency requirement does not meet all the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the committee report or the statement of managers, as the case may be, shall provide a written justification of why the requirement should be accorded emergency status.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, a point of order may be made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure and if the Presiding Officer sustains that point of order, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

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

(d) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—A provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

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

(g) EXCEPTION FOR DEFENSE SPENDING.—Subsection (b) shall not apply against an emergency designation for a provision making discretionary appropriations in the defense category.

(h) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on the adoption of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001.

SEC. 207. PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The Senate declares that it is essential to—

(1) ensure continued compliance with the balanced budget plan set forth in this resolution; and

(2) continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement system.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any direct spending or revenue legislation that would increase the on-budget deficit or cause an on-budget deficit for any one of the three applicable time periods as measured in paragraphs (5) and (6).

(2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes of this subsection the term ''applicable time period'' means any one of the three following periods:

(A) The first year covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(B) The period of the first five fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(C) The period of the five fiscal years following the first five fiscal years covered in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(3) DIRECT-SPENDING LEGISLATION.—For purposes of this subsection and except as provided in paragraph (4), the term ''direct-spending legislation'' means any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending as that term is defined by and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(4) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of this subsection, the terms ''direct-spending legislation'' and ''revenue legislation'' do not include—

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(B) any provision of legislation that affects the full funding of, and continuation of, the deposit insurance guarantee commitment in effect on the date of enactment of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

(5) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant to this section shall—

(A) use the baseline used for the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(B) be calculated under the requirements of subsections (b) through (d) of section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for fiscal years beyond those covered by that concurrent resolution on the budget.

(6) PRIOR SURPLUS.—If direct spending or revenue legislation increases the on-budget deficit or causes an on-budget deficit when taken individually, then it must also increase the on-budget deficit or cause an on-budget deficit when taken together with all direct spending and revenue legislation enacted since the beginning of the calendar year not accounted for in the baseline under paragraph (5)(A).

(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress) is repealed.

(g) SUNSET.—Subsections (a) through (e) of this section shall expire September 30, 2002.

SEC. 208. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE.—In the House, for the purpose of enforcing this resolution, sections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall apply to fiscal year 2000 and the total for fiscal year 2000 and the 4 ensuing fiscal years.

SEC. 209. ESTABLISHMENT OF LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999.

The levels submitted pursuant to H. Res. 5 of the 106th Congress or S. Res. 312 of the 105th Congress, and any revisions authorized by such resolutions, shall be considered to be the levels and revisions of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO FOSTER THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEPENDENCE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, revenue and spending aggregates and other appropriate budgetary levels and limits may be adjusted and

allocations may be revised for legislation that finances disability programs designed to allow individuals with disabilities to become employed and remain independent if, to the extent that this concurrent resolution on the budget does not include the costs of that legislation, the enactment of that legislation will not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus in this resolution for—

(1) fiscal year 2000;

(2) the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004; or

(3) the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—

(1) ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION.—Upon the consideration of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately-revised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry out this section.

(2) ADJUSTMENTS FOR AMENDMENTS.—If the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate submits an adjustment under this section for legislation in furtherance of the purpose described in subsection (a), upon the offering of an amendment to that legislation that would necessitate such submission, the Chairman shall submit to the Senate appropriately-revised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry out this section.

SEC. 211. RESERVE FUND FOR A FISCAL YEAR 2000 SURPLUS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE UPDATED BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000.—Pursuant to section 202(e)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office shall update its economic and budget forecast for fiscal year 2000 by July 1, 1999.

(b) REPORTING A SURPLUS.—If the report provided pursuant to subsection (a) estimates an on-budget surplus for fiscal year 2000, the appropriate Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the adjustments as provided in subsection (c).

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The appropriate Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make the following adjustments in an amount equal to the on-budget surplus for fiscal year 2000 as estimated in the report submitted pursuant to subsection (a)—

(1) reduce the on-budget revenue aggregate by that amount for fiscal year 2000;

(2) increase the on-budget surplus levels used for determining compliance with the pay-as-you-go requirements of section 207; and

(3) adjust the instruction in sections 104 and 105 of this resolution to—

(A) reduce revenues by that amount for fiscal year 2000; and

(B) increase the reduction in revenues for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 and for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 by that amount.

SEC. 212. RESERVE FUND FOR EDUCATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, upon reporting of a bill, the offering of an amendment thereto, or the submission of a conference report thereon that allows local educational agencies to use appropriated funds to carry out activities under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act that complies with subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may—

(1) increase the outlay aggregate and allocation for fiscal year 2000 by not more than $360,000,000; and

(2) adjust the levels used for determining compliance with the pay-as-you-go requirements of section 207.

(b) CONDITION.—Legislation complies with this subsection if it does not cause a net increase in budget authority or outlays for the periods of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 and 2000 through 2009.

SEC. 213. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

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

TITLE III—SENSE OF CONGRESS, HOUSE, AND SENATE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Sense of Congress Provisions

SEC. 301. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE PROTECTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Congress and the President should balance the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds;

(2) reducing the Federal debt held by the public is a top national priority, strongly supported on a bipartisan basis, as evidenced by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's comment that debt reduction ''is a very important element in sustaining economic growth'', as well as President Clinton's comments that it ''is very, very important that we get the Government debt down'' when referencing his own plans to use the budget surplus to reduce Federal debt held by the public;

(3) according to the Congressional Budget Office, balancing the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the social security trust funds will reduce debt held by the public by a total of $1,723,000,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2009, $417,000,000,000, or 32 percent, more than it would be reduced under the President's fiscal year 2000 budget submission;

(4) further, according to the Congressional Budget Office, that the President's budget would actually spend $40,000,000,000 of the social security surpluses in fiscal year 2000 on new spending programs, and spend $158,000,000,000 of the social security surpluses on new spending programs from fiscal year 2000 through 2004; and

(5) social security surpluses should be used for social security reform, retirement security, or to reduce the debt held by the public and should not be used for other purposes.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that Congress shall pass legislation which—

(1) reaffirms the provisions of section 13301 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 that provides that the receipts and disbursements of the social security trust funds shall not be counted for the purposes of the budget submitted by the President, the congressional budget, or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and provides for a point of order within the Senate against any concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that violates that section;

(2) mandates that the social security surpluses are used only for the payment of social security benefits, retirement security, social security reform, or to reduce the Federal debt held by the public and such mandate shall be implemented by establishing a supermajority point of order in the Senate against limits established on the level of debt held by the public;

(3) provides for a Senate super-majority point of order against any bill, resolution, amendment, motion or conference report that would use social security surpluses on anything other than the payment of social security benefits, social security reform, retirement security, or the reduction of the Federal debt held by the public;

(4) ensures that all social security benefits are paid on time; and

(5) accommodates social security reform legislation.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROVIDING ADDITIONAL DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) strengthening America's public schools while respecting State and local control is critically important to the future of our children and our Nation;

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

(3) working with the Nation's governors, parents, teachers, and principals must take place in order to strengthen public schools and foster educational excellence;

(4) education initiatives should boost academic achievement for all students; and excellence in American classrooms means having high expectations for all students, teachers, and administrators, and holding schools accountable to the children and parents served by such schools;

(5) successful schools and school systems are characterized by parental involvement in the education of their children, local control, emphasis on basic academics, emphasis on fundamental skills and exceptional teachers in the classroom;

(6) the one-size-fits-all approach to education often creates barriers to innovation and reform initiatives at the local level; America's rural schools face challenges quite different from their urban counterparts; and parents, teachers and State and local officials should have the freedom to tailor their education plans and reforms according to the unique educational needs of their children;

(7) the consolidation of various Federal education programs will benefit our Nation's children, parents, and teachers by sending more dollars directly to the classroom; and

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

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

(1) Congress should enact legislation that would consolidate thirty-one Federal K–12 education programs;

(2) the Department of Education, the States, and local educational agencies should work together to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elementary and secondary education programs administered by the Department of Education is spent for our children in their classrooms;

(3) increased funding for elementary and secondary education should be directed to States and local school districts; and

(4) decision making authority should be placed in the hands of States, localities, and families to implement innovative solutions to local educational challenges and to increase the performance of all students, unencumbered by unnecessary Federal rules and regulations.

SEC. 303. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ASSET-BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) 33 percent of all American households and 60 percent of African American households have no or negative financial assets.

(2) 46.9 percent of all children in America live in households with no financial assets, including 40 percent of Caucasian children and 75 percent of African American children.

(3) In order to provide low-income families with more tools for empowerment, incentives which encourage asset-building should be established.

(4) Across the Nation, numerous small public, private, and public-private asset-building incentives, including individual development accounts, are demonstrating success at empowering low-income workers.

(5) Middle and upper income Americans currently benefit from tax incentives for building assets.

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

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the provisions of this resolution assume that Congress should modify the Federal tax law to include provisions which encourage low-income workers and their families to save for buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining an education, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.

SEC. 304. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CHILD NUTRITION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

(2) the lack of an adequate diet and proper nutrition may adversely affect a child's ability to perform up to his or her ability in school;

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

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

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that in the House the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Agriculture and in the Senate the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry should examine our Nation's nutrition programs to determine if they can be improved, particularly with respect to services to low-income children.

SEC. 305. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING FUNDING FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) (referred to in this resolution as the ''Act''), Congress found that improving educational results for children with disabilities is an essential element of our national policy of ensuring equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities.

(2) In the Act, the Secretary of Education is instructed to make grants to States to assist them in providing special education and related services to children with disabilities.

(3) The Act represents a commitment by the Federal Government to fund 40 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure in public elementary and secondary schools in the United States.

(4) The budget submitted by the President for fiscal year 2000 ignores the commitment by the Federal Government under the Act to fund special education and instead proposes the creation of new programs that limit the manner in which States may spend the limited Federal education dollars received.

(5) The budget submitted by the President for fiscal year 2000 fails to increase funding for special education, and leaves States and localities with an enormous unfunded mandate to pay for growing special education costs.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) should be fully funded at the originally promised level before any funds are appropriated for new education programs.

Subtitle B—Sense of the House Provisions

SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

(2) such persecution violates international norms of human rights, including those established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Helsinki Accords, and the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

(3) such persecution is abhorrent to all Americans, and our very Nation was founded on the principle of the freedom to worship according to the dictates of our conscience; and

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

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

(1) this resolution assumes that $3,000,000 will be appropriated within function 150 for fiscal year 2000 for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom to carry out its duties; and

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

SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ASSESSMENT OF WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the House that, recognizing the need to maximize the benefit of the Welfare-to-Work Program, the Secretary of Labor should prepare a report on Welfare-to-Work Programs pursuant to section 403(a)(5) of the Social Security Act. This report should include information on the following—

(1) the extent to which the funds available under such section have been used (including the number of States that have not used any of such funds), the types of programs that have received such funds, the number of and characteristics of the recipients of assistance under such programs, the goals of such programs, the duration of such programs, the costs of such programs, any evidence of the effects of such programs on such recipients, and accounting of the total amount expended by the States from such funds, and the rate at which the Secretary expects such funds to be expended for each of the fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002;

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

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

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

Subtitle C—Sense of the Senate Provisions

SEC. 321. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT INVEST THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS IN PRIVATE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that the Federal Government should not directly invest contributions made to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) in private financial markets.

SEC. 322. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE MODERNIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

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

(1) The health insurance coverage provided under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) is an integral part of the financial security for retired and disabled individuals, as such coverage protects those individuals against the financially ruinous costs of a major illness.

(2) Expenditures under the medicare program for hospital, physician, and other essential health care services that are provided to nearly 39,000,000 retired and disabled individuals will be $232,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2000.

(3) During the nearly 35 years since the medicare program was established, the Nation's health care delivery and financing system has undergone major transformations. However, the medicare program has not kept pace with such transformations.

(4) Former Congressional Budget Office Director Robert Reischauer has described the medicare program as it exists today as failing on the following 4 key dimensions (known as the ''Four I's''):

(A) The program is inefficient.

(B) The program is inequitable.

(C) The program is inadequate.

(D) The program is insolvent.

(5) The President's budget framework does not devote 15 percent of the budget surpluses to the medicare program. The Federal budget process does not provide a mechanism for setting aside current surpluses for future obligations. As a result, the notion of saving 15 percent of the surplus for the medicare program cannot practically be carried out.

(6) The President's budget framework would transfer to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund more than $900,000,000,000 over 15 years in new IOUs that must be redeemed later by raising taxes on American workers, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public, and these new IOUs would increase the gross debt of the Federal Government by the amounts transferred.

(7) The Congressional Budget Office has stated that the transfers described in paragraph (6), which are strictly intragovernmental, have no effect on the unified budget surpluses or the on-budget surpluses and therefore have no effect on the debt held by the public.

(8) The President's budget framework does not provide access to, or financing for, prescription drugs.

(9) The Comptroller General of the United States has stated that the President's medicare proposal does not constitute reform of the program and ''is likely to create a public misperception that something meaningful is being done to reform the medicare program''.

(10) The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 enacted changes to the medicare program which strengthen and extend the solvency of that program.

(11) The Congressional Budget Office has stated that without the changes made to the medicare program by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, the depletion of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund would now be imminent.

(12) The President's budget proposes to cut medicare program spending by $19,400,000,000 over 10 years, primarily through reductions in payments to providers under that program.

(13) The recommendations by Senator John Breaux and Representative William Thomas received the bipartisan support of a majority of members on the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare.

(14) The Breaux-Thomas recommendations provide for new prescription drug coverage for the neediest beneficiaries within a plan that substantially improves the solvency of the medicare program without transferring new IOUs to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund that must be redeemed later by raising taxes, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions contained in this budget resolution assume the following:

(1) This resolution does not adopt the President's proposals to reduce medicare program spending by $19,400,000,000 over 10 years, nor does this resolution adopt the President's proposal to spend $10,000,000,000 of medicare program funds on unrelated programs.

(2) Congress will not transfer to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund new IOUs that must be redeemed later by raising taxes on American workers, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public.

(3) Congress should work in a bipartisan fashion to extend the solvency of the medicare program and to ensure that benefits under that program will be available to beneficiaries in the future.

(4) The American public will be well and fairly served in this undertaking if the medicare program reform proposals are considered within a framework that is based on the following 5 key principles offered in testimony to the Senate Committee on Finance by the Comptroller General of the United States:

(A) Affordability.

(B) Equity.

(C) Adequacy.

(D) Feasibility.

(E) Public acceptance.

(5) The recommendations by Senator Breaux and Congressman Thomas provide for new prescription drug coverage for the neediest beneficiaries within a plan that substantially improves the solvency of the medicare program without transferring to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund new IOUs that must be redeemed later by raising taxes, cutting benefits, or borrowing more from the public.

(6) Congress should move expeditiously to consider the bipartisan recommendations of the Chairmen of the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare.

(7) Congress should continue to work with the President as he develops and presents his plan to fix the problems of the medicare program.

SEC. 323. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON EDUCATION.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the levels in this resolution assume that—

(A) increased Federal funding for elementary and secondary education should be directed to States and local school districts;

(B) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) should be fully funded at the originally promised level before any funds are appropriated for new education programs;

(C) decisionmaking authority should be placed in the hands of States, localities, and families to implement innovative solutions to local education challenges and to increase the performance of all students, unencumbered by unnecessary Federal rules and regulations; and

(D) the Department of Education, the States, and local education agencies should work together to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elementary and secondary education programs administered by the Department of Education is spent for our children in their classrooms; and

(2) within the discretionary allocation provided to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for function 500 that to the maximum extent practicable—

(A) the Federal Pell Grant maximum award should be increased;

(B) funding for the Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants Program should be increased;

(C) funding for the Federal capital contributions under the Federal Perkins Loan Program should be increased;

(D) funding for the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program should be increased;

(E) funding for the Federal Work-Study Program should be increased; and

(F) funding for the Federal TRIO Programs should be increased.

SEC. 324. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROVIDING TAX RELIEF TO AMERICANS BY RETURNING THE NON-SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS TO TAXPAYERS.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the levels in this concurrent resolution assume that the Senate not only puts a priority on protecting social security and medicare and reducing the Federal debt, but also on tax reductions for working families in the form of family tax relief and incentives to stimulate savings, investment, job creation and economic growth;

(2) such tax relief could include an expansion of the 15-percent bracket, marginal rate reductions, a significant reduction or elimination of the marriage penalty, retirement savings incentives, estate tax relief, an above-the-line income tax deduction for social security payroll taxes, tax incentives for education savings, parity between the self-employed and corporations with respect to the tax treatment of health insurance premiums, and capital gains tax fairness for family farmers;

(3) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 needs comprehensive reform, and Congress should move expeditiously to consider comprehensive tax reform and simplification proposals; and

(4) Congress should reject the President's proposed tax increase on investment income of associations as defined under section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 325. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ACCESS TO MEDICARE SERVICES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume Congress should review payment levels in the medicare program to ensure beneficiaries have a range of choices available under the Medicare+Choice program and have access to high quality skilled nursing services, home health care services, and inpatient and outpatient hospital services in rural areas.

SEC. 326. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) significant resources should be provided for strong law enforcement and aggressive crimefighting programs and that funding in fiscal year 2000 for critical programs should be equal to or greater than funding for these programs in 1999;

(2) critical programs include—

(A) State and local law enforcement assistance, especially with respect to the development and integration of anticrime technology systems and upgrading forensic laboratories and the information and communications infrastructures upon which they rely;

(B) continuing efforts to reduce violent crime; and

(C) significant expansion of intensive Federal firearms prosecutions projects such as the ongoing programs in Richmond and Philadelphia into America's most crime plagued cities; and

(3) the existence of a strong Federal drug control policy is essential in order to reduce the supplies of illegal drugs internationally and to reduce the number of children who are exposed to or addicted to illegal drugs and this can be furthered by—

(A) investments in programs authorized in the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act and the proposed Drug Free Century Act; and

(B) securing adequate resources and authority for the United States Customs Service in any legislation reauthorizing the Service.

SEC. 327. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON IMPROVING SECURITY FOR UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) there is an urgent and ongoing requirement to improve security for United States diplomatic missions and personnel abroad; and

(2) additional budgetary resources should be devoted to programs within function 150 to enable successful international leadership by the United States.

SEC. 328. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON INCREASED FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted pursuant to this resolution assume that—

(1) there shall be a continuation of the pattern of budgetary increases for biomedical research; and

(2) additional resources should be targeted towards autism research.

SEC. 329. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR KYOTO PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION PRIOR TO SENATE RATIFICATION.

It is the sense of Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that funds should not be provided to put into effect the Kyoto Protocol prior to its Senate ratification in compliance with the requirements of the Byrd-Hagel Resolution and consistent with previous Administration assurances to Congress.

SEC. 330. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TEA–21 FUNDING AND THE STATES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution and any legislation enacted pursuant to this resolution assume that the President's fiscal year 2000 budget proposal to change the manner in which any excess Federal gasoline tax revenues are distributed to the States will not be implemented, but rather any of these funds will be distributed to the States pursuant to section 1105 of TEA–21.

SEC. 331. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION SHOULD REAUTHORIZE FUNDS FOR THE FARMLAND PROTECTION PROGRAM.

It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals contained in this resolution assume that the One Hundred Sixth Congress, First Session will reauthorize funds for the Farmland Protection Program.

SEC. 332. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO BECOME DISABLED.

It is the sense of the Senate that levels in the resolution assume that—

(1) social security plays a vital role in providing adequate income for individuals who become disabled; and

(2) Congress and the President should take this fact into account when considering proposals to reform the social security program.

SEC. 333. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REPORTING OF ON-BUDGET TRUST FUND LEVELS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume, effective for fiscal year 2001, the President's budget and the budget report of CBO required under section 202(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 should include an itemization of the on-budget trust funds for the budget year, including receipts, outlays, and balances.

SEC. 334. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SOUTH KOREA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE PRACTICES ON PORK AND BEEF.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate—

(1) believes strongly that while a stable global marketplace is in the best interest of America's farmers and ranchers, the United States should seek a mutually beneficial relationship without hindering the competitiveness of American agriculture;

(2) calls on South Korea to abide by its trade commitments;

(3) calls on the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to promote vigorously policies that encourage the opening of markets for beef and pork products by requiring South Korea to abide by its existing international trade commitments and to reduce trade barriers, tariffs, and export subsidies;

(4) calls on the President and the Secretaries of Treasury and Agriculture to monitor and report to Congress that resources will not be used

to stabilize the South Korean market at the expense of United States agricultural goods or services; and

(5) requests the United States Trade Representative and the United States Department of Agriculture to pursue the settlement of disputes with the Government of South Korea on its failure to abide by its international trade commitments on beef market access, to consider whether Korea's reported plans for subsidizing its pork industry would violate any of its international trade commitments, and to determine what impact Korea's subsidy plans would have on United States agricultural interests, especially in Japan.

SEC. 335. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR NATURAL DISASTERS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that, given that emergency spending for natural disasters continues to have an unpredictable yet substantial impact on the Federal budget and that consequently budgeting for disasters remains difficult, the Administration and Congress should review procedures for funding emergencies, including natural disasters, in any budget process reform legislation that comes before the Congress.

And the Senate agree to the same.

From the Committee on the Budget:

JOHN R. KASICH,
SAXBY CHAMBLISS,
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

PETE V. DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
DON NICKLES,
PHIL GRAMM,
SLADE GORTON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the Senate and the House at the conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 68), setting forth the congressional budget for the United States for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommend in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck all out of the House resolution after the resolving clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for the House resolution and the Senate amendment.

DISPLAYS AND AMOUNTS

The contents of concurrent budget resolutions are set forth in section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

House Resolution.—The House budget resolution includes all of the items required as part of a concurrent budget resolution under section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act other than the spending and revenue levels for Social Security (which is used to enforce a point of order applicable only in the Senate).

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment includes all of the items required under section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act. As permitted under section 301(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, Section 102 of the Senate amendment includes advisory levels on debt held by the public.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement includes all of the items required by section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.

AGGREGATES AND FUNCTION LEVELS

House Resolution
Total Spending and Revenues
(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year			1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2004	2000-2009
							Summary								
Total Spending		BA...	1,749.1	1,753.6	1,795.6	1,836.8	1,920.5	1,987.0	2,055.1	2,101.7	2,172.7	2,251.9	2,333.9	9,293.5	20,208.8
		O...	1,703.9	1,735.1	1,774.8	1,804.6	1,894.7	1,959.2	2,028.1	2,071.1	2,136.4	2,219.3	2,300.8	9,168.4	19,924.1
	On-Budget	BA...	1,432.8	1,426.6	1,456.1	1,487.3	1,558.3	1,611.7	1,665.6	1,697.0	1,752.2	1,813.8	1,874.4	7,540.0	16,343.0
		O...	1,387.6	1,408.1	1,435.3	1,455.1	1,532.5	1,583.9	1,638.6	1,666.4	1,715.9	1,781.2	1,841.3	7,414.9	16,058.3
	Off-Budget	BA...	316.3	327.0	339.5	349.5	362.2	375.3	389.5	404.7	420.5	438.1	459.5	1,753.5	3,865.8
		O...	316.3	327.0	339.5	349.5	362.2	375.3	389.5	404.7	420.5	438.1	459.5	1,753.5	3,865.8
Revenues	Total		1,816.1	1,876.5	1,923.0	1,962.6	2,059.9	2,134.0	2,227.8	2,286.2	2,361.5	2,457.2	2,548.8	9,956.0	21,837.5
	On-Budget		1,369.9	1,408.5	1,435.3	1,456.3	1,532.6	1,584.1	1,651.0	1,684.4	1,733.2	1,802.8	1,867.5	7,416.8	16,155.7
	Off-Budget		446.2	468.0	487.7	506.3	527.3	549.9	576.8	601.8	628.3	654.4	681.3	2,539.2	5,681.8
Surplus/Deficit (-)	Total		112.2	141.4	148.2	158.0	165.2	174.8	199.7	215.1	225.1	237.9	248.0	787.6	1,913.4
	On-Budget		-17.7	0.4	0	1.2	0.1	0.2	12.4	18.0	17.3	21.6	26.2	1.9	97.4
	Off-Budget		129.9	141.0	148.2	156.8	165.1	174.6	187.3	197.1	207.8	216.3	221.8	785.7	1,816.0
Debt Held by the Public (end of year)			3,626.8	3,501.8	3,369.3	3,227.4	3,076.2	2,918.6	2,733.1	2,531.5	2,319.0	2,092.4	1,855.7	na	na
Debt Subject to Limit (end of year)			5,543.6	5,627.7	5,707.7	5,791.5	5,875.0	5,954.8	6,019.6	6,075.4	6,128.7	6,168.1	6,198.1	na	na
							By Function								
National Defense (050)		BA...	279.0	288.8	303.6	308.2	318.3	327.2	328.4	329.6	330.9	332.2	333.5	1,546.1	3,200.7
		O...	273.1	276.6	285.9	291.7	303.6	313.5	316.7	315.1	313.7	317.1	318.0	1,471.3	3,051.9
International Affairs (150)		BA...	34.4	11.2	10.6	9.8	11.6	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	56.7	126.2
		O...	14.8	14.5	15.1	14.4	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.1	70.9	133.1
General Science, Space,		BA...	18.8	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	89.6	179.1
and Technology (250)		O...	18.2	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	89.6	178.6
Energy (270)		BA...	1.1	0.0	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-2.0	-3.7
		O...	0.7	-0.7	-3.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1	-7.5	-14.1
Natural Resources and		BA...	24.2	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.5	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.7	24.0	113.7	232.2
Environment (300)		O...	23.4	22.6	22.0	21.4	22.6	23.5	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.7	112.1	229.5
Agriculture (350)		BA...	22.5	14.3	13.5	11.8	12.0	12.1	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	63.7	117.3
		O...	20.4	13.2	11.3	10.0	10.3	10.5	9.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	55.3	101.8
Commerce and Housing		BA...	1.9	9.7	10.3	13.9	14.5	13.9	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.6	13.4	62.3	126.3
Credit (370)		O...	0.8	4.3	5.5	9.6	10.9	10.4	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.8	40.7	85.4
	On-budget	BA...	1.9	9.9	10.6	14.5	14.5	13.9	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.6	13.4	63.4	127.4
		O...	0.8	4.5	5.8	10.2	10.9	10.4	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.8	41.8	86.5
	Off-budget	BA...	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
		O...	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.1

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House Resolution
Total Spending and Revenues
(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2004	2000-2009
Transportation (400)	BA...	51.3	51.8	51.0	50.8	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.4	52.4	52.4	258.2	520.0
	O...	44.0	45.8	47.7	47.3	46.8	46.3	46.1	46.0	46.0	46.1	46.1	233.9	464.2
Community and Regional	BA...	10.2	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	29.3	57.3
Development (450)	O...	11.4	10.7	9.1	7.0	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	38.4	60.7
Elementary and Secondary	BA...	16.8	22.0	24.1	24.5	25.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	123.4	257.9
Education (501)	O...	17.8	20.1	21.9	22.7	24.5	25.6	26.6	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	114.8	248.9
Training, Employment and	BA...	44.2	43.3	41.4	41.2	42.7	43.0	43.9	44.6	45.5	46.5	46.5	211.6	438.6
Social Services (502-506)	O...	42.0	43.5	41.9	40.9	41.9	42.3	42.9	43.7	44.5	45.5	45.5	210.5	432.6
Health (550)	BA...	147.5	156.2	164.1	173.3	184.7	197.9	212.8	228.4	246.3	265.2	285.5	876.2	2,114.4
	O...	140.7	153.0	162.4	173.8	185.3	198.5	212.6	228.3	245.5	264.4	284.9	873.0	2,108.7
Medicare (570)	BA...	195.2	208.7	222.1	230.6	250.7	268.6	295.6	306.8	337.6	365.6	394.1	1,180.7	2,880.4
	O...	194.6	208.7	222.3	230.2	250.9	268.7	295.2	306.9	337.8	365.2	394.2	1,180.8	2,880.1
Income Security (600)	BA...	235.2	244.4	250.5	262.7	277.0	286.2	298.5	304.8	310.6	323.9	334.2	1,320.8	2,892.8
	O...	238.2	248.1	257.4	267.0	276.8	286.0	298.7	305.2	311.5	325.4	335.7	1,335.3	2,911.8
Social Security (650)	BA...	390.6	407.2	426.1	445.9	467.0	489.8	514.6	540.9	568.7	599.0	633.6	2,236.0	5,092.8
	O...	390.8	407.3	426.1	445.9	467.0	489.8	514.5	540.9	568.7	599.0	633.6	2,236.1	5,092.8
On-budget	BA...	14.5	14.2	13.8	15.6	16.3	17.1	18.0	18.9	19.9	21.0	22.2	77.0	177.0
	O...	14.7	14.3	13.8	15.6	16.3	17.1	17.9	18.9	19.9	21.0	22.2	77.1	177.0
Off-budget	BA...	376.1	393.0	412.3	430.3	450.7	472.7	496.6	522.0	548.8	578.0	611.4	2,159.0	4,915.8
	O...	376.1	393.0	412.3	430.3	450.7	472.7	496.6	522.0	548.8	578.0	611.4	2,159.0	4,915.8
Veterans Benefits and	BA...	43.0	44.7	44.3	44.7	45.9	46.2	48.8	47.3	47.8	48.5	49.1	225.8	467.3
Services (700)	O...	42.9	45.1	45.0	45.1	46.4	46.7	49.3	47.8	46.2	49.0	49.7	228.3	470.3
Administration of Justice (750)	BA...	26.7	23.4	24.7	24.7	24.6	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.5	123.6	255.7
	O...	25.1	25.3	25.1	24.9	24.4	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	125.8	257.2
General Government (800)	BA...	17.2	12.3	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	60.5	121.3
	O...	15.7	13.5	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.9	62.8	122.4
Net Interest (900)	BA...	229.4	217.7	207.0	196.3	186.4	176.5	165.2	153.3	141.5	128.5	115.4	983.9	1,687.8
	O...	229.4	217.7	207.0	196.3	186.4	176.5	165.2	153.3	141.5	128.5	115.4	983.9	1,687.8
On-budget	BA...	281.8	275.5	271.0	267.4	265.1	263.4	261.0	258.6	257.0	254.7	252.7	1,342.4	2,626.4
	O...	281.8	275.5	271.0	267.4	265.1	263.4	261.0	258.6	257.0	254.7	252.7	1,342.4	2,626.4
Off-budget	BA...	-52.4	-57.8	-64.0	-71.1	-78.7	-86.9	-95.8	-105.3	-115.5	-126.2	-137.3	-358.5	-938.6
	O...	-52.4	-57.8	-64.0	-71.1	-78.7	-86.9	-95.8	-105.3	-115.5	-126.2	-137.3	-358.5	-938.6
Allowances (920)	BA...	0.0	-8.0	-8.5	-6.4	-4.4	-4.5	-4.5	-4.6	-5.2	-5.3	-5.3	-31.8	-56.7
	O...	0.0	-10.1	-12.9	-20.0	-4.8	-5.0	-5.1	-5.2	-5.8	-5.9	-5.9	-52.8	-80.7

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House Resolution
Total Spending and Revenues
(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year			1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-2004	2000-2009
Undistributed Offsetting		BA...	-40.1	-42.3	-45.4	-52.7	-46.8	-47.6	-49.4	-50.8	-52.9	-54.6	-56.4	-234.8	-498.9
Receipts (950)		O...	-40.1	-42.3	-45.4	-52.7	-46.8	-47.6	-49.4	-50.8	-52.9	-54.6	-56.4	-234.8	-498.9
	On-budget	BA...	-32.7	-34.3	-36.9	-43.6	-37.0	-37.1	-38.1	-38.8	-40.1	-40.9	-41.8	-188.9	-388.6
		O...	-32.7	-34.3	-36.9	-43.6	-37.0	-37.1	-38.1	-38.8	-40.1	-40.9	-41.8	-188.9	-388.6
	Off-budget	BA...	-7.4	-8.0	-8.5	-9.1	-9.8	-10.5	-11.3	-12.0	-12.8	-13.7	-14.6	-45.9	-110.3
		O...	-7.4	-8.0	-8.5	-9.1	-9.8	-10.5	-11.3	-12.0	-12.8	-13.7	-14.6	-45.9	-110.3

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- SENATE-PASSED RESOLUTION
($ billions)

Function		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-04	2000-09
050	BA	288.8	303.6	308.2	318.3	327.2	328.4	329.6	330.9	332.2	333.5	1546.0	3200.5
	OT	274.6	285.9	291.7	303.6	313.5	316.7	315.1	313.7	317.1	318.0	1469.3	3049.9
Discr.	BA	290.0	304.8	309.3	319.4	328.1	329.3	330.5	331.8	333.1	334.3	1551.5	3210.5
	OT	275.8	287.1	292.8	304.7	314.4	317.6	316.0	314.6	318.0	318.9	1474.8	3060.0
Mand.	BA	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-5.5	-10.0
	OT	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-5.5	-10.0
150	BA	12.5	12.7	12.0	13.6	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	65.3	139.7
	OT	14.9	15.4	14.8	14.4	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.1	73.5	140.4
Discr.	BA	17.7	17.5	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.3	86.3	169.0
	OT	18.5	19.0	18.2	17.7	17.3	16.9	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.2	90.6	173.1
Mand.	BA	-5.2	-4.7	-5.2	-3.5	-2.4	-2.1	-1.8	-1.6	-1.4	-1.3	-21.0	-29.3
	OT	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-17.1	-32.7
250	BA	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	89.6	179.2
	OT	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	89.6	178.4
Discr.	BA	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	89.4	178.8
	OT	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	89.3	178.0
Mand.	BA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
	OT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
270	BA	0.0	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-2.0	-3.6
	OT	-0.7	-3.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1	-7.5	-14.1
Discr.	BA	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.0	17.5
	OT	2.6	0.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	9.3	18.9
Mand.	BA	-1.8	-1.9	-2.1	-2.0	-2.2	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-2.0	-10.0	-21.2
	OT	-3.2	-3.9	-3.2	-3.2	-3.3	-3.4	-3.4	-3.4	-3.1	-3.0	-16.8	-33.0
300	BA	21.7	21.2	20.7	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.7	23.0	108.6	222.1
	OT	22.4	21.7	21.0	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.7	110.3	222.7
Discr.	BA	20.9	20.7	20.3	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	105.9	216.7
	OT	21.7	21.1	20.6	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.1	107.6	217.9
Mand.	BA	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.8	5.4
	OT	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.7	4.8
350	BA	14.8	13.5	11.3	12.0	12.1	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	63.7	117.2
	OT	13.7	11.3	9.5	10.3	10.5	9.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	55.3	101.8
Discr.	BA	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	18.6	36.8
	OT	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	18.7	36.7
Mand.	BA	10.9	9.8	7.6	8.3	8.4	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	45.1	80.4
	OT	9.6	7.5	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	36.5	65.0
370	BA	9.5	10.3	13.8	14.5	13.9	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.6	13.4	62.0	126.0

	OT	4.1	5.4	9.5	10.9	10.4	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.8	40.4	85.1
Discr.	BA	3.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	11.0	20.9
	OT	3.7	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.7	11.2	20.7
Mand.	BA	6.0	8.1	12.1	12.7	12.1	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.7	51.0	105.1
	OT	0.4	3.2	7.8	9.1	8.7	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.2	29.2	64.4
400	BA	51.3	51.1	51.5	52.5	52.6	52.6	52.6	52.7	52.7	52.7	259.1	522.4
	OT	45.3	47.7	47.8	46.7	46.2	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	233.7	463.8
Discr.	BA	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	57.9	113.9
	OT	43.4	45.4	45.8	44.9	44.5	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	223.9	445.4
Mand.	BA	39.1	39.2	40.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.5	201.2	408.5
	OT	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.8	18.4
450	BA	5.3	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	24.1
	OT	10.3	7.5	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	27.5	31.9
Discr.	BA	5.3	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.1	24.1
	OT	10.7	8.0	5.2	3.5	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	30.1	37.4
Mand.	BA	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
	OT	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-2.5	-5.4
500	BA	67.4	66.5	67.3	73.3	76.6	77.5	78.2	79.1	80.1	80.1	351.2	746.2
	OT	64.0	65.4	66.0	68.5	72.5	75.9	77.2	78.1	79.1	79.1	336.4	725.7
Discr.	BA	52.2	51.2	52.2	56.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	58.6	271.8	569.0
	OT	48.7	49.6	50.9	52.3	55.9	58.7	59.2	59.3	59.3	58.3	257.3	552.2
Mand.	BA	15.2	15.4	15.1	16.7	17.0	17.8	18.6	19.5	20.5	21.4	79.4	177.2
	OT	15.3	15.8	15.1	16.3	16.6	17.2	18.0	18.8	19.8	20.7	79.0	173.6
550	BA	156.2	164.1	173.3	184.7	197.9	212.8	228.4	246.3	265.2	285.5	876.2	2114.4
	OT	153.0	162.4	173.8	185.3	198.5	212.6	228.3	245.5	264.4	284.9	872.9	2108.7
Discr.	BA	29.3	27.9	27.7	27.5	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.4	26.1	25.8	139.7	271.7
	OT	28.3	27.4	27.3	27.2	26.9	26.6	26.3	26.0	25.7	25.4	137.1	267.1
Mand.	BA	126.9	136.2	145.6	157.2	170.6	185.8	201.7	219.9	239.1	259.7	736.5	1842.7
	OT	124.7	135.0	146.4	158.1	171.6	186.0	202.0	219.5	238.7	259.5	735.8	1841.6
570	BA	208.7	222.1	230.6	250.7	268.6	295.6	306.8	337.6	365.6	394.1	1180.7	2880.3
	OT	208.7	222.3	230.2	250.9	268.7	295.2	306.9	337.8	365.2	394.2	1180.8	2880.1
Discr.	BA	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	14.9	29.9
	OT	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	14.9	29.8
Mand.	BA	205.7	219.1	227.6	247.8	265.6	292.6	303.8	334.6	362.7	391.1	1165.7	2850.4
	OT	205.7	219.3	227.2	247.9	265.8	292.2	303.9	334.8	362.2	391.3	1165.9	2850.3
600	BA	244.4	250.9	263.6	276.4	285.6	297.9	304.2	310.0	323.3	333.6	1320.8	2889.9
	OT	248.1	257.0	266.6	276.2	285.4	298.1	304.6	310.9	324.8	335.1	1333.3	2906.8
Discr.	BA	28.7	28.3	30.9	34.6	35.2	35.7	36.2	36.7	37.2	37.9	157.6	341.4
	OT	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.7	40.0	40.4	40.9	41.4	196.9	399.3
Mand.	BA	215.7	223.6	233.7	242.8	251.4	263.2	269.4	275.3	288.1	297.7	1167.2	2561.0
	OT	208.7	218.3	228.0	237.8	247.0	259.4	266.0	272.4	285.8	295.7	1139.9	2519.1

650	BA	407.2	426.0	445.9	467.0	489.8	514.6	540.9	568.7	599.0	633.6	2235.9	5092.7
	OT	407.3	426.0	445.9	467.0	489.7	514.5	540.8	568.7	599.0	633.6	2235.9	5092.6
Discr.	BA	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	15.8	31.6
	OT	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	15.9	31.6
Mand.	BA	404.1	422.9	442.7	463.8	486.6	511.4	537.7	565.6	595.8	630.5	2220.1	5061.0
	OT	404.1	422.9	442.7	463.8	486.6	511.4	537.7	565.6	595.8	630.5	2220.1	5061.0
700	BA	46.7	44.3	44.7	45.5	45.9	48.3	46.8	47.4	48.0	48.6	227.1	466.2
	OT	47.1	45.0	45.1	46.0	46.3	48.8	47.4	45.8	48.5	49.2	229.5	469.2
Discr.	BA	22.2	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	98.4	193.0
	OT	22.4	19.5	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	99.2	193.4
Mand.	BA	24.5	25.1	25.7	26.5	26.9	29.4	27.9	28.5	29.1	29.7	128.7	273.2
	OT	24.6	25.5	26.0	26.9	27.4	29.9	28.5	27.0	29.7	30.4	130.3	275.8
750	BA	23.4	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.2	24.1	24.0	23.8	121.8	242.3
	OT	25.3	25.1	24.9	24.4	24.4	24.2	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.7	124.2	244.1
Discr.	BA	23.1	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	120.8	242.3
	OT	25.1	25.0	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	123.7	245.3
Mand.	BA	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	1.0	-0.0
	OT	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	0.5	-1.1
800	BA	12.3	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	60.5	121.2
	OT	13.5	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.9	62.7	122.3
Discr.	BA	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	55.6	111.3
	OT	12.3	11.7	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	57.5	112.0
Mand.	BA	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.9	10.0
	OT	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	5.2	10.3
900	BA	217.9	207.4	196.8	186.9	176.9	165.6	153.9	142.2	129.0	115.7	985.9	1692.3
	OT	217.9	207.4	196.8	186.9	176.9	165.6	153.9	142.2	129.0	115.7	985.9	1692.3
Discr.	BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	OT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mand.	BA	217.9	207.4	196.8	186.9	176.9	165.6	153.9	142.2	129.0	115.7	985.9	1692.3
	OT	217.9	207.4	196.8	186.9	176.9	165.6	153.9	142.2	129.0	115.7	985.9	1692.3
920	BA	-10.0	-8.5	-6.4	-4.4	-4.5	-4.5	-4.6	-5.2	-5.3	-5.3	-33.8	-58.8
	OT	-10.1	-12.9	-20.0	-4.8	-5.0	-5.1	-5.2	-5.8	-5.9	-5.9	-52.8	-80.6
Discr.	BA	-10.0	-8.5	-6.4	-4.4	-4.5	-4.5	-4.6	-5.2	-5.3	-5.3	-33.8	-58.8
	OT	-10.1	-12.9	-20.0	-4.8	-5.0	-5.1	-5.2	-5.8	-5.9	-5.9	-52.8	-80.6
Mand.	BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	OT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
950	BA	-42.2	-45.3	-52.8	-47.2	-48.0	-49.8	-51.2	-53.2	-54.9	-56.7	-235.6	-501.4
	OT	-42.2	-45.3	-52.8	-47.2	-48.0	-49.8	-51.2	-53.2	-54.9	-56.7	-235.6	-501.4
Discr.	BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	OT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mand.	BA	-42.2	-45.3	-52.8	-47.2	-48.0	-49.8	-51.2	-53.2	-54.9	-56.7	-235.6	-501.4
	OT	-42.2	-45.3	-52.8	-47.2	-48.0	-49.8	-51.2	-53.2	-54.9	-56.7	-235.6	-501.4

Total	BA	1754.0	1795.8	1837.0	1922.7	1987.5	2055.3	2102.0	2173.2	2251.9	2333.5	9297.0	20212.8
	OT	1735.4	1774.7	1804.6	1893.2	1957.3	2027.9	2071.2	2136.5	2218.8	2300.2	9165.2	19919.9
Discr.	BA	536.3	541.3	550.4	571.8	583.8	585.0	586.2	587.0	588.2	589.6	2783.5	5719.6
	OT	570.9	571.0	567.0	592.7	603.6	608.0	606.1	603.9	607.0	607.9	2905.3	5938.2
Mand.	BA	1217.7	1255.4	1287.6	1351.9	1404.7	1471.3	1517.3	1588.2	1665.7	1745.8	6517.4	14505.7
	OT	1164.4	1204.3	1238.5	1301.5	1354.7	1420.9	1466.5	1534.4	1613.7	1694.2	6263.5	13993.3
Revenues		1870.0	1923.7	1962.3	2059.3	2135.8	2226.1	2284.6	2365.7	2461.8	2551.8	9951.1	21841.3
Surplus		134.6	149.0	157.6	166.1	178.5	198.2	213.4	229.2	243.0	251.6	785.9	1921.4
On-budget		-6.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	3.9	10.8	16.2	21.6	26.7	29.8	0.1	105.3
Off-budget		140.9	148.3	156.8	165.1	174.6	187.4	197.2	207.7	216.3	221.8	785.8	1816.1

FUNCTION SUMMARY -- CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
($ billions)

Function		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000-04	2000-09
050	BA	288.8	303.6	308.2	318.3	327.2	328.4	329.6	330.9	332.2	333.5	1546.0	3200.5
	OT	276.6	285.9	291.7	303.6	313.5	316.7	315.1	313.7	317.1	318.0	1471.3	3051.9
Discr.	BA	290.0	304.8	309.3	319.4	328.1	329.3	330.5	331.8	333.1	334.3	1551.5	3210.5
	OT	277.8	287.1	292.8	304.7	314.4	317.6	316.0	314.6	318.0	318.9	1476.8	3062.0
Mand.	BA	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-5.5	-10.0
	OT	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-5.5	-10.0
150	BA	12.5	11.7	10.9	12.6	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	61.7	133.6
	OT	14.9	15.2	14.6	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.6	72.3	136.9
Discr.	BA	17.7	16.4	16.1	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.0	15.9	15.8	82.7	162.8
	OT	18.5	18.8	18.0	17.3	16.9	16.5	16.2	16.0	15.8	15.7	89.5	169.6
Mand.	BA	-5.2	-4.7	-5.2	-3.5	-2.4	-2.1	-1.8	-1.6	-1.4	-1.3	-21.0	-29.3
	OT	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-17.1	-32.7
250	BA	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	89.6	179.2
	OT	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	89.6	178.4
Discr.	BA	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	89.4	178.8
	OT	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	89.3	178.0
Mand.	BA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
	OT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
270	BA	0.0	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-2.0	-3.6
	OT	-0.7	-3.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1	-7.5	-14.1
Discr.	BA	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.0	17.5
	OT	2.6	0.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	9.3	18.9
Mand.	BA	-1.8	-1.9	-2.1	-2.0	-2.2	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-2.0	-10.0	-21.2
	OT	-3.2	-3.9	-3.2	-3.2	-3.3	-3.4	-3.4	-3.4	-3.1	-3.0	-16.8	-33.0
300	BA	22.8	21.8	21.6	22.5	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.5	111.7	227.7
	OT	22.6	21.9	21.2	22.6	23.0	22.9	23.0	22.9	22.9	23.2	111.3	226.2
Discr.	BA	22.0	21.3	21.1	22.0	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.7	109.0	222.3
	OT	21.9	21.2	20.8	22.1	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.6	108.7	221.5
Mand.	BA	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.8	5.4
	OT	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.7	4.8

350	BA	14.3	13.5	11.8	12.0	12.1	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	63.7	117.2
	OT	13.2	11.3	10.0	10.3	10.5	9.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	55.3	101.7
Discr.	BA	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	18.6	36.8
	OT	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	18.7	36.7
Mand.	BA	10.4	9.8	8.1	8.3	8.4	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	45.1	80.4
	OT	9.1	7.5	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	36.5	65.0
370	BA	9.5	10.3	13.8	14.5	13.9	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.6	13.4	62.0	126.0
	OT	4.1	5.4	9.5	10.9	10.4	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.8	40.4	85.1
Discr.	BA	3.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	11.0	20.9
	OT	3.7	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.7	11.2	20.7
Mand.	BA	6.0	8.1	12.1	12.7	12.1	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.7	51.0	105.1
	OT	0.4	3.2	7.8	9.1	8.7	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.2	29.2	64.4
370 on-budget	*BA*	*9.7*	*10.6*	*14.5*	*14.5*	*13.9*	*12.7*	*12.6*	*12.7*	*12.6*	*13.4*	*63.1*	*127.1*
	OT	*4.3*	*5.8*	*10.2*	*10.9*	*10.4*	*9.4*	*9.1*	*8.9*	*8.5*	*8.8*	*41.5*	*86.2*
Discr.	*BA*	*3.5*	*2.1*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*2.8*	*11.0*	*20.9*
	OT	*3.7*	*2.2*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*2.7*	*11.2*	*20.7*
Mand.	*BA*	*6.1*	*8.5*	*12.7*	*12.7*	*12.1*	*10.9*	*10.8*	*10.9*	*10.8*	*10.7*	*52.1*	*106.2*
	OT	*0.6*	*3.5*	*8.5*	*9.1*	*8.7*	*7.7*	*7.4*	*7.1*	*6.7*	*6.2*	*30.4*	*65.6*
400	BA	51.8	51.0	50.8	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.4	52.4	52.4	258.2	520.1
	OT	45.8	47.7	47.3	46.8	46.3	46.1	46.0	46.0	46.1	46.1	233.8	464.1
Discr.	BA	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	57.9	113.9
	OT	43.4	45.4	45.8	44.9	44.5	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	223.9	445.4
Mand.	BA	39.6	39.1	39.5	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	200.3	406.2
	OT	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	9.9	18.7
450	BA	6.4	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	21.7	40.7
	OT	10.5	8.3	5.9	4.5	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	33.0	46.3
Discr.	BA	6.4	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	21.7	40.7
	OT	10.9	8.8	6.4	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	35.5	51.8
Mand.	BA	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
	OT	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-2.5	-5.4
500	BA	66.3	66.0	66.5	71.0	73.3	74.1	74.9	75.8	76.8	76.7	343.1	721.3
	OT	63.8	64.6	64.8	67.5	70.2	72.7	73.8	74.7	75.7	75.7	330.8	703.5
Discr.	BA	51.1	50.6	51.3	54.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	55.2	263.7	544.1
	OT	48.5	48.8	49.7	51.2	53.6	55.5	55.9	55.9	55.9	54.9	251.8	530.0
Mand.	BA	15.2	15.4	15.1	16.7	17.0	17.8	18.6	19.5	20.5	21.4	79.4	177.2
	OT	15.3	15.8	15.1	16.3	16.6	17.2	18.0	18.8	19.8	20.7	79.0	173.6

550	BA	156.2	164.1	173.3	184.7	197.9	212.8	228.4	246.3	265.2	285.5	876.2	2114.4
	OT	153.0	162.4	173.8	185.3	198.5	212.6	228.3	245.5	264.4	284.9	872.9	2108.7
Discr.	BA	29.3	27.9	27.7	27.5	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.4	26.1	25.8	139.7	271.7
	OT	28.3	27.4	27.3	27.2	26.9	26.6	26.3	26.0	25.7	25.4	137.1	267.1
Mand.	BA	126.9	136.2	145.6	157.2	170.6	185.8	201.7	219.9	239.1	259.7	736.5	1842.7
	OT	124.7	135.0	146.4	158.1	171.6	186.0	202.0	219.5	238.7	259.5	735.8	1841.6
570	BA	208.7	222.1	230.6	250.7	268.6	295.6	306.8	337.6	365.6	394.1	1180.7	2880.3
	OT	208.7	222.3	230.2	250.9	268.7	295.2	306.9	337.8	365.2	394.2	1180.8	2880.1
Discr.	BA	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	14.9	29.9
	OT	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	14.9	29.8
Mand.	BA	205.7	219.1	227.6	247.8	265.6	292.6	303.8	334.6	362.7	391.1	1165.7	2850.4
	OT	205.7	219.3	227.2	247.9	265.8	292.2	303.9	334.8	362.2	391.3	1165.9	2850.3
600	BA	244.4	250.5	263.0	276.4	286.1	298.4	304.7	310.5	323.8	334.1	1320.3	2891.8
	OT	248.1	257.0	266.6	276.2	285.5	298.4	305.1	311.4	325.3	335.6	1333.4	2909.2
Discr.	BA	28.7	27.9	30.3	34.6	35.2	35.7	36.2	36.7	37.2	37.9	156.6	340.3
	OT	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.7	40.0	40.4	40.9	41.4	196.9	399.3
Mand.	BA	215.7	222.6	232.7	241.8	250.9	262.7	268.4	273.8	286.6	296.2	1163.7	2551.5
	OT	208.7	217.6	227.2	236.8	246.2	258.7	265.1	271.1	284.4	294.2	1136.5	2510.0
650	BA	407.2	426.0	445.9	467.0	489.8	514.6	540.9	568.7	599.0	633.6	2235.9	5092.7
	OT	407.3	426.0	445.9	467.0	489.7	514.5	540.8	568.7	599.0	633.6	2235.9	5092.6
Discr.	BA	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	15.8	31.6
	OT	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	15.9	31.6
Mand.	BA	404.1	422.9	442.7	463.8	486.6	511.4	537.7	565.6	595.8	630.5	2220.1	5061.0
	OT	404.1	422.9	442.7	463.8	486.6	511.4	537.7	565.6	595.8	630.5	2220.1	5061.0
650 on-budget	*BA*	*14.2*	*13.8*	*15.6*	*16.3*	*17.1*	*18.0*	*18.9*	*19.9*	*21.0*	*22.2*	*77.0*	*177.0*
	OT	*14.3*	*13.8*	*15.6*	*16.3*	*17.1*	*17.9*	*18.9*	*19.9*	*21.0*	*22.2*	*77.0*	*176.9*
Discr.	*BA*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*15.8*	*31.6*
	OT	*3.3*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*15.9*	*31.6*
Mand.	*BA*	*11.1*	*10.6*	*12.4*	*13.1*	*13.9*	*14.8*	*15.7*	*16.7*	*17.9*	*19.1*	*61.1*	*145.4*
	OT	*11.1*	*10.6*	*12.4*	*13.1*	*13.9*	*14.8*	*15.7*	*16.7*	*17.9*	*19.1*	*61.1*	*145.4*
700	BA	45.4	44.3	44.7	45.9	46.2	48.8	47.3	47.8	48.5	49.1	226.6	468.0
	OT	45.6	45.0	45.1	46.4	46.7	49.3	47.8	46.2	49.0	49.7	228.8	470.8
Discr.	BA	20.9	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	97.1	191.7
	OT	20.9	19.5	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	97.7	191.9
Mand.	BA	24.5	25.1	25.7	26.9	27.3	29.8	28.3	28.9	29.6	30.2	129.4	276.3
	OT	24.6	25.5	26.0	27.3	27.7	30.4	28.9	27.4	30.2	30.9	131.1	278.9

750	BA	23.4	24.7	24.7	24.6	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.5	123.5	255.5
	OT	25.3	25.1	24.9	24.4	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	125.9	257.4
Discr.	BA	23.1	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	120.8	242.3
	OT	25.1	25.0	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	123.7	245.3
Mand.	BA	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	13.2
	OT	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	12.1
800	BA	12.3	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	60.5	121.2
	OT	13.5	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.9	62.7	122.3
Discr.	BA	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	55.6	111.3
	OT	12.3	11.7	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	57.5	112.0
Mand.	BA	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.9	10.0
	OT	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	5.2	10.3
900	BA	217.7	207.1	196.4	186.5	176.6	165.4	153.7	142.0	128.9	115.6	984.3	1689.9
	OT	217.7	207.1	196.4	186.5	176.6	165.4	153.7	142.0	128.9	115.6	984.3	1689.9
Discr.	BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	OT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mand.	BA	217.7	207.1	196.4	186.5	176.6	165.4	153.7	142.0	128.9	115.6	984.3	1689.9
	OT	217.7	207.1	196.4	186.5	176.6	165.4	153.7	142.0	128.9	115.6	984.3	1689.9
900 on-budget	*BA*	*275.5*	*271.1*	*267.5*	*265.2*	*263.5*	*261.1*	*259.0*	*257.5*	*255.1*	*253.0*	*1342.7*	*2628.4*
	OT	*275.5*	*271.1*	*267.5*	*265.2*	*263.5*	*261.1*	*259.0*	*257.5*	*255.1*	*253.0*	*1342.7*	*2628.4*
Discr.	*BA*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	OT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mand.	*BA*	*275.5*	*271.1*	*267.5*	*265.2*	*263.5*	*261.1*	*259.0*	*257.5*	*255.1*	*253.0*	*1342.7*	*2628.4*
	OT	*275.5*	*271.1*	*267.5*	*265.2*	*263.5*	*261.1*	*259.0*	*257.5*	*255.1*	*253.0*	*1342.7*	*2628.4*
920	BA	-9.8	-8.5	-6.4	-4.4	-4.5	-4.5	-4.6	-5.2	-5.3	-5.3	-33.6	-58.6
	OT	-10.8	-12.9	-20.0	-4.8	-5.0	-5.1	-5.2	-5.8	-5.9	-5.9	-53.5	-81.3
Discr.	BA	-9.8	-8.5	-6.4	-4.4	-4.5	-4.5	-4.6	-5.2	-5.3	-5.3	-33.6	-58.6
	OT	-10.8	-12.9	-20.0	-4.8	-5.0	-5.1	-5.2	-5.8	-5.9	-5.9	-53.5	-81.3
Mand.	BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	OT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
950	BA	-42.3	-45.3	-52.8	-46.9	-47.8	-49.8	-51.4	-53.6	-55.6	-57.6	-235.1	-503.1
	OT	-42.3	-45.3	-52.8	-46.9	-47.8	-49.8	-51.4	-53.6	-55.6	-57.6	-235.1	-503.1
Discr.	BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	OT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mand.	BA	-42.3	-45.3	-52.8	-46.9	-47.8	-49.8	-51.4	-53.6	-55.6	-57.6	-235.1	-503.1
	OT	-42.3	-45.3	-52.8	-46.9	-47.8	-49.8	-51.4	-53.6	-55.6	-57.6	-235.1	-503.1

950 on-budget	*BA*	*-34.3*	*-36.9*	*-43.7*	*-37.1*	*-37.3*	*-38.5*	*-39.4*	*-40.9*	*-41.9*	*-43.0*	*-189.2*	*-392.9*
	OT	*-34.3*	*-36.9*	*-43.7*	*-37.1*	*-37.3*	*-38.5*	*-39.4*	*-40.9*	*-41.9*	*-43.0*	*-189.2*	*-392.9*
Discr.	*BA*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	OT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mand.	*BA*	*-34.3*	*-36.9*	*-43.7*	*-37.1*	*-37.3*	*-38.5*	*-39.4*	*-40.9*	*-41.9*	*-43.0*	*-189.2*	*-392.9*
	OT	*-34.3*	*-36.9*	*-43.7*	*-37.1*	*-37.3*	*-38.5*	*-39.4*	*-40.9*	*-41.9*	*-43.0*	*-189.2*	*-392.9*
Total	BA	1753.8	1795.2	1836.4	1921.3	1988.2	2056.1	2102.8	2173.9	2252.7	2334.3	9294.8	20214.7
	OT	1735.2	1774.3	1804.2	1893.7	1959.0	2029.1	2072.4	2137.7	2220.0	2301.4	9166.4	19926.9
Discr.	BA	536.3	541.3	550.4	570.2	582.2	583.4	584.6	585.4	586.6	588.1	2780.4	5708.5
	OT	570.9	571.0	567.0	592.8	603.1	606.6	604.6	602.3	605.4	606.4	2904.9	5930.2
Mand.	BA	1217.5	1253.9	1286.0	1351.1	1405.9	1472.7	1518.2	1588.6	1666.1	1746.2	6514.4	14506.1
	OT	1164.2	1203.2	1237.2	1300.9	1355.9	1422.5	1467.8	1535.3	1614.5	1695.0	6261.5	13996.7
Total on-budget	*BA*	*1426.7*	*1455.8*	*1486.9*	*1559.1*	*1612.9*	*1666.7*	*1698.2*	*1753.3*	*1814.5*	*1874.8*	*7541.4*	*16348.9*
	OT	*1408.1*	*1434.8*	*1454.8*	*1531.5*	*1583.8*	*1639.6*	*1667.8*	*1717.0*	*1781.9*	*1841.9*	*7412.9*	*16061.1*
Discr.	*BA*	*536.3*	*541.3*	*550.4*	*570.2*	*582.2*	*583.4*	*584.6*	*585.4*	*586.6*	*588.1*	*2780.4*	*5708.5*
	OT	*570.9*	*571.0*	*567.0*	*592.8*	*603.1*	*606.6*	*604.6*	*602.3*	*605.4*	*606.4*	*2904.9*	*5930.2*
Mand.	*BA*	*890.4*	*914.5*	*936.5*	*988.9*	*1030.7*	*1083.2*	*1113.6*	*1167.9*	*1227.9*	*1286.7*	*4761.0*	*10640.4*
	OT	*837.1*	*863.8*	*887.7*	*938.7*	*980.7*	*1033.0*	*1063.2*	*1114.7*	*1176.4*	*1235.5*	*4508.1*	*10130.9*
Revenues		1876.1	1922.6	1961.1	2058.8	2134.8	2225.1	2283.3	2363.9	2459.9	2549.8	9953.4	21835.5
On-budget		*1408.1*	*1434.8*	*1454.8*	*1531.5*	*1585.0*	*1648.3*	*1681.4*	*1735.6*	*1805.5*	*1868.5*	*7414.2*	*16153.5*
Surplus		140.9	148.3	156.8	165.1	175.8	196.0	210.8	226.3	239.9	248.5	787.0	1908.6
On-budget		--	--	--	--	*1.2*	*8.7*	*13.6*	*18.6*	*23.7*	*26.6*	*1.2*	*92.4*

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Section 301(g)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act requires that the joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on a budget resolution set forth the common economic assumptions upon which the joint statement and conference report are based. The conference agreement is built upon the economic forecasts developed by the Congressional Budget Office and presented in CBO's ''The Economic and Budget Outlook: Fiscal Years 2000–2009'' (January 1999). A modification was made to near-term real GDP growth, however, to reflect recent economic strength.

House Resolution.—The House modified CBO's economic assumptions to reflect the near-term strength of economy which became evident after CBO completed its winter forecast. The assumption for 1999 real GDP growth was increased from 2.3 percent to 2.4 percent, while the assumption for 2000 real GDP growth was boosted from 1.7 percent to 2.0 percent. In both cases, the modified GDP growth rate assumptions are well below Blue Chip's current forecasts. These changes boosted revenues slightly relative to the CBO baseline in 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Senate Amendment.—CBO's economic assumptions were used.

Conference Agreement.—House economic assumptions were used, with minor technical adjustments.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

[By calendar years]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Percent change, year over year:						
Real GDP	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Consumer Price Index	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
GDP Price Index	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Percent, annual:						
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7
Three-month Treasury bill rate	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Ten-Year Treasury bond rate	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4

FUNCTIONS AND REVENUES

FUNCTION 050, NATIONAL DEFENSE

Major Programs in Function.—Function 050. National Defense, totals $270.7 billion in budget authority [BA] and $268.7 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding one time emergencies enacted in the 105th Congress. This budget function includes funding for the Department of Defense (95 percent of function total), defense activities of the Department of Energy (5 percent), and small amounts expended by the Selective Service, the General Services Administration, the Departments of Transportation and Justice, and other federal agencies.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $288.8 billion in BA and $276.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,546.1 billion in BA and $1,471.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $3,200.5 billion in BA and $3,051.9 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $288.8 billion in BA and $274.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,546.0 billion in BA and $1,469.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $3,200.5 billion in BA and $3,050.0 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $288.8 billion in BA and $276.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,546.0 billion in BA and $1,471.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $3,200.5 billion in BA and $3,051.9 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 150: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Major Programs in Function.—Function 150, International Affairs, totals about $13.7 billion in BA and $14.4 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding emergencies and other one-time spending increases including contributions to the International Monetary Fund and arrears to international organizations. This function includes funding for operation of the foreign affairs establishment including embassies and other diplomatic missions abroad, foreign aid loan and technical assistance activities in developing countries, security assistance to foreign governments, activities of the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund, U.S. contributions to international financial institutions, Export-Import Bank and other trade promotion activities, and refugee assistance.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $11.2 billion in BA and $14.5 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $56.7 billion in BA and $70.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $126.1 billion in BA and $133.0 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $12.5 billion in BA and $14.9 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $65.3 billion in BA and $73.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $139.7 billion in BA and $140.4 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $12.5 billion in BA and $14.9 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $61.7 billion in BA and $72.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $133.6 billion in BA and $136.9 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 250: GENERAL SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

Major Programs in Function.—Function 250, General Science, Space & Technology, totals $18.8 billion in BA and $18.2 billion in outlays for 1999. This function includes the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) civilian space program and basic research programs of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Department of Energy (DOE).

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $18.0 billion in BA and $18.2 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $89.6 billion in BA and $89.6 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $179.2 billion in BA and $178.4 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $18.0 billion in BA and $18.2 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $89.6 billion in BA and $89.6 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $179.2 billion in BA and $178.4 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Amendment.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $18.0 billion in BA and $18.2 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $89.6 billion in BA and $89.6 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $179.2 billion in BA and $178.4 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 270: ENERGY

Major Programs in Function.—Function 270, Energy, totals about $1.1 billion in BA and $677 million in outlays for 1999. This function includes civilian activities of the Department of Energy, the Rural Utilities Service, the power programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Mandatory spending in this function contains large levels of offsetting receipts, resulting in net mandary spending of −$1.8 billion in BA and −$2.6 billion in outlays for 1999. Congress provided $3.0 billion in discretionary BA for 1999.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $0.0 billion in BA and −$0.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; −$2.0 billion in BA and −$7.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$3.6 billion in BA and $14.1 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The House resolution sets forth $0.0 billion in BA and −$0.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; −$2.0 billion in BA and −$7.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$3.6 billion in BA and $14.1 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $49 million in BA and −$0.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; −$2.0 billion in BA and −$7.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$3.6 billion in BA and $14.1 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 300: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Major Programs in Function.—function 300, Natural Resources and Environment, totals about $23.9 billion in BA and $23.3 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding emergency and other one-time spending items. This function includes funding for water resources, conservation and land management, recreation resources, and pollution control and abatement. Agencies with major program activities within the function include the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Forest Service (within the Department of Agriculture), and the Department of the Interior, including the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation, among others.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $22.8 billion in BA and $22.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $113.7 billion in BA and $112.2 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $232.2 billion in BA and $229.6 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $21.7 billion in BA and $22.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $108.6 billion in BA and $110.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $222.1 billion in BA and $222.7 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $22.8 billion in BA and $22.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $111.7 billion in BA and $111.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $227.7 billion in BA and $226.2 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 350: AGRICULTURE

Major Programs in Function.—Function 350, Agriculture, totals about $16.8 billion in BA and $14.9 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding one-time emergency spending provided for natural disasters and export market losses. This function includes funding for federal programs intended to promote the economic stability of agriculture through direct assistance and loans to food and fiber producers, provide regulatory, inspection and reporting services for agricultural markets, and promote research and education in agriculture and nutrition.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $14.3 billion in BA and $13.2 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $63.7 billion in BA and $55.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $117.2 billion in BA and $101.7 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $14.8 billion in BA and $13.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $63.7 billion in BA and $55.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years: and $117.2 billion in BA and $101.7 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $14.3 billion in BA and $13.2 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $63.7 billion in BA and $55.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $117.2 billion in BA and $101.7 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 370: COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

Major Programs in Function.—Function 370, Commerce and Housing Credit, totals about

$1.9 billion in BA and $0.8 billion in outlays for 1999. This function includes funding for discretionary housing programs, such as subsidies for single and multifamily housing in rural areas and mortgage insurance provided by the Federal Housing Administration; net spending by the Postal Service; discretionary funding for commerce programs, such as international trade and exports, science and technology, the census, and small business; and mandatory spending for deposit insurance activities related to banks, savings and loans, and credit unions.

House Resolution.—For on-budget amounts, the House resolution sets forth $9.9 billion in BA and $4.5 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $63.3 billion in BA and $41.7 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $127.4 billion in BA and $86.4 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—For on-budget amounts, the Senate amendment sets forth $9.7 billion in BA and $4.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $63.1 billion in BA and $41.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $127.1 billion in BA and $86.2 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years. For off-budget amounts, the Senate amendment sets forth −$0.2 billion in BA and outlays in 2000; −$1.2 billion in BA and outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$1.2 billion in BA and outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.— For on-budget amounts, the Conference Agreement sets forth $9.7 billion in BA and $4.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $63.1 billion in BA and $41.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $127.1 billion in BA and $86.2 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 400: TRANSPORTATION

Major Programs in Function.—Function 400, Transportation, totals $50.8 billion in BA and $43.8 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding one-time emergency spending provided for the Federal Aviation Administration and the Coast Guard. This function includes ground transportation programs, such as the federal-aid highway program, mass transit, and the National Rail Passenger Corporation (Amtrak); air transportation through the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) airport improvement program, facilities and equipment program, and operation of the air traffic control system; water transportation through the Coast Guard and Maritime Administration; the Surface Transportation Board; the National Transportation Safety Board; and related transportation safety and support activities within the Department of Transportation.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $51.8 billion in BA and $45.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $258.1 billion in BA and $233.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $520.0 billion in BA and $464.1 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $51.3 billion in BA and $45.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $259.1 billion in BA and $233.7 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $522.4 billion in BA and $463.8 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $51.8 billion in BA and $45.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $258.2 billion in BA and $233.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $520.1 billion in BA and $464.1 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 450: COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Major Programs in Function.—Function 450, Community and Regional Development, totals about $8.8 billion in BA and $11.7 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding emergency funding and other one-time appropriations. This function includes funding for community and regional development and disaster relief. The function includes the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), non-power programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Economic Development Administration (EDA) within the Commerce Department, and portions of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Agriculture.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $7.4 billion in BA and $10.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $29.3 billion in BA and $38.4 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $57.3 billion in BA and $60.7 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $5.3 billion in BA and $10.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $14.0 billion in BA and $27.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $24.1 billion in BA and $31.9 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $6.4 billion in BA and $10.5 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $21.7 billion in BA and $33.0 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $40.7 billion in BA and $46.3 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 500: EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Major Programs in Function.—Function 500, Education, Training, Employment and Social Services totals about $61 billion in BA and $59.8 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding one-time emergency spending items. This function includes funding for elementary and secondary, vocational, and higher education; job training; children and family services programs; adoption and foster care assistance; statistical analysis and research related to these areas; and funding for the arts and humanities.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $65.3 billion in BA and $63.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $335.0 billion in BA and $325.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $696.3 billion in BA and $681.3 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendments sets forth $67.4 billion in BA and $64.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $351.2 billion in BA and $336.4 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $746.2 billion in BA and $725.7 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $66.3 billion in BA and $63.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $343.1 billion in BA and $330.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $721.3 billion in BA and $703.5 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years. The Conference agreement provides that an additional $0.5 billion is available for funding the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act for fiscal year 2000.

FUNCTION 550: HEALTH

Major Programs in Function.—Function 550, Health, totals about $147.3 billion in BA and $140.6 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding one-time emergency spending. This function covers all health spending except that for Medicare, military health, and veterans' health. The major programs include Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, health benefits for federal workers and retirees, the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, the Health Resources and Services Administration, Indian Health Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $156.2 billion in BA and $153.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $876.2 billion in BA and $873.0 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,114.4 billion in BA and $2,108.7 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $156.2 billion in BA and $153.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $876.2 billion in BA and $872.9 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,114.4 billion in BA and $2,108.7 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $156.2 billion in BA and $153.0 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $876.2 billion in BA and $872.9 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,114.4 billion in BA and $2,108.7 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 570: MEDICARE

Major Programs in Function.—Function 570, Medicare, totals about $195.2 billion in BA and $194.6 billion in outlays for 1999.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $208.7 billion in BA and $208.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,180.7 billion in BA and $1,180.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,880.3 billion in BA and $2,880.1 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $208.7 billion in BA and $208.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,180.7 billion in BA and $1,180.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,880.3 billion in BA and $2,880.1 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $208.7 billion in BA and $208.7 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,180.7 billion in BA and $1,180.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,880.3 billion in BA and $2,880.1 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 600: INCOME SECURITY

Major Programs in Function.—Function 600, Income Security, totals $234.6 billion in BA and $237.8 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding spending which requires a cap adjustment or is for an emergency. This function contains: 1) major cash and in-kind means-tested entitlements; 2) general retirement, disability, and pension programs excluding Social Security and Veterans' compensation programs; 3) federal and military retirement programs; 4) unemployment compensation; 5) low-income housing programs; and 6) other low-income support programs. Function 600 is the third largest functional category after Social Security and defense. Mandatory programs account for 86 percent of total spending in this function.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $244.4 billion in BA and $248.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,320.7 billion in BA and $1,335.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,892.8 billion in BA and $2,911.8 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $244.4 billion in BA and $248.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,324.8 billion in BA and $1,336.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,902.4 billion in BA and $2,918.4 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $244.4 billion in BA and $248.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,320.3 billion in BA and $1,333.4 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,891.8 billion in BA and $2,909.2 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years. The Conference Agreement assumes $3 billion in new mandatory spending for families with children to cover child care expenditures.

FUNCTION 650: SOCIAL SECURITY

Major Programs in Function.—Function 650, Social Security, totals about $14.5 billion in

BA and $14.7 billion in outlays for 1999 for on-budget activities. This function includes Social Security benefits and administrative expenses.

House Resolution.—For on-budget amounts, the House resolution sets forth $14.2 billion in BA and $14.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $77.0 billion in BA and $77.0 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $177.0 billion in BA and $177.0 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $14.2 billion in BA and $14.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $77.0 billion in BA and $77.0 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $177.0 billion in BA and $176.9 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years. For off-budget amounts, the Senate amendment sets forth $393.0 billion in BA and outlays in 2000; $2,158.9 billion in BA and outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $4,915.7 billion in BA and outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $14.2 billion in BA and $14.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $77.0 billion in BA and $77.0 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $177.0 billion in BA and $176.9 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 700: VETERANS' BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Major Programs in Function.—Function 700, Veterans Benefits, totals $43.0 billion in BA and $42.9 billion in outlays for 1999. This budget function includes income security needs of disabled veterans, indigent veterans, and survivors of deceased veterans through compensation benefits, pensions, and life insurance programs. Major education, training, and rehabilitation and readjustment programs include the Montgomery GI Bill, the Veterans Educational Assistance Program, and the Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling program. Veterans can also receive guarantees on home loans. Roughly half of all spending in this function is for the Veterans Health Administration, which is comprised of over 700 hospitals, nursing homes, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $44.7 billion in BA and $45.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $225.9 billion in BA and $228.3 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $467.3 billion in BA and $470.3 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $46.7 billion in BA and $47.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $227.1 billion in BA and $229.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $466.2 billion in BA and $469.2 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $45.4 billion in BA and $45.6 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $226.6 billion in BA and $228.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $468.0 billion in BA and $470.8 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 750: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Major Programs in Function.—Function 750, Administration of Justice, totals about $26.3 billion in BA and $24.8 billion in outlays for 1999. This function includes funding for federal law enforcement activities, including criminal investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), border enforcement and the control of illegal immigration by the Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), as well as funding for prison construction, drug treatment, crime prevention programs and the federal Judiciary.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $23.4 billion in BA and $25.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $123.5 billion in BA and $125.9 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $255.5 billion in BA and $257.4 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $23.4 billion in BA and $25.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $121.8 billion in BA and $124.2 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $242.3 billion in BA and $244.1 billion in outlays over 10 years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $23.4 billion in BA and $25.3 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $123.5 billion in BA and $125.9 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $255.5 billion in BA and $257.4 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 800: GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Major Programs in Function.—Function 800, General Government, totals $15.2 billion in BA and $14.8 billion in outlays for 1999, excluding spending which requires a cap adjustment or is for an emergency. This function consists of the activities of the Legislative Branch, the Executive Office of the President, U.S. Treasury fiscal operations (including the Internal Revenue Service), personnel and property management, and general purpose fiscal assistance to states, localities, and U.S. territories. Discretionary spending represents 93 percent of total spending in this function. The Internal Revenue Service accounts for 62 percent of the discretionary total.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth $12.3 billion in BA and $13.5 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $60.5 billion in BA and $62.7 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $121.2 billion in BA and $122.3 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth $12.3 billion in BA and $13.5 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $60.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $121.2 billion in BA and $122.3 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth $12.3 billion in BA and $13.5 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; $60.5 billion in BA and $62.7 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $121.2 billion in BA and $122.3 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 900: NET INTEREST

Major Programs in Function.—Function 900, Net Interest, totals $229.4 billion in BA and outlays in 1999. Net interest is a mandatory payment; there are no discretionary programs in Function 900. Net interest includes interest on the public debt after deducting the interest income received by the federal government.

House Resolution.—For on-budget amounts, the House resolution sets forth $275.5 in BA and outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,342.4 billion in BA and outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,626.5 billion in BA and outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—For on-budget amounts, the Senate amendment sets forth $275.7 billion in BA and outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,344.4 billion in BA and outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,630.8 billion in BA and outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—For on-budget amounts, the Conference Agreement sets forth $375.5 billion in BA and outlays in fiscal year 2000; $1,342.7 billion in BA and outlays over 5 fiscal years; and $2,628.4 billion in BA and outlays over 10 fiscal years.

DEBT LEVELS

The following table compares the levels of debt held by the public and debt subject to limit associated with the Conference Agreement, the President's Budget and the baseline.

Under the Conference Agreement, debt held by the public declines year by year, and by 2009 would be nearly $1.8 trillion below its present level. Debt held by the public under the President's Budget would decline by about $1.4 trillion over the next ten years. After ten years, debt held by the public would be $465 billion lower under the Conference Agreement than under the President's Budget.

The statutory debt limit, which now stands at $5.95 trillion, would not have to be increased until the very end of 2004 under the Conference Agreement. Under the President's Budget, the statutory debt limit would have to be raised sometime in 2001.

Clause 3 of House rule XXIII requires that the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying a budget resolution provide a statement of the effect of adoption of the concurrent resolution upon the statutory limit on the debt. This resolution will have no direct effect upon the statutory limit on the debt because the House resolution providng for the consideration of H. Con. Res. 68 suspended the automatic engrossment of an increase in the statutory limit upon the adoption of a conference report.

COMPARISON OF CONFERENCE AGREEMENT WITH PRESIDENT'S BUDGET AND BASELINE

[In billions of dollars]

Debt	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Conference agreement:											
Held by Public	3,627.1	3,502.4	3,370.1	3,229.3	3,080.6	2,920.1	2,738.2	2,540.6	2,326.7	2,098.3	1,861.1
Subject to limit	5,543.9	5,628.4	5,708.5	5,793.5	5,877.4	5,956.3	6,024.6	6,084.6	6,136.5	6,173.9	6,203.4
President's Budget:											
Held by Public	3,629.5	3,564.9	3,491.0	3,395.8	3,302.4	3,188.5	3,055.4	2,891.1	2,709.7	2,522.1	2,323.6
Subject to limit	5,546.3	5,778.6	5,999.8	6,243.0	6,498.4	6,765.1	7,042.9	7,337.9	7,661.1	8.018.6	8,409.0
Baseline:											
Held by Public	3,627.1	3,515.8	3,389.7	3,215.1	3,021.0	2,781.3	2,501.1	2,152.1	1,751.8	1,311.4	823.3
Subject to limit	5,543.9	5,641.7	5,728.1	5,779.2	5,817.8	5,817.6	5,787.5	5,696.1	5,561.6	5,387.0	5,165.7
Conference agreement compared to:											
President's Budget:											
Held by Public	−2.4	−62.5	−120.9	−166.5	−221.8	−268.4	−317.2	−350.5	−383.0	−423.8	−462.5
Subject to limit	−2.4	−150.2	−291.3	−449.5	−621.0	−808.8	−1,018.3	−1,253.3	−1,524.6	−1,844.7	−2,205.6
Baseline:											
Held by Public	.....	−13.3	−19.6	14.3	59.6	138.8	237.1	388.5	574.9	786.9	1,037.8
Subject to limit	.....	−13.3	−19.6	14.3	59.6	138.8	237.1	388.5	574.9	786.9	1,037.8

FUNCTION 920: ALLOWANCES

Major Programs in Function.—Function 920, Allowances, usually displays the budgetary effects of proposals that cannot be easily distributed across other budget functions. In past years. Function 920 has included total savings or costs from proposals associated with emergency spending or proposals contingent on certain events that have uncertain chances of occurring, such as the President's proposal for increased discretionary spending from the Social Security Surplus contingent on Social Security reform.

House Resolution.—The House resolution sets forth −$8.0 billion in BA and −$10.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; −$31.8 billion in BA and −$52.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$56.8 billion in BA and −$80.6 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—The Senate amendment sets forth −10.0 billion in BA and −$10.1 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; −$33.8 billion in BA and −$52.8 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$58.8 billion in BA and −$80.6 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth −$9.8 billion in BA and −$10.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2000; −$33.6 billion in BA and −53.5 billion in outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$58.6 billion in BA and −$81.3 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

FUNCTION 950: UNDISTRIBUTED OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

Major Programs in Function.—Function 950, Undistributed Offsetting Receipts, totals about $40.1 billion in receipts (BA and outlays) for 1999. This function records offsetting receipts (receipts, not federal revenues or taxes, that the budget shows as offsets to spending programs) that are too large to record in other budget functions. Such receipts are either intrabudgetary (a payment from one federal agency to another, such as agency payments to the retirement trust funds) or proprietary (a payment from the public for some type of business transaction with the government). The main types of receipts recorded as undistributed in this function are: the payments federal agencies make to retirement trust funds for their employees, payments made by companies for the right to explore and produce oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf, and payments by those who bid for the right to buy or use the public property or resources, such as the electromagnetic spectrum.

House Resolution.—For on-budget amounts, the House resolution sets forth −$34.3 billion in BA and outlays in fiscal year 2000; −$188.9 billion in BA and outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$388.4 billion in BA and outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.—For on-budget amounts, the Senate amendment sets forth −$34.3 billion in BA and outlays in fiscal year 2000; −$189.8 billion in BA and outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$391.2 billion in BA and outlays over 10 fiscal years. For off-budget amounts, the Senate amendment sets forth −$8.0 billion in BA and outlays in 2000; −$45.8 billion in BA and outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$110.2 billion in BA and outlays over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference Agreement sets forth −$34.3 billion in BA and outlays in fiscal year 2000; −$189.2 billion in BA and outlays over 5 fiscal years; and −$392.9 billion in BA and −$392.8 billion in outlays over 10 fiscal years.

REVENUES

House Resolution.—For on-budget amounts, the House resolution sets forth $1,408.5 billion in revenues in fiscal year 2000; $7,416.9 billion over 5 fiscal years; and $16,155.8 billion over 10 fiscal years.

Senate Amendment.— For on-budget amounts, the Senate amendment sets forth $1,402.0 billion in revenues in fiscal year 2000; $7,408.3 billion over 5 fiscal years; and $16,147.7 billion over 10 fiscal years.

Conference Agreement.—For on-budget amounts, the Conference Agreement set forth $1,408.1 billion in revenues in fiscal year 2000; $7,414.2 billion over 5 fiscal years; and $16,153.5 billion over 10 fiscal years. The conference agreement assumes that the tax relief provided by this resolution will include tax cuts to help cover the costs of raising a child. Tax cuts for families with children—child care credits—will be no less than $3 billion.

RECONCILIATION

House Resolution.—Section 4 of the House resolution directs the Committee on Ways and Means to report by September 30, 1999, a reconciliation bill that reduces revenues by $142.5 billion for the total of fiscal year 2000 through 2005 and $768.5 billion for fiscal years 2000 through 2009. The House resolution does not reconcile a reduction in the statutory limit on the debt.

Senate Amendment.—Section 104 of the Senate amendment directs the Senate Committee on Finance to report by June 18, 1999, a reconciliation bill that reduced revenues by $138.485 billion for the total of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 and $765.985 billion for the total of the fiscal years 2000 through 2009. The Senate amendment also instructs the Finance Committee to report a reduction in the statutory limit on the debt of $85 billion for fiscal year 2000 only. In anticipation that the budget resolution might be resolved by the adoption of amendments between the Houses, section 105 of the Senate amendment includes reconciliation instructions for the House Committee on Ways and Means to report legislation by June 11, 1999 that reduces revenues and the statutory limit on the debt by the same amounts set out in section 104.

Conference Agreement.—The Conference agreement directs the Committees on Ways and Means and Finance to report by July 16, 1999 and July 23, 1999 respectively, a reconciliation bill that reduces revenues by $0 for fiscal year 2000, $142.3 billion for the total of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 and $777.9 billion for the total of fiscal years 2000 through 2009. The Conference agreement does not include an instruction to reconcile a reduction in the statutory limit on the debt.

ALLOCATIONS

As required in section 302 of the Budget Act, the joint statement of the managers includes an allocation, based upon the conference report, of the levels of total budget authority, total budget outlays among each of the appropriate House and Senate committees.

The allocation for each House consist of a set of two tables for the House and the Senate. The first set of tables shows the allocation for the budget year, fiscal year 2000. The House allocates funding for each fiscal year covered by the budget resolution. The second set of tables shows the amount allocated for the totals of the first five years and the ten years covered by the budget resolution.

The allocations are as follows:

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES

Appropriations Committee

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year 2000	Budget authority	Outlays
General Purpose [1]	531,771	536,700
Violent Crime Reduction [1]	4,500	5,554
Highways [1]	0	24,574
Mass Transit [1]	0	4,117
Total Discretionary Action	536,271	570,945
Current Law Mandatory	321,108	303,938

[1] Shown for display purposes only.

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES
Committees Other than Appropriations

Budget year		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2000-2004	Total 2000-2009
Agriculture Committee													
Current Law	BA	11,042	8,795	6,983	2,709	2,579	2,637	2,686	2,743	2,792	3,222	32,108	46,188
	OT	8,134	5,109	3,999	-259	-174	-160	-169	-146	-196	172	16,809	16,310
Reauthorizations	BA	0	0	0	28,391	29,177	29,873	30,549	31,282	31,964	32,701	57,568	213,937
	OT	0	0	0	27,737	29,167	29,864	30,530	31,262	31,945	32,681	56,904	213,186
Total	BA	11,042	8,795	6,983	31,100	31,756	32,510	33,235	34,025	34,756	35,923	89,676	260,125
	OT	8,134	5,109	3,999	27,478	28,993	29,704	30,361	31,116	31,749	32,853	73,713	229,496
Armed Services Committee													
Current Law	BA	49,330	50,977	52,705	54,405	56,367	58,198	60,111	62,038	63,980	66,038	263,784	574,149
	OT	49,415	50,940	52,597	54,315	56,276	58,107	60,018	61,944	63,885	65,942	263,543	573,439
Banking and Financial Services Committee													
Current Law	BA	4,676	5,345	5,319	5,619	4,946	5,303	5,488	5,748	5,924	6,075	25,905	54,443
	OT	-1,839	-675	-169	327	-80	386	235	54	-178	-387	-2,436	-2,326
Committee on Education and the Workforce													
Current Law	BA	4,790	5,222	5,508	5,403	5,154	5,367	5,578	5,807	6,021	6,234	26,077	55,084
	OT	4,188	4,618	4,969	5,016	4,811	4,871	5,070	5,277	5,477	5,668	23,602	49,965
Reauthorizations	BA	0	0	305	305	810	835	859	3,692	3,791	3,893	1,420	14,490
	OT	0	0	58	244	721	831	856	2,846	3,680	3,864	1,023	13,100
Total	BA	4,790	5,222	5,813	5,708	5,964	6,202	6,437	9,499	9,812	10,127	27,497	69,574
	OT	4,188	4,618	5,027	5,260	5,532	5,702	5,926	8,123	9,157	9,532	24,625	63,065
Commerce Committee													
Current Law	BA	10,268	12,255	15,762	16,037	16,327	17,417	17,508	18,551	18,643	18,638	70,649	161,406
	OT	8,365	10,951	16,470	16,962	17,327	17,630	17,849	18,072	18,300	18,335	70,075	160,261
International Relations Committee													
Current Law	BA	9,362	9,171	8,509	7,860	7,734	7,876	7,740	7,721	7,965	7,924	42,636	81,862
	OT	11,984	11,553	11,608	9,397	8,411	8,384	8,018	7,898	8,014	7,992	52,953	93,259
Government Reform Committee													
Current Law	BA	59,501	61,320	63,344	65,557	67,979	70,502	73,076	75,755	78,591	81,514	317,701	697,139
	OT	57,941	59,703	61,674	63,848	66,208	68,662	71,162	73,746	76,482	78,953	309,374	678,379
Committee on House Administration													
Current Law	BA	114	95	93	93	93	94	92	92	92	92	488	950
	OT	289	45	28	57	241	56	30	63	233	98	660	1,140
Resources Committee													
Current Law	BA	2,398	2,301	2,127	2,166	2,098	2,111	2,150	2,190	2,238	2,367	11,090	22,146
	OT	2,271	2,319	2,125	2,191	2,161	2,175	2,247	2,315	2,378	2,444	11,067	22,626
Judiciary Committee													
Current Law	BA	4,759	4,737	4,704	4,773	4,818	3,364	3,445	3,502	3,566	3,647	23,791	41,315
	OT	4,235	4,529	4,620	4,681	4,727	3,283	3,339	3,393	3,449	3,519	22,792	39,775

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES
Committees Other than Appropriations

Budget year		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2000-2004	Total 2000-2009
Transportation and Infrastructure Committee													
Current Law	BA	51,081	50,632	51,684	52,832	15,100	15,178	15,371	15,528	16,091	16,520	221,329	300,017
	OT	16,152	16,151	15,992	15,997	15,694	15,482	15,489	15,537	16,040	16,441	79,986	158,975
Reauthorizations	BA	0	0	0	0	37,673	37,673	37,673	37,673	37,673	37,673	37,673	226,038
	OT	0	0	0	0	104	306	452	538	590	615	104	2,605
Discretionary Action	BA	2,475	2,410	2,410	2,410	2,410	2,410	2,410	2,410	2,410	2,410	12,115	24,165
	OT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	BA	53,556	53,042	54,094	55,242	55,183	55,261	55,454	55,611	56,174	56,603	271,117	550,220
	OT	16,152	16,151	15,992	15,997	15,798	15,788	15,941	16,075	16,630	17,056	80,090	161,580
Science Committee													
Current Law	BA	92	83	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	322	567
	OT	72	80	80	58	51	49	49	49	49	49	341	586
Small Business Committee													
Current Law	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OT	-155	-140	-125	-110	-95	-75	-55	-35	-20	-10	-625	-820
Veterans' Affairs Committee													
Current Law	BA	1,106	1,058	1,002	1,044	887	813	746	689	629	566	5,097	8,540
	OT	1,377	1,440	1,371	1,481	1,416	1,380	1,358	1,331	1,312	1,280	7,085	13,746
Discretionary Action	BA	394	874	1,367	1,868	2,390	3,132	3,475	4,036	4,610	5,199	6,893	27,345
	OT	360	833	1,325	1,824	2,347	3,132	3,475	3,694	4,562	5,150	6,689	26,702
Total	BA	1,500	1,932	2,369	2,912	3,277	3,945	4,221	4,725	5,239	5,765	11,990	35,885
	OT	1,737	2,273	2,696	3,305	3,763	4,512	4,833	5,025	5,874	6,430	13,774	40,448
Ways and Means Committee													
Current Law	BA	668,250	685,676	697,591	702,427	724,718	754,305	765,945	796,632	822,775	848,116	3,478,662	7,466,435
	OT	663,507	681,335	693,657	701,549	723,463	752,433	764,569	795,241	820,714	846,593	3,463,511	7,443,061
Reauthorizations	BA	0	0	0	19,542	19,542	19,542	19,542	19,542	19,542	19,542	39,084	136,794
	OT	0	0	0	17,559	18,667	19,317	19,967	20,667	21,367	22,117	36,226	139,661
Discretionary Action	BA	0	0	0	0	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	3,000
	OT	0	0	0	0	145	296	500	500	500	500	145	2,441
Total	BA	668,250	685,676	697,591	721,969	744,760	774,347	785,987	816,674	842,817	868,158	3,518,246	7,606,229
	OT	663,507	681,335	693,657	719,108	742,275	772,046	785,036	816,408	842,581	869,210	3,499,882	7,585,163

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2000
(in millions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations act	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations			0	0
General Prupose Discretionary	531,771	536,700	0	0
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	4,500	5,554	0	0
Highways	0	24,574		
Mass Transit	0	4,117		
Mandatory	321,502	304,297	0	0
Total	857,773	875,242	0	0
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	10,843	7,940	26,696	9,419
Armed Services	49,327	49,433	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	4,676	(1,843)	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	8,420	5,774	721	717
Energy and Natural Resources	2,336	2,258	40	63
Environment and Public Works	36,532	2,041	0	0
Finance	683,333	676,384	156,910	157,096
Foreign Relations	9,354	11,976	0	0
Governmental Affairs	59,501	57,941	0	0
Judiciary	4,759	4,235	234	234
Labor and Human Resources	9,023	8,363	1,309	1,309
Rules and Administration	114	289	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	1,106	1,381	23,667	23,540
Indian Affairs	151	150	0	0
Small Business	0	(155)	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	(310,297)	(293,097)	0	0
TOTAL	1,426,931	1,408,292	209,577	192,378

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
5-YEAR TOTAL: 2000-2004
(in millions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	40,012	24,704	100,467	52,240
Armed Services	263,769	263,577	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	31,606	(2,459)	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	64,653	50,445	3,887	3,868
Energy and Natural Resources	11,023	11,009	200	236
Environment and Public Works	179,132	8,214	0	0
Finance	3,569,039	3,569,977	905,958	909,007
Foreign Relations	42,596	52,913	0	0
Governmental Affairs	317,701	309,374	0	0
Judiciary	23,791	22,792	1,170	1,170
Labor and Human Resources	48,269	45,687	6,784	6,784
Rules and Administration	488	660	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	5,097	7,108	125,438	125,110
Indian Affairs	716	717	0	0
Small Business	0	(625)	0	0

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
10-YEAR TOTAL: 2000-2009
(in millions of dollars)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	75,410	45,523	198,127	117,538
Armed Services	574,119	573,458	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	88,649	(2,399)	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	144,512	116,013	8,558	8,519
Energy and Natural Resources	21,822	22,406	400	436
Environment and Public Works	339,303	13,501	0	0
Finance	7,754,731	7,732,409	2,237,130	2,239,681
Foreign Relations	81,782	93,179	0	0
Governmental Affairs	697,139	678,379	0	0
Judiciary	41,315	39,775	2,336	2,340
Labor and Human Resources	101,790	96,528	14,180	14,180
Rules and Administration	950	1,140	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	8,540	13,819	269,182	266,592
Indian Affairs	1,407	1,403	0	0
Small Business	0	(820)	0	0

RULEMAKING AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES

House Resolution.—Section 5(a) of the House resolution includes findings that Social Security is, by law, off-budget; that Social Security has been running surpluses; that these surpluses have been used to balance the Federal budget; that this resolution, for the first time, balances the budget without counting such surpluses, and that the only way to present the diversion of the surpluses for other purposes is to balance the budget exclusive of the surpluses, and both the Congress and the Administration should take the necessary steps to ensure that future budgets are balanced exclusive of the surpluses.

Section 5(b) of the House resolution prohibits the consideration of any budget resolution that sets forth an on-budget deficit. The intent of this provision is to prevent Congresses from considering future budget resolutions that implicitly use the Social Security surplus to finance other governmental operations. Section 5 is enforced by a point of order that, if sustained, precludes further consideration of the measure. In addition to any budget resolution reported by the Budget Committee, the point of order may be raised against amendments to the budget resolution and accompanying conference reports. Consistent with enforcement of key Budget Act requirements in the House and Senate, section 5 may be waived by a simple majority of those present in the House and three-fifths of those Members voting in the Senate. An exception is provided for legislation enhancing retirement security or reforming Medicare pursuant to section 6 of the House resolution.

Subsection (c)(1) provides a sense of the House that legislation should be enacted that excludes the outlays and receipts of the Social Security trust funds from official budgetary projections of the surplus or deficit. Subsection (c)(2) further provides that legislation should be considered that further safeguards the surpluses, such as modifying pay-as-you-go requirements to permit the enactment of retirement security and Medicare legislation or establishing a statutory limit on debt held by the public that would be reduced by the amount of the Social Security surpluses.

Section 6 of the House resolution establishes a reserve fund for retirement security and Medicare in the House. The Budget Committee chairman is permitted to increase the allocations and aggregates established in the budget resolution for legislation that either enhances retirement security or extends the solvency of the Medicare trust funds or reforms the Medicare benefits or payment structure. The adjustments may be made for bills, amendments, and conference reports.

The sum of the adjustments for all measures considered under this section may not exceed an amount equal to an up-to-date estimate of the Social Security surplus for fiscal year 2000, the total for fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and 2000 through 2009. Furthermore, the chairman is prohibited from making any adjustment if the measure, together with any other measure considered under this section, would exceed the estimated surplus for any of these periods.

For purposes of this section, the projected Social Security surpluses are the levels assumed in the joint statement or the levels set forth in CBO's midsession report. In making this projection, CBO is directed to consult with the Social Security trustees.

Section 7 of the House resolution establishes a reserve fund in the House for special education. The Budget Committee chairman is permitted to increase the budget aggregates and allocations to the Committee on Appropriations for legislation providing appropriations for special education. The adjustments may be made for bills, joint resolutions, amendments, and conference reports. Any adjustments must be made in the amount of BA provided by the measure for that purpose (and the resulting outlays) are subject to two limitations. First, the adjustments may not exceed an up-to-date estimate of the on-budget surplus. Second, the adjustments may not exceed the amount necessary to fully fund special education at its authorize levels.

Section 8 of the House resolution provides that changes in the budgetary aggregates and committee allocations permitted by the resolution shall be made while the measure is pending and upon enactment and shall be published in the Congressional Record. The section also provides that the revised aggregates and allocations shall be, for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the aggregates and allocations in this resolution.

Section 9 of the House resolution requires the Director of the Congressional Budget Office to update CBO's budgetary projections on a quarterly basis.

Senate Amendment.—In addition to setting forth budgetary levels as called for in the Budget Act, title I of the Senate amendment contains two provisions—the first, to address the fact that Congress did not adopt a fiscal year 1999 budget resolution, and the second, to focus attention on debt held by the public levels. Section 1(a)(2) of the Senate amendment contains language that incorporates the levels in the deeming resolution passed by the Senate at the end of the 105th Congress as the fiscal year 1999 budget resolution. Section 101(6) provides advisory debt held by the public levels in the budget resolution. These debt-held-by-the-public levels reflect the fact that the resolution devotes the entire Social Security surplus to the reduction of debt held by the public.

Title II of the Senate amendment contains ten sections that either modify budget procedures for consideration of legislation or authorize the Chairman of the Budget Committee to alter the levels in the budget resolution to accommodate Senate consideration of certain legislation.

Section 201 of the Senate amendment provides a reserve fund for Agriculture. The Senate amendment ensures that up to $6 billion is made available for legislation that addresses risk management and income assistance to agriculture producers through a reserve fund. If the Senate Agriculture Committee reports legislation that provides risk management and income assistance to agriculture producers, then the Chairman of the Budget Committee is authorized to increase the Agriculture Committee's allocation of budget authority and outlays to accommodate this additional spending. The reserve fund provides that this legislation cannot cause an on-budget deficit. The Senate amendment also permits $500 million (within the $6 billion total) in agriculture spending in fiscal year 2000, but this additional spending must be offset by reductions in direct spending in other programs.

Section 202 of the Senate amendment provides a tax reduction reserve fund which allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to adjust the spending and revenue limits for legislation that reduces revenues as long as the legislation does not cause an on-budget deficit for the first fiscal year, the sum of the first five fiscal years covered by the budget resolution, and the sum of the ten fiscal years covered by the resolution.

Section 203 of the Senate amendment contains a clarification of the Senate's pay-as-you-go rule make it clear that this rule still applies until the budget is balanced excluding the transactions of the Social Security trust fund. This change would prohibit the expenditure of Social Security surpluses, but would allow on-budget surpluses to be used to offset tax reductions or direct spending increases.

Section 204 of the Senate amendment provides a majority point of order against emergency spending provisions. The Senate amendment would curb the abuse of spending the Social Security surplus on so-called emergencies. Under sections 251(1)(b)(2)(A) and 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if Congress and the President designate a provision of legislation an emergency, it is exempt from the statutory limits on appropriations legislation and the pay-as-you-go requirement for all other legislation. Under the Senate amendment, committee reports and any statement of managers accompanying legislation containing emergency spending must contain an analysis whether the proposed emergency spending satisfies all the criteria set out in the resolution. A point of order is available against any emergency spending provision regardless of whether the criteria are met. The Presiding Officer does not determine whether or not the criteria have been satisfied when ruling on the point of order. If a point of order was raised and sustained against an emergency spending provision then the language making the emergency designation and providing the spending would both be stricken from the measure by way of a procedure similar to the Byrd rule (see section 313 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974).

Section 205 of the Senate amendment provides authority to the Budget Committee chairmen to provide committee allocations. Section 302 of the Budget Act requires the statement of managers accompanying a conference report on a budget resolution to include an allocation of spending authority to committees. At the time the Senate amendment was adapted there existed the possibility that this budget resolution would not go to conference. Therefore, the Senate amendment requires the Chairman of the Budget Committee to file allocations that are consistent with the budget resolution.

Section 206 of the Senate amendment provides a reserve fund for use of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) receipts. This section would allow committee allocations to be adjusted for legislation providing new or additional direct spending for historic preservation, recreation and land, water, fish, and wildlife conservation efforts to support coastal needs and activities. This reserve fund is intended to accommodate an increase in spending for these programs if the increases are offset by reductions in direct spending. It would not allow revenue increases to offset spending increases.

Section 207 of the Senate amendment provides a reserve fund for Medicare managed care plans. This section permits committee allocations to be adjusted for legislation providing new or additional direct spending for Medicare managed care plans agreeing to serve elderly patients for at least 2 years and whose reimbursement was reduced because of risk management regulations. This reserve fund is intended to accommodate an increase in spending for these programs if they are offset by spending reductions. It would not allow revenue increases to offset spending increases.

Section 208 of the Senate amendment provides a reserve fund for Medicare and prescription drugs. This section permits committee allocations and spending aggregates to be adjusted for legislation that significantly extends the solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund without the use of transfers of new subsidies from the general fund. This reserve fund is designed to

accommodate legislation that reforms the Medicare program and extends the solvency of the HI trust fund. It would not allow revenue increases to offset spending increases. This reserve fund does allow committee allocations and spending aggregates to be adjusted to use an on-budget surplus to offset the additional cost of prescription drugs as part of legislation that reforms Medicare and significantly extends the solvency of the HI trust fund.

Section 209 of the Senate amendment contains language regarding the rulemaking authority of each of the Houses of Congress.

Section 210 of the Senate amendment provides a reserve fund to foster the employment and independence of individuals with disabilities so long as the legislation does not increase the deficit or reduce the surplus.

Conference Agreement.—Title II of the Conference agreement includes the rules and procedures for implementing and enforcing the budget resolution.

Section 201 of the Conference agreement creates a safe deposit box for Social Security surpluses and reflects the language in section 5 of the House resolution with modifications. The resolution contains the findings from section 5(a) and creates a majority point of order from section 5(b) with modifications in the House and Senate against a budget resolution which sets forth an on-budget deficit unless the deficit results from legislation enacted pursuant to section 202 of this resolution. The Conference agreement does not contain the sense of Congress provisions set forth in section 5(c).

Section 202 of the Conference agreement provides a reserve fund for retirement security and reflects the language of section 6 of the House resolution with modifications. The reserve fund for retirement security applies in both the House and Senate and permits the Budget Committee chairman to adjust the appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations for legislation that enhances retirement security through structural programmatic reform. It is the conferees' intention that retirement security includes Medicare.

Section 203 of the Conference agreement provides a reserve fund for Medicare legislation and reflects the language of section 208 of the Senate amendment with modifications. The Conference agreement applies the reserve fund to the House and Senate, requires the legislation to make structural reforms to Medicare and extend the solvency of the Medicare trust fund without the use of intragovernmental transfers, and provides that it may be used for legislation which includes a prescription drug benefit. The conferees do not intend for the reserve fund to encompass legislation making incremental changes to the Medicare system.

Section 204 of the Conference agreement reflects the language of section 201 of the Senate amendment regarding a reserve fund which would increase the allocations by an additional $6 billion for agriculture with modifications. The Senate amendment only applied in the Senate. Although the House does not have a comparable provision, it includes $6 billion in mandatory spending over 5 years for function 350 (Agriculture), and in the allocation to the House Committee on Agriculture. The Conference agreement provides that the reserve fund applies in both the House and the Senate and may be triggered by legislation which provides risk management and/or income assistance to agricultural producers. For the purposes of this section, risk management includes crop insurance.

Section 205 of the Conference agreement reflects the language of section 202 of the Senate amendment regarding a tax reduction reserve fund in the Senate. The House does not have a comparable provision. The House has standing authority under section 302(g) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as amended by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to consider legislation reducing taxes in excess of the levels in the budget resolution, if the revenue loss is offset by spending reductions. The Conference agreement retains the Senate language with modifications and only applies in the Senate.

Section 206 of the Conference agreement reflects the language of section 204 of the Senate amendment regarding an emergency designation point of order with modifications. The House does not have a comparable provision. However, according to the Oversight Plan of the House Committee on the Budget, the Budget Committee will consider budget process reform during the spring of 1999 (which will include a codification of a definition of budgetary emergencies and establish a reserve fund for such emergencies). The Conference agreement provides a supermajority point of order in the Senate against language designating a provision as an emergency and includes an exemption for defense spending.

Section 207 of the Conference agreement reflects the language of section 203 of the Senate amendment regarding the application of the Senate's pay-go point of order with a modification. The House does not have a comparable provision (the pay-go point of order is not applicable in the House of Representatives). The Conference agreement restates the entire pay-go point of order with modifications which permit on-budget surpluses to be used for the tax reductions or spending increases. The conferees intend that the on-budget surplus be placed on the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard. The baseline on-budget surpluses are shown in the table below:

	Fiscal Year—										5 yr.	10 yr.
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Baseline on Budget surpluses	.....	8.510	54.930	33.301	52.100	72.459	123.375	154.858	174.844	204.332	148.841	878.709

Section 208 of the Conference agreement reflects the language of section 8 of the House resolution regarding the application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates made pursuant to the resolution with modifications. The Senate does not have a comparable provision. Subsections (a) and (b) of the Conference agreement would be applicable in both the House and Senate. Subsection (d) applies only in the House and provides that only the first fiscal year and the five fiscal year totals of the section 302 allocations will be enforced under section 302 and 311 of the Budget Act.

Section 209 of the Conference agreement clarifies the status of the interim House and Senate levels for fiscal year 1999. The House resolution does not have a comparable provision. However interim budget allocations and aggregates for the House were printed in the Congressional Record pursuant to H. Res. 5. Section 1(a)(2) of the Senate amendment contains language that incorporates the levels passed by the Senate at the end of the 105th Congress as the fiscal year 1999 budget resolution. The conference agreement reflects the Senate amendment with a modification which clarifies that the levels previously submitted by the House and the Senate constitute a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999.

Section 210 of the Conference agreement reflects the language of section 210 of the Senate amendment regarding a reserve fund in the Senate for legislation that finances certain programs to foster the employment and independence of individuals with disabilities with modifications. The House does not have a comparable provision. The Conference agreement adopts the Senate language with technical amendments which conform the reserve fund to the form of other reserve funds set out in the Conference agreement.

Section 211 provides for a reserve fund for a fiscal year 2000 surplus. The Conference agreement calls upon the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to complete its update of the economic and budget forecast for the 2000 budget by July 1, 1999. If CBO's revised projection shows an on-budget surplus for 2000, this reserve fund allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to adjust the revenue aggregate, the pay-go balance, and the revenue reconciliation instructions by the amount of the on-budget surplus for 2000.

Section 212 provides for a reserve fund in the Senate for education for legislation that causes an increase in direct spending by virtue of a change in the purpose for which previously appropriated funds may be spent.

Section 213 contains the boilerplate rulemaking authority of the House and the Senate.

Section 7 of the House resolution provides a reserve fund for special education. The Senate amendment does not have a comparable provision. The House recedes to the Senate on this issue.

Section 9 of the House resolution requires the Congressional Budget Office to provide quarterly updates of its projections. The Senate amendment does not have a comparable provision. The House recedes to the Senate on this issue.

Section 205 of the Senate amendment contained authority for the Chairman of the Budget Committee in the Senate to provide committee allocations in the Congressional Record in the event that there was not a statement of managers accompanying a conference report on the budget resolution. The House resolution does not have a comparable provision. The Senate recedes to the House on this issue.

Section 206 of the Senate amendment contained a reserve fund for the use of OCS receipts. The House resolution does not have a comparable provision. The Senate recedes to the House on this issue.

Section 207 of the Senate amendment contained a reserve fund for managed care plans. The House resolution does not have a comparable provision. The Senate recedes to the House on this issue.

Miscellaneous Provisions Regarding Budget Enforcement.—Some interpret a surplus to be a negative deficit. The conferees intend that this interpretation not apply for the purposes of this resolution. More specifically, for the purposes of title II, a reduction in the on-budget surplus is not considered an increase in the on-budget deficit.

Some 301 of the Conference agreement sets forth a sense of the Congress regarding the protection of the Social Security surpluses.

The conferees strongly support this language—particularly the language found in subsection (b)(1) and intend that legislation should be enacted that prevents the Social Security surpluses from being used for any purpose other than Social Security, retirement security and the reduction of the federal debt.

SENSE OF CONGRESS, HOUSE AND SENATE PROVISIONS

House Resolution.—The House resolution included the following sense of the House or sense of Congress provisions:

Sense of Congress on the commission on international religious freedom.

Sense of the House on providing additional dollars to the classroom.

Sense of Congress on asset-building for the working poor.

Sense of Congress on access to health insurance and preserving home health services for all Medicare beneficiaries.

Sense of the House on medicare payment.

Sense of the House on assessment of welfare-to-work programs.

Sense of Congress on providing honor guard services for veterans' funerals.

Sense of Congress on child nutrition.

Senate amendment.—The Senate amendment included the following sense of the Senate or sense of the Congress provisions:

Sense of the Senate on marriage penalty.

Sense of the Senate on improving security for United States diplomatic missions.

Sense of the Senate on access to Medicare home health services.

Sense of the Senate regarding the deductibility of health insurance premiums of the self-employed.

Sense of the Senate that tax reductions should go to working families.

Sense of the Senate on the National Guard.

Sense of the Senate on effects of Social Security reform on women.

Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the National Institutes of Health.

Sense of Congress on funding for Kyoto protocol implementation prior to Senate ratification.

Sense of the Senate on Federal research and development investment.

Sense of the Senate on counter-narcotics funding.

Sense of the Senate regarding tribal colleges.

Sense of the Senate on the Social Security surplus.

Sense of the Senate on need-based student financial aid programs.

Findings; sense of Congress on the protection of the Social Security surpluses.

Sense of the Senate on providing adequate funding for United States international leadership.

Sense of the Senate that the Federal Government should not invest the Social Security Trust Funds in private financial markets.

Sense of the Senate concerning on-budget surplus.

Sense of the Senate on TEA–21 funding and the States.

Sense of the Senate that agricultural risk management programs should benefit livestock producers.

Sense of the Senate regarding the modernization and improvement of the medicare program.

Sense of the Senate on providing tax relief to all Americans by returning non-Social Security surplus to taxpayers.

Sense of the Senate regarding tax incentives for education savings.

Sense of the Senate that the One Hundred Sixth Congress, First Session should reauthorize funds for the Farmland Protection Program.

Sense of the Senate on tax cuts for lower and middle income taxpayers.

Sense of the Senate regarding reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

Sense of the Senate regarding Davis-Bacon.

Sense of the Senate regarding access to items and services under medicare program.

Sense of the Senate concerning autism.

Sense of the Senate on women's access to obstetric and gynecological services.

Sense of the Senate on LIHEAP.

Sense of the Senate on transportation firewalls.

Sense of the Senate on funding existing, effective public health programs before creating new programs.

Sense of the Senate concerning funding for special education.

Sense of the Senate on the importance of Social Security for individuals who become disabled.

Sense of the Senate regarding funding for intensive firearms prosecution programs. Honest reporting of the deficit.

Sense of the Senate concerning fostering the employment and independence of individuals with disabilities.

Sense of the Senate regarding asset-building for the working poor.

Sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that it is the policy of the United States to provide as soon as is technologically possible an education for every American child that will enable each child to effectively meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

Sense of the Senate concerning exemption of agricultural commodities and products, medicines, and medical products from unilateral economic sanctions.

Sense of the Senate regarding capital gains tax fairness for family farmers. Budgeting for the Defense Science and Technology Program.

Sense of the Senate concerning funding for the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program.

Sense of the Senate on social promotion.

Sense of the Senate on women and Social Security reform.

Sense of the Congress regarding South Korea's international trade practices on pork and beef.

Sense of the Senate regarding support for State and local law enforcement.

Sense of the Senate on merger enforcement by Department of Justice.

Sense of the Senate to create a task force to pursue the creation of a natural disaster reserve fund.

Sense of the Senate concerning Federal tax relief.

Sense of the Senate on eliminating the marriage penalty and across-the-board income tax rate cuts.

Sense of the Senate on important of funding for embassy security.

Sense of the Senate on funding for after school education.

Sense of the Senate concerning recovery of funds by the Federal Government in tobacco-related litigation.

Sense of the Senate on offsetting inappropriate emergency spending.

Findings; sense of Congress on the President's fiscal year 2000 budget proposal to tax association investment income.

Sense of the Senate regarding funding for counter-narcotics initiatives.

Sense of the Senate on modernizing America's schools.

Sense of the Senate concerning funding for the land and water conservation fund.

Sense of the Senate regarding support for Federal, State and local law enforcement and for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

Sense of the Senate regarding Social Security notch babies.

Conference Agreements.—Title III of the resolution contains the following non-binding language that expresses the will or intent of either or both Houses of the Congress:

Subtitle A: The Sense of the Congress provisions are as follows:

Sense of the Congress on the protection of the Social Security surpluses.

Sense of the Congress on providing addition dollars to the classroom.

Sense of the Congress on asset-building for the working poor.

Sense of the Congress on child nutrition.

Sense of the Congress concerning funding for special education.

Subtitle B: The Sense of the House provisions are as follows:

Sense of the House on the commission on international religious freedoms.

Sense of the House on assessment of welfare-to-work programs.

Subtitle C: The Sense of the Senate provisions are as follows:

Sense of the Senate that the federal government should not invest the Social Security trust funds in private financial markets.

Sense of the Senate regarding the modernization and improvement of the Medicare program.

Sense of the Senate on education.

Sense of the Senate on providing tax relief to Americans by returning the non-Social Security surplus to taxpayers.

Sense of the Senate on access to Medicare services.

Sense of the Senate on law enforcement.

Sense of the Senate on improving security for United States diplomatic missions.

Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the National Institutes of Health.

Sense of the Senate on funding for Kyoto protocol implementation prior to Senate ratification.

Sense of the Senate on TEA–21 funding and the States.

Sense of the Senate that the one hundred sixth Congress, first session, should reauthorize funds for the farmland protection program.

Sense of the Senate on the importance of Social Security for individuals who become disabled.

Sense of the Senate on reporting of on-budget trust fund levels.

Sense of the Senate regarding South Korea's international trade practices on pork and beef.

Sense of the Senate on funding for natural disasters.

From the Committee on the Budget:

JOHN R. KASICH,
SAXBY CHAMBLISS,
CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

PETE V. DOMENICI,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
DON NICKLES,
PHIL GRAMM,
SLADE GORTON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 19 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.