(9) the level of United States oil security is directly related to the level of domestic production of oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas; and

(10) a national security policy should be developed that ensures that adequate supplies of oil are available at all times free of the threat of embargo or other foreign hostile acts.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BOARD.—The term ''Board'' means the Loan Guarantee Board established by subsection (e).

(2) PROGRAM.—The term ''Program'' means the Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Program established by subsection (d).

(3) QUALIFIED OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—The term ''qualified oil and gas company'' means a company that—

(A) is incorporated under the laws of any State;

(B) is—

(i) an independent oil and gas company (within the meaning of section 57(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

(ii) a small business concern under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632) that is an oil field service company whose main business is providing tools, products, personnel, and technical solutions on a contractual basis to exploration and production operators who drill, complete, produce, transport, refine and sell hydrocarbons and their by-products as their main commercial business; and

(C) has experienced layoffs, production losses, or financial losses since the beginning of the oil import crisis, after January 1, 1997.

(d) EMERGENCY OIL AND GAS GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Program, the purpose of which shall be to provide loan guarantees to qualified oil and gas companies in accordance with this section.

(2) LOAN GUARANTEE BOARD.—There is established to administer the Program a Loan Guarantee Board, to be composed of—

(A) the Secretary of Commerce, who shall serve as Chairperson of the Board;

(B) the Secretary of Labor; and

(C) the Secretary of the Treasury;

(e) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Program may guarantee loans provided to qualified oil and gas companies by private banking and investment institutions in accordance with procedures, rules, and regulations established by the Board.

(2) TOTAL GUARANTEE LIMIT.—The aggregate amount of loans guaranteed and outstanding at any 1 time under this section shall not exceed $500,000,000.

(3) INDIVIDUAL GUARANTEE LIMIT.—The aggregate amount of loans guaranteed under this section with respect to a single qualified oil and gas company shall not exceed $10,000,000.

(4) MINIMUM GUARANTEE AMOUNT.—No single loan in an amount that is less than $250,000 may be guaranteed under this section.

(5) EXPEDITIOUS ACTION ON APPLICATIONS.—The Board shall approve or deny an application for a guarantee under this section as soon as practicable after receipt of an application.

(f) REQUIREMENTS FOR LOAN GUARANTEES.—The Board may issue a loan guarantee on application by a qualified oil and gas company under an agreement by a private bank or investment company to provide a loan to the qualified oil and gas company, if the Board determines that—

(1) credit is not otherwise available to the company under reasonable terms or conditions sufficient to meet its financing needs, as reflected in the financial and business plans of the company;

(2) the prospective earning power of the company, together with the character and value of the security pledged, provide a reasonable assurance of repayment of the loan to be guaranteed in accordance with its terms;

(3) the loan to be guaranteed bears interest at a rate determined by the Board to be reasonable, taking into account the current average yield on outstanding obligations of the United States with remaining periods of maturity comparable to the maturity of the loan; and

(4) the company has agreed to an audit by the General Accounting Office, before issuance of the loan guarantee and annually while the guaranteed loan is outstanding.

(g) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LOAN GUARANTEES.—

(1) LOAN DURATION.—All loans guaranteed under this section shall be repayable in full not later than December 31, 2010, and the terms and conditions of each such loan shall provide that the loan agreement may not be amended, or any provision of the loan agreement waived, without the consent of the Board.

(2) LOAN SECURITY.—A commitment to issue a loan guarantee under this section shall contain such affirmative and negative covenants and other protective provisions as the Board determines are appropriate. The Board shall require security for the loans to be guaranteed under this section at the time at which the commitment is made.

(3) FEES.—A qualified oil and gas company receiving a loan guarantee under this section shall pay a fee in an amount equal to 0.5 percent of the outstanding principal balance of the guaranteed loan to the Department of the Treasury.

(h) REPORTS.—During fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter until each guaranteed loan has been repaid in full, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the Board.

(i) SALARIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—For necessary expenses to administer the Program, $2,500,000 is appropriated to the Department of Commerce, to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Trade Development of the International Trade Administration.

(j) TERMINATION OF GUARANTEE AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Board to make commitments to guarantee any loan under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2001.

(k) REGULATORY ACTION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall issue such final procedures, rules, and regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.

(l) EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—The entire amount made available to carry out this section—

(1) is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)); and

(2) shall be available only to the extent that the President submits to Congress a budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement.

LOTT AMENDMENT NO. 142

Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. LOTT) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 544, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following: ''that the presiding officer of the Senate should apply all precedents of the Senate under Rule 16, in effect at the conclusion of the 103rd Congress.''

AMENDMENT SUBMITTED ON MARCH 24, 1999

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

ABRAHAM (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 143

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. LOTT, Mr. ROTH, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GREGG, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. FITZGERALD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2000 through 2009; as follows:

SEC. XX. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE PROTECTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.

(a) The 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 comments 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 per cent, 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 or to reduce the debt held by the public and should not be used for other purposes.

(b) 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, Social Security reform or to reduce the federal debt held by the public, and not spent on non-Social Security programs or used to offset tax cuts.

(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 or the reduction of the federal debt held by the public.

(4) Ensures that all Social Security benefits are paid on time.

(5) Accomodates Social Security reform legislation.

LAUTENBERG AMENDMENT NO. 144

Mr. LAUTENBERG proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following new section:

SEC. ___. SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE FIRST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider—

(1) any bill, resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would reduce revenues without offsetting them in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 until Congress first enacts legislation that—

(A) ensures the long-term fiscal solvency of the Social Security Trust Funds and extends the solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund by at least 12 years; and

(B) includes a certification that the legislation complies with subparagraph (A); or

(2) any bill, resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would increase spending above the levels provided in this resolution, unless such spending increases are offset in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 until Congress first enacts legislation that—

(A) ensures the long-term fiscal solvency of the Social Security Trust Funds and extends the solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund by at least 12 years; and

(B) includes a certification that the legislation complies with subparagraph (A).

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER.—

(1) WAIVER.—The point of order in subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEALS.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

ASHCROFT (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 145

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. GREGG, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ENZI, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. WARNER) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. 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.

CRAIG (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 146

Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. KERREY, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

SEC. ___. REQUIREMENT TO OFFSET DIRECT SPENDING INCREASES BY DIRECT SPENDING DECREASES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Surplus Protection Amendment''.

(b) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, for purposes of section 202 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress), it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that provides an increase in direct spending unless the increase is offset by a decrease in direct spending.

(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 concurrent resolution, 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 direct spending for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

CONRAD AMENDMENT NO. 147

Mr. CONRAD proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

After section 206, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SAVE SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE FIRST LOCKBOX.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Social Security and Medicare lockbox'' means with respect to any fiscal year, the Social Security surplus (as described in section 311(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), and the Medicare surplus reserve, which shall consist of amounts allocated to save the Medicare program as provided in subsection (b).

(b) MEDICARE SURPLUS RESERVE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to adjustment pursuant to paragraph (2), the amounts reserved for the Medicare surplus reserve in each year are—

(A) for fiscal year 2000, $0;
(B) for fiscal year 2001, $3,000,000,000;
(C) for fiscal year 2002, $26,000,000,000;
(D) for fiscal year 2003, $15,000,000,000;
(E) for fiscal year 2004, $21,000,000,000;
(F) for fiscal year 2005, $35,000,000,000;
(G) for fiscal year 2006, $63,000,000,000;
(H) for fiscal year 2007, $68,000,000,000;
(I) for fiscal year 2008, $72,000,000,000;
(J) for fiscal year 2009, $73,000,000,000;
(K) for fiscal year 2010, $70,000,000,000;
(L) for fiscal year 2011, $73,000,000,000;
(M) for fiscal year 2012, $70,000,000,000;
(N) for fiscal year 2013, $66,000,000,000; and
(O) for fiscal year 2014, $52,000,000,000.

(2) ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amounts in paragraph (1) for each fiscal year shall be adjusted each year in the budget resolution by a fixed percentage equal to the adjustment required to those amounts sufficient to extend the solvency of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund based on the most recent Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (intermediate assumptions) through fiscal year 2020 or 12 years after the date of insolvency specified in the 1999 Report, whichever date is later.

(B) LIMIT BASED ON TOTAL SURPLUS.—The Medicare surplus reserve, as adjusted by subparagraph (A), shall not exceed the total budget resolution baseline surplus in any fiscal year.

(c) MEDICARE SURPLUS RESERVE POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget (or amendment, motion, or conference report on the resolution) that would decrease the surplus in any of the fiscal years covered by the concurrent resolution below the levels of the Medicare surplus reserve for those fiscal years calculated in accordance with subsection (b)(1).

(d) ENFORCEMENT OF MEDICARE SURPLUS.—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would cause a decrease in the Medicare surplus reserve in any of the fiscal years covered by the concurrent resolution.

(e) SOCIAL SECURITY OFF-BUDGET POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget, an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that violates section 13301 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

(f) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER.—

(1) WAIVER.—A bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report violating this section shall be subject to a point of order that may be waived or suspended only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEALS.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under paragraph (1).

On page 46, strike section 204.

At the end of section 101, insert the following:

(7) MEDICARE SURPLUS RESERVE.—The amounts of the surplus that shall be reserved for Medicare are as follows:

(A) Fiscal year 2000: $0;
(B) Fiscal year 2001: $3,000,000,000;
(C) Fiscal year 2002: $26,000,000,000;
(D) Fiscal year 2003: $15,000,000,000;
(E) Fiscal year 2004: $21,000,000,000;
(F) Fiscal year 2005: $35,000,000,000;
(G) Fiscal year 2006: $63,000,000,000;
(H) Fiscal year 2007: $68,000,000,000;
(I) Fiscal year 2008: $72,000,000,000; and
(J) Fiscal year 2009: $73,000,000,000.

Increase the levels of Federal revenues in section 101(1)(A) by the following amounts:

(1) Fiscal year 2000: $0;
(2) Fiscal year 2001: $3,000,000,000;
(3) Fiscal year 2002: $25,000,000,000;
(4) Fiscal year 2003: $13,000,000,000;
(5) Fiscal year 2004: $18,000,000,000;
(6) Fiscal year 2005: $31,000,000,000;
(7) Fiscal year 2006: $57,000,000,000;
(8) Fiscal year 2007: $58,000,000,000;
(9) Fiscal year 2008: $59,000,000,000; and

(10) Fiscal year 2009: $56,000,000,000.

Change the levels of Federal revenues in section 101(1)(B) by the following amounts:

(1) Fiscal year 2000: $0;
(2) Fiscal year 2001: $3,000,000,000;
(3) Fiscal year 2002: $25,000,000,000;
(4) Fiscal year 2003: $13,000,000,000;
(5) Fiscal year 2004: $18,000,000,000;
(6) Fiscal year 2005: $31,000,000,000;
(7) Fiscal year 2006: $57,000,000,000;
(8) Fiscal year 2007: $58,000,000,000;
(9) Fiscal year 2008: $59,000,000,000; and
(10) Fiscal year 2009: $56,000,000,000.

Reduce the levels of total budget authority and outlays in section 101(2) and section 101(3) by the following amounts:

(1) Fiscal year 2000: $0;
(2) Fiscal year 2001: $0;
(3) Fiscal year 2002: $1,000,000,000;
(4) Fiscal year 2003: $2,000,000,000;
(5) Fiscal year 2004: $3,000,000,000;
(6) Fiscal year 2005: $4,000,000,000;
(7) Fiscal year 2006: $6,000,000,000;
(8) Fiscal year 2007: $10,000,000,000;
(9) Fiscal year 2008: $13,000,000,000; and
(10) Fiscal year 2009: $17,000,000,000.

Increase the levels of surplus in section 101(4) by the following amounts:

(1) Fiscal year 2000: $0;
(2) Fiscal year 2001: $3,000,000,000;
(3) Fiscal year 2002: $26,000,000,000;
(4) Fiscal year 2003: $15,000,000,000;
(5) Fiscal year 2004: $21,000,000,000;
(6) Fiscal year 2005: $35,000,000,000;
(7) Fiscal year 2006: $63,000,000,000;
(8) Fiscal year 2007: $68,000,000,000;
(9) Fiscal year 2008: $72,000,000,000; and
(10) Fiscal year 2009: $73,000,000,000.

Decrease the levels of public debt in section 101(5) by the following amounts:

(1) Fiscal year 2000: $0;
(2) Fiscal year 2001: $3,000,000,000;
(3) Fiscal year 2002: $26,000,000,000;
(4) Fiscal year 2003: $15,000,000,000;
(5) Fiscal year 2004: $21,000,000,000;
(6) Fiscal year 2005: $35,000,000,000;
(7) Fiscal year 2006: $63,000,000,000;
(8) Fiscal year 2007: $68,000,000,000;
(9) Fiscal year 2008: $72,000,000,000; and
(10) Fiscal year 2009: $73,000,000,000.

Decrease the levels of debt held by the public in section 101(6) by the following amounts:

(1) Fiscal year 2000: $0;
(2) Fiscal year 2001: $3,000,000,000;
(3) Fiscal year 2002: $26,000,000,000;
(4) Fiscal year 2003: $15,000,000,000;
(5) Fiscal year 2004: $21,000,000,000;
(6) Fiscal year 2005: $35,000,000,000;
(7) Fiscal year 2006: $63,000,000,000;
(8) Fiscal year 2007: $68,000,000,000;
(9) Fiscal year 2008: $72,000,000,000; and
(10) Fiscal year 2009: $73,000,000,000.

Reduce the levels of budget authority and outlays in section 103(18) for function 900, Net Interest, by the following amounts:

(1) Fiscal year 2000: $0;
(2) Fiscal year 2001: $0;
(3) Fiscal year 2002: $1,000,000,000;
(4) Fiscal year 2003: $2,000,000,000;
(5) Fiscal year 2004: $3,000,000,000;
(6) Fiscal year 2005: $4,000,000,000;
(7) Fiscal year 2006: $6,000,000,000;
(8) Fiscal year 2007: $10,000,000,000;
(9) Fiscal year 2008: $13,000,000,000; and
(10) Fiscal year 2009: $17,000,000,000.

Reduce the levels in section 104(1) by which the Senate Committee on Finance is instructed to reduce revenues by the following amounts:

(1) $0 in fiscal year 2000;
(2) $59,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004; and
(3) $320,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

COVERDELL AMENDMENT NO. 148

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. COVERDELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. ___. RESTRICTION ON RETROACTIVE INCOME AND ESTATE TAX RATE INCREASES.

(a) PURPOSE.—The Senate declares that it is essential to ensure taxpayers are protected against retroactive income and estate tax rate increases.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, that includes a retroactive Federal income tax rate increase.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section—

(A) the term ''Federal income tax rate increase'' means any amendment to subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, or to section 11(b) or 55(b), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that imposes a new percentage as a rate of tax and thereby increases the amount of tax imposed by any such section; and

(B) a Federal income tax rate increase is retroactive if it applies to a period beginning prior to the enactment of the provision.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER.—

(1) WAIVER.—The point of order in subsection (b) may be waived or suspended only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEALS.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (b).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section takes effect on January 1, 1999.

GRAMS AMENDMENT NO. 149

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAMS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, as follows:

At the appropriate place in the resolution, insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SAFE-DEPOSIT BOX FOR THE ACCUMULATED ASSETS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS.

SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Congress should create a safe-deposit box to lock in all the accumulated Social Security surplus in the Social Security Trust Funds by gradually reducing government spending to ensure this surplus be used exclusively for Social Security.

GRAMS (AND CRAPO) AMENDMENT NO. 150

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAMS (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, as follows:

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

SEC. ___. RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASED ON-BUDGET SURPLUS IN THE OUTYEARS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any additional on-budget surplus exceeding the level assumed in this resolution during the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2009 as reestimated by the Congressional Budget Office shall be reserved exclusively for tax relief or debt reduction.

(b) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the spending and revenue aggregates and may revise committee allocations by taking the additional amount of the on-budget surplus referred to in subsection (a) for tax relief or debt reduction in the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2009.

(c) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that uses the additional on-budget surplus reserved in subsection (a) for additional Government spending other than tax relief or debt reduction, a point of order may be made by a Senator against the measure, and if the Presiding Officer sustains that point of order, it may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY.—This point of order may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) BUDGETARY ENFORCEMENT.—Revised allocations and aggregates under subsection (a) shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

BOND AMENDMENT NO. 151

Mr. BOND proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and 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 2004 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. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 2000 through 2004:

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,406,025,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,445,309,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,507,935,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,562,820,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,631,839,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $11,046,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $10,612,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $10,609,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $9,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $9,490,000,000.

(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: $1,546,344,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,584,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,645,262,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,715,370,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,769,129,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,531,949,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,561,030,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: $1,631,887,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,699,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,777,965,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $125,924,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $115,721,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $123,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $136,568,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $146,126,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $5,778,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $5,999,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $6,234,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $6,498,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $6,765,100,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $3,532,443,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $3,398,722,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $3,215,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $3,034,629,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,824,701,000,000.

SEC. 3. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, 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.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, 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: $262,175,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $283,322,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $272,819,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $282,098,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $275,846,000,000.

SEC. 4. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 2000 through 2004 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $280,525,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $283,261,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $300,207,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $284,991,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $301,966,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $293,701,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $312,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $303,803,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $321,228,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $313,787,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $16,111,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,728,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $16,375,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,510,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15,514,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,755,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $17,449,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,421,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $18,633,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,643,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $19,279,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,773,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $19,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $19,406,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $19,373,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,135,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $19,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,163,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $1,165,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $148,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $1,315,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−605,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $1,056,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $1,106,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−15,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−155,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $24,592,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,084,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $23,964,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $23,894,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,971,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $23,985,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,119,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $23,998,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,960,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $15,155,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $13,007,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,240,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,489,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $11,456,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,762,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $11,474,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,986,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $11,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,752,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,917,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $15,580,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $15,649,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $15,022,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,493,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $54,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,054,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $54,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,370,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $55,546,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $57,826,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,706,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $59,047,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,799,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $11,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $9,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $9,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,919,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $9,234,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,232,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $9,217,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,694,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $67,427,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $69,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,734,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $68,902,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $69,111,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $70,490,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,413,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $70,806,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,439,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $157,699,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $153,576,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $166,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $165,390,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $176,310,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $177,172,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $188,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $189,416,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $202,009,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $202,815,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $207,313,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $207,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $219,958,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $220,098,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $228,786,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $228,414,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, $248,871,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $248,998,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $266,671,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $266,850,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $256,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $259,635,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $268,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $271,765,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $282,063,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $285,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $291,119,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $295,138,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $301,746,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $303,967,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $95,790,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $95,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $80,518,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $80,518,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $104,023,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $104,023,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $103,449,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $103,449,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $122,837,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $122,837,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $43,786,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $44,439,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $44,980,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,304,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $45,526,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,864,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $45,875,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,287,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $26,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,608,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $26,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,189,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $27,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,146,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $26,901,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,044,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $26,924,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,995,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $13,785,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $14,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,732,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $14,294,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $14,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $14,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,427,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $278,294,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $278,294,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $279,933,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $279,933,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $282,562,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $282,562,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $282,562,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $282,562,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $292,566,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $292,566,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $1,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $3,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,299,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $6,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $9,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $12,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,900,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $−35,012,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−35,012,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $−39,401,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−39,401,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $−43,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−43,115,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $−38,226,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−38,226,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $−38,488,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $−38,488,000,000.

SMITH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 152

Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section and number it accordingly:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROVIDING ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR U.S. INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) U.S. international leadership is essential to maintaining security and peace for all Americans;

(2) such leadership depends on effective diplomacy as well as a strong military;

(3) effective diplomacy requires adequate resources both for embassy security and for international programs;

(4) in addition to building peace, prosperity and democracy around the world, programs in the International Affairs (150) account serve U.S. interests by ensuring better jobs and a higher standard of living, promoting the health of our citizens and preserving our natural environment, and protecting the rights and safety of those who travel or do business overseas;

(5) real spending for International Affairs has declined more than 50 percent since the mid-1980s, at the same time that major new challenges and opportunities have arisen from the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the worldwide trends toward democracy and free markets;

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

(7) improved security for U.S. diplomatic missions and personnel will place further strain on the International Affairs budget absent significant additional resources.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that additional budgetary resources should be identified for function 150 to enable successful U.S. international leadership.

JOHNSON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 153

Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. REID, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. ROBB, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. HATCH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. DOMENICI) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, as follows:

On page 31 line 23 strike ''44,724,000,000''. and insert ''46,724,000,000''.

On page 31 line 24 strike ''45,064,000,000''. and insert ''47,064,000,000''.

On page 38 line 15 strike ''8,033,000,000''. and insert ''10,033,000,000''.

On page 38 line 16 strike ''8,094,000,000''. and insert ''10,094,000,000''.

At the appropriate place insert the following:

''(A) It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions in this resolution assume that if CBO determines there is an on-budget surplus for FY 2000, $2 billion of that surplus will be restored to the programs cut in this amendment.

''(B) It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying this budget resolution assume that none of these offsets will come from defense or veterans, and to the extent possible should come from administrative functions.''

ENZI (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 154

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. THOMAS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT AGRICULTURAL RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS SHOULD BENEFIT LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) extremes in weather-related and natural conditions have a profound impact on the economic viability of producers;

(2) these extremes, such as drought, excessive rain and snow, flood, wind, insect infestation are certainly beyond the control of livestock producers;

(3) these extremes do not impact livestock producers within a state, region or the nation in the same manner or during the same time frame or for the same duration of time;

(4) the livestock producers have a few effective risk management tools at their disposal to adequately manage the short and long term impacts of weather-related or natural disaster situations; and

(5) ad hoc natural disaster assistance programs, while providing some relief, are not sufficient to meet livestock producers' needs for rational risk management planning.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that any consideration of reform of federal crop insurance and risk management programs should include the needs of livestock producers.

ENZI AMENDMENT NO. 155

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ELIMINATING THE MARRIAGE PENALTY AND ACROSS THE BOARD INCOME TAX RATE CUTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) The institution of marriage is the cornerstone of the family and civil society;

(2) Strengthening of the marriage commitment and the family is an indispensable step in the renewal of America's culture;

(3) The Federal income tax punishes marriage by imposing a greater tax burden on married couples than on their single counterparts;

(4) America's tax code should give each married couple the choice to be treated as one economic unit, regardless of which spouse earns the income; and

(5) All American taxpayers are responsible for any budget surplus and deserve broad-based tax relief after the Social Security Trust fund has been protected.

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

(1) Congress should eliminate the marriage penalty in a manner that treats all married couples equally, regardless of which spouse earns the income; and

(2) Congress should implement an equal, across the board reduction in each of the current federal income tax rates as soon as there is a non-Social Security surplus.

COVERDELL (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 156

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. COVERDELL (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. ABRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING INCENTIVES FOR SMALL SAVERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) in general, the Federal budget will accumulate nearly $800,000,000,000 in non-Social Security surpluses through 2009;

(2) such a level of surplus afford Congress the opportunity to return a portion to the taxpayers in the form of tax relief;

(3) the Federal tax burden is at its highest level in over 50 years;

(4) personal bankruptcy filings reached a record high in 1998 with $40,000,000,000 in debts discharged;

(5) the personal savings rate is at record lows not seen since the Great Depression;

(6) the personal savings rate was 9 percent of income in 1982;

(7) the personal savings rate was 5.7 percent of income in 1992;

(8) the personal savings rate plummeted to 0.5 percent in 1998;

(9) the personal savings rate could plummet to as low as negative 4.5 percent if current trends do not change;

(10) personal savings is important as a means for the American people to prepare for crisis, such as a job loss, health emergency, or some other personal tragedy, or to prepare for retirement;

(11) President Clinton recently acknowledged the low rate of personal savings as a concern;

(12) raising the starting point for the 28 percent personal income tax bracket by $10,000 over 5 years would move 7,000,000 middle-income taxpayers into the lowest income tax bracket;

(13) excluding the first $500 from interest and dividends income, or $250 for singles, would enable 30,000,000 low- and middle-income taxpayers to save tax-free and would translate into approximately $1,000,000,000,000 in savings;

(14) exempting the first $5,000 in capital gains income from capital gains taxation would mean 10,000,000 low- and middle-income taxpayers would no longer pay capital gains tax;

(15) raising the deductible limit for Individual Retirement Account contributions from $2,000 to $3,000, would mean over 5,000,000 taxpayers will be better equipped for retirement; and

(16) tax relief measures to encourage savings and investments for low- and middle-income savers would mean tax relief for nearly 112,000,000 individual taxpayers by—

(A) raising the starting point for the 28 percent personal income tax bracket by $10,000 over 5 years;

(B) excluding from income the first $500 in interest and dividend income ($250 for singles);

(C) exempting from capital gains taxation the first $5,000 in capital gains taxes; and

(D) raising the deductible limit for Individual Retirement Account contributions from $2,000 to $3,000.

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

(1) Congress will adopt tax relief that provides incentives for savings and investment for low- and middle-income working families that assist in preparing for unexpected emergencies and retirement, such as—

(A) raising the starting point for the 28 percent personal income tax bracket by $10,000 over 5 years;

(B) excluding from income the first $500 in interest and dividend income ($250 for singles);

(C) exempting from capital gains taxation the first $5,000 in capital gains taxes; and

(D) raising the deductible limit for Individual Retirement Account contributions from $2,000 to $3,000; and

(2) tax relief as described in this subsection is fully achievable within the parameters set forth under this budget resolution.

SPECTER (AND HARKIN) AMENDMENT NO. 157

Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S.Con.Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the end of title II, insert the following:

SEC. _____. RESERVE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, revenue and spending aggregates and allocations may be revised under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for legislation disallowing a Federal income tax deduction for any payment to the Federal Government or any State or local government in connection with any tobacco litigation or settlement and to use $1,400,000,000 of the increased revenues to fund biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health.

(b) REVISED AGGREGATES.—Upon the consideration of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may file increased aggregates to carry out this section. These aggregates shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the aggregates contained in this resolution.

ROTH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 158

(Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. FRIST, Mr. KERREY, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. THOMPSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. . 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 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) While 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, all of the President's appointees to that commission opposed the bipartisan reform plan.

(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 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) The 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 proposes 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 and 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.

COLLINS (AND DODD) AMENDMENT NO. 159

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution. S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) on May 22, 1998, the Senate overwhelmingly approved the conference committee report on H.R. 2400, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, in a 88–5 roll call vote;

(2) also on May 22, 1998, the House of Representatives approved the conference committee report on this bill in a 297–86 recorded vote;

(3) on June 9, 1998, President Clinton signed this bill into law, thereby making it Public Law 105–178;

(4) the TEA–21 legislation was a comprehensive reauthorization of Federal highway and mass transit programs, which authorized approximately $216,000,000,000 in Federal transportation spending over the next 6 fiscal years;

(5) section 1105 of this legislation called for any excess Federal gasoline tax revenues to be provided to the States under the formulas established by the final version of TEA–21; and

(6) the President's fiscal year 2000 budget request contained a proposal to distribute approximately $1,000,000,000 in excess Federal gasoline tax revenues that was not consistent with the provisions of section 1105 of TEA–21 and would deprive States of needed revenues.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—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.

DODD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 160

Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. KOHL) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, as follows:

On page 3, strike beginning with line 5 through page 5, line 14, and insert the following:

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,401,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,435,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,455,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,532,513,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,586,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,650,257,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,683,438,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,737,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,807,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,870,515,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: −$6,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: −$52,284,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: −$30,805,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: −$47,184,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: −$60,639,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: −$107,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$133,754,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$148,692,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: −$175,195,000,000.

(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: $1,426,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,457,294,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,488,477,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,562,013,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,614,278,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,667,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,699,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,754,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,815,739,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,875,969,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,435,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,455,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,532,513,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,584,066,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,640,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,668,608,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,717,883,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,782,697,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,842,699,000,000.

On page 28, strike beginning with line 13 through page 31, line 19, and insert the following:

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $244,390,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $248,088,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $251,873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $257,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $264,620,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $267,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $277,886,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $277,674,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $287,576,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $287,384,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $299,942,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $300,126,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $306,155,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $306,593,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $312,047,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $312,948,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $325,315,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $326,766,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $335,562,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $337,104,000,000.

On page 42, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following:

(1) to reduce revenues by not more than $0 in fiscal year 2000, $136,989,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and $762,544,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009; and

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VOINOVICH AMENDMENT NO. 161

Mr. VOINOVICH proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by $7,433,000,000.

On page 3, line 11, increase the amount by $53,118,000,000.

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by $32,303,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by $49,180,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by $62,637,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by $109,275,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by $135,754,000,000.

On page 3, line 17, increase the amount by $150,692,000,000.

On page 3, line 18, increase the amount by $177,195,000,000.

On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by $7,433,000,000.

On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by $53,118,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by $32,303,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by $49,180,000,000.

On page 4, line 9, increase the amount by $62,637,000,000.

On page 4, line 10, increase the amount by $109,275,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, increase the amount by $135,754,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by $150,692,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by $177,195,000,000.

On page 4, line 18, decrease the amount by $165,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, decrease the amount by $1,566,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, decrease the amount by $3,8924,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, decrease the amount by $6,114,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, decrease the amount by $9,232,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, decrease the amount by $13,931,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, decrease the amount by $20,801,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, decrease the amount by $29,114,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by $38,871,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, decrease the amount by $165,000,000.

On page 5, line 7, decrease the amount by $1,566,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, decrease the amount by $3,892,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, decrease the amount by $6,114,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by $9,232,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, decrease the amount by $13,931,000,000.

On page 5, line 12, decrease the amount by $20,801,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, decrease the amount by $29,114,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, decrease the amount by $38,871,000,000.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by $7,598,000,000.

On page 5, line 20, increase the amount by $54,684,000,000.

On page 5, line 21, increase the amount by $36,195,000,000.

On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by $55,294,000,000.

On page 5, line 23, increase the amount by $71,869,000,000.

On page 5, line 24, increase the amount by $123,206,000,000.

On page 5, line 25, increase the amount by $156,555,000,000.

On page 6, line 1, increase the amount by $179,806,000,000.

On page 6, line 2, increase the amount by $216,066,000,000.

On page 6, line 6, decrease the amount by $7,598,000,000.

On page 6, line 7, decrease the amount by $62,282,000,000.

On page 6, line 8, decrease the amount by $98,477,000,000.

On page 6, line 9, decrease the amount by $153,771,000,000.

On page 6, line 10, decrease the amount by $225,640,000,000.

On page 6, line 11, decrease the amount by $348,846,000,000.

On page 6, line 12, decrease the amount by $505,401,000,000.

On page 6, line 13, decrease the amount by $685,207,000,000.

On page 6, line 14, decrease the amount by $901,273,000,000.

On page 6, line 18, decrease the amount by $7,598,000,000.

On page 6, line 19, decrease the amount by $62,282,000,000.

On page 6, line 20, decrease the amount by $98,477,000,000.

On page 6, line 21, decrease the amount by $153,771,000,000.

On page 6, line 22, decrease the amount by $225,640,000,000.

On page 6, line 23, decrease the amount by $348,846,000,000.

On page 6, line 24, decrease the amount by $505,401,000,000.

On page 6, line 25, decrease the amount by $685,207,000,000.

On page 7, line 1, decrease the amount by $901,273,000,000.

On page 37, line 2, decrease the amount by $165,000,000.

On page 37, line 3, decrease the amount by $165,000,000.

On page 37, line 6, decrease the amount by $1,566,000,000.

On page 37, line 7, decrease the amount by $1,566,000,000.

On page 37, line 10, decrease the amount by $3,892,000,000.

On page 37, line 11, decrease the amount by $3,892,000,000.

On page 37, line 14, decrease the amount by $6,114,000,000.

On page 37, line 15, decrease the amount by $6,114,000,000.

On page 37, line 18, decrease the amount by $9,232,000,000.

On page 37, line 19, decrease the amount by $9,232,000,000.

On page 37, line 22, decrease the amount by $13,931,000,000.

On page 37, line 23, decrease the amount by $13,931,000,000.

On page 38, line 2, decrease the amount by $20,801,000,000.

On page 38, line 3, decrease the amount by $20,801,000,000.

On page 38, line 6, decrease the amount by $29,114,000,000.

On page 38, line 7, decrease the amount by $29,114,000,000.

On page 38, line 10, decrease the amount by $38,871,000,000.

On page 38, line 11, decrease the amount by $38,871,000,000.

On page 42, strike lines 1 through 5 and lines 15 through 19.

Strike section 201.

REED (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 162

Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

On page 3, strike beginning with line 5 through page 5, line 14, and insert the following:

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,401,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,438,628,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,461,410,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,538,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,592,543,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,656,146,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,689,262,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,743,602,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,813,532,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,876,549,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: −$4,019,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: −$46,866,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: −$25,035,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: −$41,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: −$54,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: −$101,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$127,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$142,677,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: −$169,161,000,000.

(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: $1,433,484,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,462,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,494,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,567,714,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,619,458,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,673,026,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,704,594,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,759,769,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,820,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,881,193,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,438,628,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,461,410,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,538,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,589,644,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,646,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,674,432,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,723,839,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,788,712,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,848,733,000,000.

On page 21, strike beginning with line 20 through 23, line 11, and insert the following:

(9) COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (450):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $11,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,273,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $9,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,931,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $9,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $9,243,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,232,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, $9,217,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,694,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $9,213,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,121,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $9,219,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,755,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $9,223,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,751,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $9,232,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,739,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $9,237,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,722,000,000.
On page 42, strike lines 1 through 5.
Change $142,034,000,000 to $117,526,000,000.
Change $777,587,000,000 to $713,363,000,000.

CRAPO (AND GRAMS) AMENDMENT NO. 163

Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. GRAMS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASED ON-BUDGET SURPLUS IN THE OUT-YEARS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any additional on-budget surplus exceeding the level assumed in this resolution during the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2009 as reestimated by the Congressional Budget Office shall be reserved exclusively for tax relief or debt reduction.

(b) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the spending and revenue aggregates and may revise committee allocations by taking the additional amount of the on-budget surplus referred to in subsection (a) for tax relief or debt reduction in the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2009.

(c) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that uses the additional on-budget surplus reserved in subsection (a) for additional Government spending other than tax relief or debt reduction, a point of order may be made by a Senator against the measure, and if the Presiding Officer sustains that point of order, it may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY.—This point of order may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) BUDGETARY ENFORCEMENT.—Revised allocations and aggregates under subsection (a) shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

GRAHAM AMENDMENT NO. 164

Mr. GRAHAM proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING RECOVERY OF FUNDS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN TOBACCO-RELATED LITIGATION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Federal Tobacco Recovery and Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Resolution of 1999''.

(b) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The President, in his January 19, 1999 State of the Union address—

(A) announced that the Department of Justice would develop a litigation plan for the Federal Government against the tobacco industry;

(B) indicated that any funds recovered through such litigation would be used to strengthen the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); and

(C) urged Congress to pass legislation to include a prescription drug benefit in the medicare program.

(2) The traditional medicare program does not include most outpatient prescription drugs as part of its benefit package.

(3) Prescription drugs are a central element in improving quality of life and in routine health maintenance.

(4) Prescription drugs are a key component to early health care intervention strategies for the elderly.

(5) Eighty percent of retired individuals take at least 1 prescription drug every day.

(6) Individuals 65 years of age or older represent 12 percent of the population of the United States but consume more than ⅓ of all prescription drugs consumed in the United States.

(7) Exclusive of health care-related premiums, prescription drugs account for almost ⅓ of the health care costs and expenditures of elderly individuals.

(8) Approximately 10 percent of all medicare beneficiaries account for nearly 50 percent of all prescription drug spending by the elderly.

(9) Research and development on new generations of pharmaceuticals represent new opportunities for healthier, longer lives for our Nation's elderly.

(10) Prescription drugs are among the key tools in every health care professional's medical arsenal to help combat and prevent the onset, recurrence, or debilitating effects of illness and disease.

(11) While Federal litigation against tobacco companies will take time to develop and execute, Congress should continue to work to address the immediate need among the elderly for access to affordable prescription drugs.

(12) Treatment of tobacco-related illness is estimated to cost the medicare program approximately $10,000,000,000 every year.

(13) In 1998, 50 States reached a settlement with the tobacco industry for tobacco-related illness in the amount of $206,000,000,000.

(14) Recoveries from Federal tobacco-related litigation, if successful, will likely be comparable to or exceed the dollar amount recovered by the States under the 1998 settlement.

(15) In the event Federal tobacco-related litigation is undertaken and is successful, funds recovered under such litigation should first be used for the purpose of strengthening the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and second to finance a medicare prescription drug benefit.

(16) The scope of any medicare prescription drug benefit should be as comprehensive as possible, with drugs used in fighting tobacco-related illnesses given a first priority.

(17) Most Americans want the medicare program to cover the costs of prescription drugs.

(c) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that funds recovered under any tobacco-related litigation commenced by the Federal Government should be used first for the purpose of strengthening the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and second to fund a medicare prescription drug benefit.

GRAHAM (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 165

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON OFFSETTING INAPPROPRIATE EMERGENCY SPENDING.

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

(1) some emergency expenditures made at the end of the 105th Congress for fiscal year 1999 were inappropriately deemed as emergencies; and

(2) Congress and the President should identify these inappropriate expenditures and fully pay for these expenditures during the fiscal year in which they will be incurred.

LAUTENBERG AMENDMENT NO. 166

Mr. LAUTENBERG proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE, REDUCING THE PUBLIC DEBT, AND TARGETING TAX RELIEF TO MIDDLE-INCOME WORKING FAMILIES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that—

(1) Congress should adopt a budget that—

(A) reserves the entire off-budget surplus for Social Security each year; and

(B) over 15 years, like the President's budget, reserves—

(i) 77 percent, or $3,600,000,000 of the total surplus for Social Security and Medicare;

(ii) 23 percent, or $1,000,000,000 of the surplus for—

(I) investments in key domestic priorities such as education, the environment, and law enforcement;

(II) investments in military readiness; and

(III) pro-savings tax cuts for working families;

(2) any tax cuts or spending increases should not be enacted before the solvency of Social Security is assured and Medicare solvency is extended twelve years;

(3) the 77 percent or $3,600,0000,000 of the total surplus for Social Security and Medicare should be used to reduce the publicly held debt; and

(4) any tax cuts should be targeted to provide tax relief to middle-income working families and should not provide disproportionate tax relief to people with the highest incomes.

LAUTENBERG (AND LEAHY) AMENDMENT NO 167

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; and follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REAUTHORIZING THE COPS PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) as of December 1998, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program had awarded grants for the hiring or redeployment to the nation's streets of more than 92,000 police officers and sheriff's deputies;

(2) according to the United States Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Nation's violent crime rate declined almost 7 percent during 1997 and has fallen more than 21 percent since 1993; and

(3) enhanced community policing has significantly contributed to this decline in the violent crime rate.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program should be reauthorized in order to provide continued Federal funding for the hiring, deployment, and retention of community law enforcement officers.

FEINSTEIN AMENDMENTS NOS. 168–169

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed two amendments to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; and follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 168

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that funds will be provided for legislation—

(1) to provide 50–50 matching grants to build new schools, and to reduce school sizes and class sizes, so that—

(A)(i) kindergarten through grade 5 schools serve not more than 500 students;

(ii) grade 6 through grade 8 schools serve not more than 750 students; and

(iii) grade 9 through grade 12 schools serve not more than 1,500 students; and

(B)(i) kindergarten through grade 6 classes have not more than 20 students per teacher; and

(ii) grade 7 through grade 12 classes have not more than 28 students per teacher; and

(2) to enable students to meet academic achievement standards, and to enable school districts to provide remedial education and terminate the practice of social promotion.

AMENDMENT NO. 169

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SOCIAL PROMOTION.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that funds will be provided for legislation—

(1) to provide remedial educational and other instructional interventions to assist public elementary and secondary school students in meeting achievement levels; and

(2) to terminate practices which advance students from one grade to the next who do not meet State achievement standards in the core academic curriculum.

REID AMENDMENT NO. 170

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; and follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SOCIAL SECURITY NOTCH BABIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95–216) substantially altered the way social security benefits are computed;

(2) those amendments resulted in disparate benefits depending upon the year in which a worker becomes eligible for benefits; and

(3) those individuals born between the years 1917 and 1926, and who are commonly referred to as ''notch babies'' receive benefits that are lower than those retirees who were born before or after those years.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted pursuant to this resolution assume that the Congress should allow workers who attain age 65 after 1981 and before 1992 to choose either lump sum payments over 4 years totaling $5,000 or an improved benefit computation formula under a new 10-year rule governing the transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977.

BOXER AMENDMENT NO. 171

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; and follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING FOR AFTER SCHOOL EDUCATION.

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

(1) The demand for after school education is very high. In fiscal year 1998 the Department of Education's after school grant program was the most competitive in the Department's history. Nearly 2,000 school districts applied for over $540,000,000.

(2) After school programs help to fight juvenile crime. Law enforcement statistics show that youth who are ages 12 through 17 are most at risk of committing violent acts and being victims of violent acts between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. After school programs have been shown to reduce juvenile crime, sometimes by up to 75 percent according to the National Association of Police Athletic and Activity Leagues.

(3) After school programs can improve educational achievement. They ensure children have safe and positive learning environments in the after school hours. In the Sacramento START after school program 75 percent of the students showed an increase in their grades.

(4) After school programs have widespread support. Over 90 percent of the American people support such programs. Over 450 of the nation's leading police chiefs, sheriffs, and prosecutors, along with presidents of the Fraternal Order of Police, and the International Union of Police Associations support government funding of after school programs. And many of our nation's governors endorse increasing the number of after school programs through a Federal of State partnership.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that Congress will provide $600,000,000 for the President's after school initiative in fiscal year 2000.

MURRAY (AND KENNEDY) AMENDMENT NO. 172

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; and follows:

On page 3, strike beginning with line 5 through page 5, line 14, and insert the following:

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,401,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,435,289,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,456,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,532,507,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,586,777,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,650,486,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,683,892,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,736,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,805,797,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,865,565,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $0.
Fiscal year 2001: −$7,358,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: −$52,208,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: −$30,811,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: −$47,372,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: −$60,412,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: −$106,822,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: −$134,964,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: −$150,412,000,000.
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: $1,426,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,457,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,489,177,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,562,248,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,614,578,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,668,643,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,697,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,752,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,813,739,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,873,969,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,408,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,435,289,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,456,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,532,507,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,583,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,640,655,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,669,062,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,716,673,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,780,977,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,840,699,000,000.

On page 23, strike beginning with line 14 through page 25, line 3, and insert the following:

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $67,373,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,994,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $68,049,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,430,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $68,995,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, $75,069,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,023,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, $78,948,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,262,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, $80,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $78,118,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, $78,229,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $79,643,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, $79,133,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $78,909,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, $80,144,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $79,389,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, $80,051,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $79,059,000,000.

On page 42, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following:

(1) to reduce revenues by not more than $0 in fiscal year 2000, $137,750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and $767,552,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009; and

MURRAY AMENDMENT NO. 173

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for Mrs. MURRAY proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON WOMEN AND SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

(1) women face unique obstacles in ensuring retirement security and survivor and disability stability;

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

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

(4) the sacrifice that women make to care for their family should be recognized during reform of Social Security and that women should not be penalized by taking an average of 11.5 years out of their careers to care for their family.

HOLLINGS AMENDMENT NO. 174

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

Strike Titles 1 and 2 of the resolution and insert the following:

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: $1,401,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,442,647,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,508,276,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,563,318,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,634,149,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,710,896,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,790,713,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,871,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,956,209,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,045,710,000,000.

(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: $1,424,759,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,451,764,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,481,268,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,544,059,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,597,397,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,665,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,705,251,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,770,344,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,840,865,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,910,187,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $1,406,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,431,899,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,449,260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,512,261,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,566,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,631,828,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,674,724,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,737,435,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,810,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,880,338,000,000.

(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: −$4,605,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $10,748,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $59,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $51,057,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $67,549,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $79,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $115,989,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $133,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $145,995,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $165,372,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $5,637,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $5,710,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $5,739,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $5,776,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $5,792,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $5,794,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $5,755,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $5,696,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $5,615,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $5,510,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: $3,511,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $3,371,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $3,175,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $2,979,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $2,756,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $2,507,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $2,211,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,886,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $1,539,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $1,168,200,000,000.

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, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal year 2000 through 2009 for each major functional category are at the CBO March Baseline On-Budget totals for BA and outlays, committee allocations and resolution aggregates.

BOXER AMENDMENT NO. 175

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 20, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TAX CUTS FOR LOWER AND MIDDLE INCOME TAXPAYERS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that Congress will not approve an across-the-board cut in income tax rates, or any other tax legislation, that would provide substantially more benefits to the top 10 percent of taxpayers than to the remaining 90 percent.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday April 14, 1999, at 2:00 p.m. in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 415, a bill to amend the Arizona Statehood and Enabling Act in order to protect the permanent trust funds of the State of Arizona from erosion due to inflation and modify the basis on which distributions are made from the funds, and S. 607, a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 24, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on Nuclear Waste