

(6) it should be United States policy to encourage the participation of Taiwan in a high-level regional dialog on the best means of ensuring stability, peace, and freedom of the seas in East Asia; and

(7) it should be United States policy, in conformity with the spirit of section 4(d) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3303(d)), to publicly support Taiwan's admission to the World Trade Organization forthwith, on its own merits, and consistent with the bilateral market access agreement with the United States.

TAIWAN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 26, which was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
A resolution (S. Res. 26) relating to Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. VOINOVICH. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this resolution appear in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 26), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

(The parts of the resolution intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the resolution intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. RES. 26

Whereas good health is a basic right for every citizen of the world and access to the highest standards of health information and services is necessary to help guarantee this right;

Whereas direct and unobstructed participation in international health cooperation forums and programs is therefore crucial, especially with today's greater potential for the cross-border spread of various infectious diseases such as AIDS and Hong Kong bird flu through increased trade and travel;

Whereas the World Health Organization (WHO) set forth in the first chapter of its charter the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all people;

Whereas in 1977 the World Health Organization established "Health for all by the year 2000" as its overriding priority and reaffirmed that central vision with the initiation of its "Health For All" renewal process in 1995;

Whereas Taiwan's population of 21,000,000 people is larger than that of ¾ of the member states already in the World Health Organization and shares the noble goals of the organization;

Whereas Taiwan's achievements in the field of health are substantial, including one

of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those of western countries, the eradication of such infectious diseases as cholera, smallpox, and the plague, the first Asian nation to be rid of polio, and the first country in the world to provide children with free hepatitis B vaccinations;

Whereas prior to 1972 and its loss of membership in the World Health Organization, Taiwan sent specialists to serve in other member countries on countless health projects and its health experts held key positions in the organization, all to the benefit of the entire Pacific region;

Whereas the World Health Organization was unable to assist Taiwan with an outbreak of enterovirus 71 which killed 70 Taiwanese children and infected more than 1,100 Taiwanese children in 1998;

Whereas Taiwan is not allowed to participate in any WHO-organized forums and workshops concerning the latest technologies in the diagnosis, monitoring, and control of diseases;

Whereas in recent years both the Republic of China on Taiwan's Government and individual Taiwanese experts have expressed a willingness to assist financially or technically in WHO-supported international aid and health activities, but have ultimately been unable to render such assistance;

Whereas the World Health Organization allows observers to participate in the activities of the organization;

Whereas the United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review, declared its intention to support Taiwan's participation in appropriate international organizations; and

Whereas in light of all of the benefits that Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization could bring to the state of health not only in Taiwan, but also regionally and globally: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Taiwan and its 21,000,000 people should have appropriate and meaningful participation in the World Health Organization;

(2) the Secretary of State should report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by [April 1, 1999,] *April 20, 1999*, on the efforts of the Secretary to fulfill the commitment made in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review to more actively support Taiwan's membership in international organizations that accept non-states as members, and to look for ways to have Taiwan's voice heard in international organizations; and

(3) the Secretary of State shall report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by [April 1, 1999,] *April 20, 1999*, on what action the United States will take at the May 1999 World Health Organization meeting in Geneva to support Taiwan's meaningful participation.

SAN JUAN COLLEGE LAND CONVEYANCE

The text of S. 293, a bill to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to convey certain lands in San Juan County, New Mexico, to San Juan College, as passed by the Senate on March 25, 1999, follows:

H. CON. RES. 68

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

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

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2009 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,456,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,584,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,651,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,684,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,733,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,802,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,867,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$0.
Fiscal year 2001: —\$9,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: —\$52,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: —\$30,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: —\$50,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: —\$59,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: —\$106,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: —\$138,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: —\$153,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: —\$178,200,000,000.

(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: \$1,426,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,456,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,487,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,558,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,611,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,665,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,697,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,752,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,813,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,874,400,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,455,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,583,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,638,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,666,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,715,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,781,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,841,300,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$0.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$12,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$18,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$17,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$21,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$26,200,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2000: \$5,627,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$5,707,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$5,791,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$5,875,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$5,954,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$6,019,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$6,075,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$6,128,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$6,168,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$6,198,100,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000

through 2009 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$288,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$276,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$303,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$285,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$308,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$291,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$318,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$303,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$327,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$313,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$328,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$316,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$329,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$315,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$330,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$313,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$332,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$317,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$333,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$318,000,000,000.
(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$11,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$14,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$10,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$15,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$9,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$14,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$13,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$13,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$13,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$13,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$14,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$14,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,100,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$18,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, —\$700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$3,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, —\$200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, —\$100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, —\$300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, —\$400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, —\$500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, —\$500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, —\$200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, —\$100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,700,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$14,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$13,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$11,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$11,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$10,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$10,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$10,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$10,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$10,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,200,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$9,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$10,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$14,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$14,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$13,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$13,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,800,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$51,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$51,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,100,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$6,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,300,000,000.
(10) Elementary and Secondary Education, and Vocational Education (501):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,900,000,000.
(11) Higher Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500, except for 501):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$42,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,500,000,000.
(12) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$156,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$153,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$164,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$162,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$173,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$173,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$184,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$185,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$197,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$198,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$212,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$212,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$228,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$228,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$246,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$245,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$265,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$264,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$285,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$284,900,000,000.
(13) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$208,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$208,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$222,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$222,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$230,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$230,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$250,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$250,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$268,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$268,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$295,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$295,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$306,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$306,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$337,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$337,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$365,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$365,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$394,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$394,200,000,000.
(14) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$244,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$248,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$250,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$257,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$262,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$267,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$277,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$276,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$286,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$286,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$298,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$298,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$304,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$305,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$310,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$311,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$323,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$325,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$334,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$335,700,000,000.
(15) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$14,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$14,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$13,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$15,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$15,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$16,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$16,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$18,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,200,000,000.
(16) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$47,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$47,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$49,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,700,000,000.
(17) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,400,000,000.
(18) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$11,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$11,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$12,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.
(19) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$275,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$275,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$271,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$271,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$267,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$267,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$265,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$265,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$263,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$263,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$261,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$261,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$258,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$258,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$257,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$257,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$254,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$254,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$252,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$252,700,000,000.
(20) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, —\$8,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$10,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, —\$8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$12,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, —\$6,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$20,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, —\$4,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$4,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, —\$4,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$5,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, —\$4,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$5,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, —\$4,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$5,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, —\$5,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$5,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, —\$5,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$5,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, —\$5,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$5,900,000,000.

(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, —\$34,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$34,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, —\$36,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$36,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, —\$43,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$43,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, —\$37,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$37,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, —\$37,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$37,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, —\$38,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$38,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, —\$38,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$38,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, —\$40,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$40,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, —\$40,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$40,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, —\$41,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$41,800,000,000.

SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.

Not later than September 30, 1999, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction such that the total level of revenues is not less than: \$1,408,500,000,000 in revenues for fiscal year 2000, \$7,416,800,000,000 in revenues for fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and \$16,155,700,000,000 in revenues for fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

SEC. 5. SAFE DEPOSIT BOX FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—(1) It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that sets forth a deficit for any fiscal year. For purposes of this subsection, a deficit shall be the level (if any) set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of

the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. In setting forth the deficit level pursuant to such section, that level shall not include any adjustments in aggregates that would be made pursuant to any reserve fund that provides for adjustments in allocations and aggregates for legislation that enhances retirement security or extends the solvency of the Medicare trust funds or makes such changes in the Medicare payment or benefit structure as are necessary.

(2) Paragraph (1) may be waived in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members voting.

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

(1) beginning with fiscal year 2000, legislation should be enacted to require any official statement issued by the Office of Management and Budget, the Congressional Budget Office, or any other agency or instrumentality of the Government of surplus or deficit totals of the budget of the Government as submitted by the President or of the surplus or deficit totals of the congressional budget, and any description of, or reference to, such totals in any official publication or material issued by either of such offices or any other such agency or instrumentality, should exclude the outlays and receipts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program under title II of the Social Security Act (including the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund) and the related provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

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

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

(B) otherwise establishing a statutory limit on debt held by the public and reducing such limit by the amounts of the social security surpluses.

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

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

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

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

(b) MEDICARE PROGRAM.—Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Commerce of the House reports a bill, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted that extends the solvency or reforms the benefit or payment structure of the Medicare Program, including any measure in response to the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the appropriate allocations and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by the amounts provided in that bill for that purpose.

(c) LIMITATION.—(1) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may only make adjustments under subsection (a) or (b) if the

net outlay increase plus revenue reduction resulting from any measure referred to in those subsections (including any prior adjustments made for any other such measure) for fiscal year 2000, the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, or the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 is not greater than an amount equal to the projected social security surplus for such period, as set forth in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this concurrent resolution or, if published, the midsession review for fiscal year 2000 of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office. For purposes of the preceding sentence, revenue reductions shall be treated as a positive number.

(2) In the midsession review for fiscal year 2000, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, shall make an up-to-date estimate of the projected surpluses in the social security trust funds for fiscal year 2000, for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

(3) As used in this subsection, the term "social security trust funds" means the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

SEC. 7. RESERVE FUND FOR PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, when the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered, or a conference report thereon is submitted that provides new budget authority for fiscal year 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, or 2004 for programs authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the appropriate allocations and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by an amount not to exceed the amount of new budget authority provided by that measure (and outlays flowing therefrom) for that purpose up to the maximum amount consistent with section 611(a) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411(a)(2)).

(b) ADJUSTMENTS.—The adjustments in outlays (and the corresponding amount of new budget authority) made under subsection (a) for any fiscal year may not exceed the amount by which an up-to-date projection of the on-budget surplus made by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office for that fiscal year exceeds the on-budget surplus for that fiscal year set forth in section 2(4) of this resolution.

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

SEC. 8. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

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

SEC. 9. UPDATED CBO PROJECTIONS.

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

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

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

(4) across the Nation numerous small public, private, and public-private asset-building initiatives (including individual development account programs) are demonstrating success at empowering low-income workers;

(5) the Government currently provides middle and upper income Americans with hundreds of billions of dollars in tax incentives for building assets; and

(6) the Government should utilize tax laws or other measures to provide low-income Americans with incentives to work and build assets in order to escape poverty permanently.

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

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

(a) ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 reformed Medicare home health care spending by instructing the Health Care Financing Administration to implement a prospective payment system and instituted an interim payment system to achieve savings;

(B) the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, reformed the interim payment system to increase reimbursements to low-cost providers, added \$900 million in funding, and delayed the automatic 15 percent payment reduction for one year, to October 1, 2000; and

(C) patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient do not receive supplemental payments in the interim payment system but will receive special protection in the home health care prospective payment system.

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

(A) Congress recognizes the importance of home health care for seniors and disabled citizens;

(B) Congress and the Administration should work together to maintain quality care for patients whose care is more extensive and expensive than the typical Medicare patient, including the sickest and frailest Medicare beneficiaries, while home health care agencies operate in the interim payment system; and

(C) Congress and the Administration should work together to avoid the implementation of the 15 percent reduction in the interim payment system and ensure timely implementation of the prospective payment system.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

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

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

(3) the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 also established the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare to develop legislative recommendations to address the long-term funding challenges facing Medicare.

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

SEC. 15. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON ASSESSMENT OF WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAMS.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 16. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON PROVIDING HONOR GUARD SERVICES FOR VETERANS' FUNERALS.

It is the sense of the Congress that all relevant congressional committees should make every effort to provide sufficient resources so that an Honor Guard, if requested, is available for veterans' funerals.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

The text of H. Con. Res. 68, a concurrent resolution setting for the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2000 through 2009, as passed by the Senate on March 25, 1999, follows:

S. 293

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. OLD JICARILLA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—Not later than one year after the date of completion of the survey referred to in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to San Juan College, in Farmington, New Mexico, subject to the terms, conditions, and reservations under subsection (c), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property (including any improvements on the land) not to exceed 20 acres known as the "Old Jicarilla Site" located in San Juan County, New Mexico (T29N; R5W; portions of sections 29 and 30).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and the President of San Juan College. The cost of the survey shall be borne by San Juan College.

(c) TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND RESERVATIONS.—

(1) Notwithstanding exceptions of application under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869(c)), consideration for the conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be—

(A) an amount that is consistent with the Bureau of Land Management special pricing program for Governmental entities under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act; and

(B) an agreement between the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and San Juan College indemnifying the Government of the United States from all liability of the Government that arises from the property.

(2) The lands conveyed by this Act shall be used for educational and recreational purposes. If such lands cease to be used for such purposes, at the option of the United States, such lands will revert to the United States.

(3) The Secretary of Agriculture shall identify any reservations of rights-of-way for ingress, egress, and utilities as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(4) The conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(d) LAND WITHDRAWALS.—Public Land Order 3443, only insofar as it pertains to lands described in subsections (a) and (b), shall be revoked simultaneous with the conveyance of the property under subsection (a).

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1999

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 11:30 on Tuesday, April 13. I further ask consent that on Tuesday immediately following the prayer the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 12:30 p.m. under the following limitations:

Senator SESSIONS, 20 minutes; Senator LUGAR and Senator BAYH in control of a total of 20 minutes; Senator DODD and Senator LIEBERMAN in control of a total of 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I further ask consent that the Senate stand in recess from 12:30 until 2:15 on Tuesday to allow the weekly party caucuses to meet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. VOINOVICH. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will reconvene tomorrow at 11:30 a.m. and begin a period of morning business. At 12:30 p.m. the Senate will recess until 2:15 to allow the weekly party caucuses to meet. When the Senate reconvenes at 2:15, it is the leader's intention to begin consideration of the bill introduced earlier today by Senator COVERDELL and others regarding a tax filing extension for certain members of the uniformed services. Therefore, Members should expect rollcall votes during Tuesday's session of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. VOINOVICH. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:21 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, April 13, 1999, at 11:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 12, 1999:

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

DELMOND J.H. WON, OF HAWAII, TO BE A FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONER FOR THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2002. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DAVID L. GOLDWYN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS), VICE ROBERT WAYNE GEE.