

through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2940

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2940 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2944

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2944 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. WARNER, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2944 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2944 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2947

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2947 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2951

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2951 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2954

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, his name was added as a cosponsor of

amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

At the request of Mr. REED, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2954 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2958

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2958 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2961

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG), the

Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK), the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2961 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 101, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

GRAHAM (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2966

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BAYH, Mrs. LANDRIEU, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. EDWARDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 101) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 2000; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . . RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL ESEA FUNDING IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, upon reporting of a bill, the offering of an amendment thereto, or the submission of a conference report thereon that allows local educational agencies to use appropriated funds to carry out activities under a reauthorized Elementary and Secondary Education Act that complies with subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may increase the functional totals and outlay aggregates and allocations—

(1) for fiscal year 2001 by not more than \$3,000,000,000; and

(2) for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005 by not more than \$15,000,000,000.

(b) CONDITION.—Legislation complies with this subsection if it provides—

(1) increased accountability;

(2) encouragement of State educational agencies (SEAs) and local educational agencies (LEAs) to establish high student performance standards;

(3) a concentration of resources around central education goals, including compensatory education for disadvantaged children and youth, teacher quality and professional development, innovative education strategies, programs for limited English proficiency students, student safety, and educational technology; and

(4) an allocation of funds that targets the most impoverished areas and schools most likely to be in distress.

GRAHAM AMENDMENT NO. 2967

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by \$42,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, decrease the amount by \$42,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$42,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, increase the amount by \$42,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 10, decrease the amount by \$43,033,000,000.

On page 22, line 23, increase the amount by \$42,000,000,000.

On page 22, line 24, increase the amount by \$42,000,000,000.

On page 29, line 4, decrease the amount by \$42,000,000,000.

INHOFE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2968

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) local educational agencies are obligated to provide a free public education to all children even though Federal activity may deprive the local educational agencies of the ability to collect sufficient property or sales taxes to support the education of the children;

(2) the Impact Aid program is designed to compensate local educational agencies for the substantial and continuing financial burden resulting from tax revenue lost as a result of Federal activities;

(3) the Impact Aid program has not been fully funded since 1980 and this shortfall has caused local educational agencies to forego needed infrastructure repairs, delay the purchase of educational materials, delay the purchase of properly equipped buses for disabled children, and delay other pressing needs; and

(4) both Congress and the Administration have committed to making education a top priority.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENSE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Impact Aid Program strive to reach the goal that Section 8003(b) of the program is funded at 64% in fiscal year 2001 appropriation cycle; 76% in fiscal year 2002 appropriation cycle; 88% in fiscal year 2003 appropriation cycle; and 100% in fiscal year 2004 appropriation cycle.

DORGAN AMENDMENT NO. 2969

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PAYMENTS TO RURAL PROVIDERS UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

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

(1) Nearly 1 in 4 medicare beneficiaries live in rural areas.

(2) Rural medicare beneficiaries pay into the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act at the same rate as

their urban counterparts, but they receive fewer benefits.

(3) Currently, 50 percent (2,525 hospitals) of the Nation's 5,070 hospitals have fewer than 100 beds, and 56 percent of the Nation's hospitals are located in rural areas.

(4) For some rural hospitals, medicare payments account for as much as 87 percent of the total revenues of the hospital.

(5) A 1999 study of the impact of Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (in this section referred to as the "BBA") on hospital profit margins found that hospitals with less than 100 beds, which are predominately rural hospitals, are financially hardest hit by the BBA.

(6) Left unchecked, the BBA would cause the profit margins of these predominantly rural hospitals to decrease from positive 4.2 percent in fiscal year 1998 to negative 5.6 percent in fiscal year 2002, a drop of 233 percent.

(7) On average, reimbursement for items and services under the medicare program provided in rural areas is substantially lower than in urban areas, and this inequity cannot be explained by current differences in the costs associated with providing items and services in rural and urban areas.

(8) Currently, increasing numbers of rural communities face critical losses of local health professionals through retirement or the emigration of these professionals to larger communities offering opportunities for better income.

(9) Similarly, a lack of opportunity occurs for each Medicare+Choice organization that offers a Medicare+Choice plan in a rural county because the annual Medicare+Choice capitation rate for a beneficiary enrolled in such a plan is less than ½ of the rate paid to such an organization under the medicare program on behalf of a beneficiary enrolled in a Medicare+Choice plan in an urban county.

(10) Congress took a step forward in confronting and addressing the funding crisis for medicare beneficiaries requiring hospital care, home health care, skilled nursing care, and other basic care in rural communities through the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that, during deliberations on structural reforms to the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act—

(1) Congress should ensure the viability of all health services to medicare beneficiaries residing in rural communities, including inpatient hospital care, outpatient care, skilled nursing facility and therapy services, home health care, and services provided under a Medicare+Choice plan; and

(2) the President and Congress should address the continuing inequities between payments under the medicare program to providers for items and services furnished to medicare beneficiaries residing in urban communities versus payments for such items and services furnished to medicare beneficiaries residing in rural communities, as such inequities result in a chronic shortage of providers of care for rural beneficiaries, who pay into the medicare program at the same rate as beneficiaries in urban areas.

DORGAN (AND ROBB) AMENDMENT
NO. 2970

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FEDERAL FUNDING AND TAX INCENTIVES FOR EMPOWERMENT ZONES AND ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES AUTHORIZED AND DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO 1997 AND 1998 LAWS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) providing Federal tax incentives and other incentives to distressed communities across the Nation to help them rebuild and grow was one of the important goals of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 and the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999;

(2) to help reach that goal, the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 authorized 20 additional empowerment zones, 15 urban and 5 rural, followed by 20 new rural enterprise communities authorized in 1998;

(3) the 1997 law authorizing this second round of empowerment zones (EZs) was also significant and important because it broadened empowerment zone eligibility, for the first time, to Indian tribes and rural regions suffering from massive out-migration;

(4) many of our urban and rural communities are not sharing in the benefits of the prolonged economic expansion now enjoyed by many other parts of our country;

(5) a total of more than 250 economically distressed urban and rural communities competed for the 20 new empowerment zones and 20 new rural enterprise communities, and those areas designated as zones and communities should be provided with the Federal incentives and encouragement they need to attract new businesses, and the jobs they provide, in order to stimulate economic growth and improvement;

(6) unfortunately, those areas that are designated EZs or ECs under the 1997 and 1998 laws or rural economic area partnerships (REAPs) by the Department of Agriculture, are not given the full advantage of Social Services Block Grant funds, tax credits, and some other Federal incentives that Congress provided to the first round of empowerment zones and enterprise communities authorized pursuant to 1993 budget legislation;

(7) Congress should act swiftly to provide such designated areas an equal share of tax incentives, grant benefits, and other Federal support at aggregate levels of at least that provided by Congress to distressed urban and rural empowerment zones and enterprise communities pursuant to the 1993 omnibus budget reconciliation bill; and

(8) a fully funded second round of EZs and ECs is estimated to create and retain about 90,000 jobs and stimulate \$10,000,000,000 in private and public investments over the next decade.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) if Congress and the President agree to a substantial tax relief measure, such measure should include full funding for the second round of empowerment zones and enterprise communities authorized in 1997 and 1998 as well as those areas currently designated rural economic area partnerships (REAPs) by the Department of Agriculture; and

(2) all such designated distressed areas, rural and urban, should equally share at least the same aggregate level of funding, tax incentives, and other Federal support that Congress provided to urban and rural empowerment zones and enterprise communities authorized by the 1993 omnibus budget reconciliation bill.

DORGAN AMENDMENT NO. 2971

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ENFORCEMENT OF TRADE AGREEMENTS.

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

(1) The United States Trade Representative's 2000 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers documents numerous foreign barriers to United States exports that are not consistent with international trade rules and which are actionable under United States trade law and the World Trade Organization.

(2) Foreign barriers that impede United States exports contribute substantially to the United States merchandise trade deficit which has been expanding at an alarming rate, and which soared to \$347,000,000,000 in 1999.

(3) Huge chronic trade imbalances are not in the national interest of the United States, and cannot be sustained indefinitely without harming the economic prosperity of the United States.

(4) United States lives and communities are being injured by a flood of foreign goods coming across United States borders. Many goods are being dumped unfairly below their true value.

(5) It is important to United States workers, farmers, ranchers, and businesses that the United States have sufficient tools and resources to enforce the commitments made by its trading partners.

(6) The United States merchandise trade deficit with the People's Republic of China surged to nearly \$70,000,000,000 in 1999, and the burden on those who enforce our trade agreements will increase enormously under the proposed United States-China World Trade Organization accession agreement.

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

(1) Congress should fully fund the trade enforcement initiative contained in the budget submitted by the President for fiscal year 2001 pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, so the United States can begin to dedicate sufficient manpower and resources to matters and transactions dealing with trade monitoring and enforcement, and negotiation of trade agreements that benefit United States producers, businesses, and communities;

(2) the President and the executive branch of the Government should aggressively enforce United States trade agreements with the full range of United States trade laws, including sections 310, 201, and 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, and United States anti-dumping laws; and

(3) the President and executive branch of the Government should give high priority to reducing the United States trade deficit.

**DORGAN (AND WELLSTONE)
 AMENDMENT NO. 2972**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)
 Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 48, strike lines 1 through 15 and insert the following:

SEC. 212. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that Congress should enact legislation this year that contains the following provision:

“SEC. ____ . SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND.

“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ‘School Construction Trust Fund Act of 2000’.

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUST FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund, to be known as the School Construction Trust Fund (in this section referred to as the ‘Trust Fund’). The Trust Fund shall be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(c) DEPOSITS.—Funds made available under section 7(a)(3) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 289(3)), as added by this section, shall be deposited in the Trust Fund in accordance with that section.

“(d) EXPENDITURE OF TRUST FUNDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall make the amount in the Trust Fund available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, annually, to remain available until expended, for the construction, expansion, improvement, or repair of Bureau funded schools (as defined in section 1146 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2026)).

“(e) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Section 7(a) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 289) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND.—From any amount in the surplus fund of any Federal reserve bank, there shall be transferred to the School Construction Trust Fund established under the School Construction Trust Fund Act of 2000—

“(A) a total of \$300,000,000 in fiscal year 2001; and

“(B) a total of \$200,000,000 in each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005.’”.

GRAMM AMENDMENT NO. 2973

Mr. GRAMM proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

FEDERAL REVENUE TOTALS

On page 4, line 3, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 4, line 4, decrease the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 5, decrease the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 6, decrease the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 7, decrease the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 8, decrease the amount by \$1.

FEDERAL REVENUE CHANGES

On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$1.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$1.

BUDGET OUTLAYS

On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 11, increase the amount by \$1.

NET INTEREST BUDGET AUTHORITY

On page 26, line 3, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 26, line 7, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 26, line 11, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 26, line 15, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 26, line 19, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 26, line 23, increase the amount by \$1.

NET INTEREST OUTLAYS

On page 26, line 4, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 26, line 8, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 26, line 12, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 26, line 16, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 26, line 20, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 26, line 24, increase the amount by \$1.

PUBLIC DEBT

On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 5, line 23, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 24, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 25, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 1, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 2, increase the amount by \$1.

DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC

On page 6, line 5, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 6, line 6, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 7, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 8, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 9, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 10, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 11, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 12, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 13, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 14, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 15, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 16, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 17, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 18, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 19, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 20, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 21, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 22, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 23, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 24, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 25, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 26, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 6, line 27, increase the amount by \$1.

and insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Senate will not, on behalf of Vice President Al Gore,

increase gasoline and diesel fuel taxes by \$1.50 per gallon effective July 1, 2000, and by an additional \$1.50 per gallon effective fiscal year 2005, as part of "a coordinated global program to accomplish the strategic goal of completely eliminating the internal combustion engine over, say, a twenty-five year period" since "their cumulative impact on the global environment is posing a mortal threat to the security of every nation that is more deadly than that of any military enemy we are ever again likely to confront."

**BIDEN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT
NO. 2974**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. CLELAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

**SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING
SUPPORT FOR FEDERAL, STATE,
AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND FOR THE VIOLENT CRIME
REDUCTION TRUST FUND.**

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

(1) Our Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers provide essential services that preserve and protect our freedom and safety, and with the support of Federal assistance such as the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program, the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program, the COPS Program, and the Byrne Grant program, State and local law enforcement officers have succeeded in reducing the national scourge of violent crime, illustrated by a violent crime rate that has dropped in each of the years since the fund was established.

(2) Assistance, such as the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants, provided to State corrections systems to encourage truth in sentencing laws for violent offenders has resulted in longer time served by violent criminals and safer streets for law abiding people across the Nation.

(3) Through a comprehensive effort by State and local law enforcement to attack violence against women, in concert with the efforts of dedicated volunteers and professionals who provide victim services, shelter, counseling, and advocacy to battered women and their children, important strides have been made against the national scourge of violence against women.

(4) Despite recent gains, the violent crime rate remains high by historical standards.

(5) Federal efforts to investigate and prosecute international terrorism and complex interstate and international crime are vital aspects of a national anticrime strategy, and should be maintained.

(6) The recent gains by Federal, State, and local law enforcement in the fight against violent crime and violence against women are fragile, and continued financial commitment from the Federal Government for funding and financial assistance is required to sustain and build upon these gains.

(7) The Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, enacted as a part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, funds the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, without adding to the Federal budget deficit.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Federal Government's commitment to fund Federal law enforce-

ment programs and programs to assist State and local efforts to combat violent crime, such as the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program, the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants program, the Violence Against Women Act, the COPS Program, and the Byrne Grant program, shall be maintained, and that funding for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund shall continue to at least fiscal year 2005.

**BIDEN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT
NO. 2975**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CLELAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING
THE COPS PROGRAM.**

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

(1) State and local law enforcement officers provide essential services that preserve and protect our freedom and safety and, with the support of the Community Oriented Policing Service program (referred to in this section as the "COPS program"), State and local law enforcement officers have succeeded in reducing the national scourge of violent crime.

(2) As a result of the assistance provided under the COPS program, our Nation's crime rate has reached its lowest level in more than a generation.

(3) As a result of the COPS program, State and local law enforcement agencies have received funds for more than 103,000 officers and more than 60,000 of those officers are on the beat, fighting crime, and improving the quality of life in our neighborhoods and schools.

(4) The COPS program has assisted in advancing community policing nationwide. Today, 87 percent of the Nation is served by a law enforcement agency that conducts community policing.

(5) All major national law enforcement and government organizations including the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Troopers Coalition, the International Union of Police Associations, the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the National Association of Police Organizations, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the Police Executive Research Forum, the Police Foundation, the Major Cities Chiefs, the United States Conference of Mayors, and the County Executives of America support the continuation and full funding of the COPS program through fiscal year 2005.

(6) The implementation of community policing as a law enforcement strategy is an important factor in the recent reduction of crime in our streets and communities. The national crime rate has fallen for an unprecedented 7½ years. The COPS program and the crime fighting strategies developed by the initiative have demonstrated the Nation's commitment to help reduce the crime rate to levels unseen for the past 25 years.

(7) Despite recent gains, crime is still too high in the United States. A violent crime is committed every 21 seconds, a woman raped every 6 minutes, and a person murdered

every 31 minutes in the United States. We must continue to fight this battle against crime and violence and reinvest in the gains made by the COPS program.

(8) The COPS program has been at the forefront of addressing violence in our schools. During the past year, the COPS program has funded over 2,200 school resource officers and estimates that an additional 1,500 officers will be funded by the end of fiscal year 2000.

(9) More than \$31,000,000 has been awarded to law enforcement agencies and school districts through the School Based Partnership and School Based Partnership 1999 grant programs. These funds have assisted agencies in fostering problem-solving partnerships with local communities and schools to address the catastrophic youth violence and delinquency crisis that has plagued our Nation.

(10) Communities throughout the United States desperately need the expertise and assistance that the COPS program provides through grants as well as training and technical assistance.

(11) The COPS program has experienced much success during the past 6 years, but our Nation still has a struggle ahead. The crime rate is down, but it is still too high. We must strengthen our commitment to public safety and continue the support that the COPS program provides to the law enforcement community.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume the commitment of the Federal Government to continue funding the COPS program, and that funding for the COPS program should continue at least through fiscal year 2005.

**BAYH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT
NO. 2976**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CLELAND, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. ABRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

**SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING
THE PROMOTION OF RESPONSIBLE
FATHERHOOD.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) 40 percent of children who live in households without a father have not seen their father in at least 1 year and 50 percent of such children have never visited their father's home;

(2) approximately 50 percent of all children born in the United States spend at least ½ of their childhood in a family without a father figure;

(3) nearly 20 percent of children in grades 6 through 12 report that they have not had a meaningful conversation with even 1 parent in over a month;

(4) 3 out of 4 adolescents report that "they do not have adults in their lives that model positive behaviors";

(5) many of the United States' leading experts on family and child development agree that it is in the best interest of both children and the United States to encourage more two-parent, father-involved families to form and endure;

(6) it is important to promote responsible fatherhood and encourage loving and healthy relationships between parents and their children in order to increase the chance that children will have two caring parents to help them grow up healthy and secure and not to—

(A) denigrate the standing or parenting efforts of single mothers, whose efforts are heroic;

(B) lessen the protection of children from abusive parents;

(C) cause women to remain in or enter into abusive relationships; or

(D) compromise the health or safety of a custodial parent;

(7) children who live apart from their biological father are, in comparison to other children—

(A) 5 times more likely to live in poverty;

(B) more likely to bring weapons and drugs into the classroom;

(C) twice as likely to commit crime;

(D) twice as likely to drop out of school;

(E) twice as likely to be abused;

(F) more likely to commit suicide;

(G) more than twice as likely to abuse alcohol or drugs; and

(H) more likely to become pregnant as teenagers;

(8) the Federal Government spends billions of dollars to address these social ills and very little to address the causes of such social ills;

(9) violent criminals are overwhelmingly males who grew up without fathers and the best predictor of crime in a community is the percentage of absent father households;

(10) compared with Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Germany, and Italy, the United States has the highest percentage of single parent households with dependent children;

(11) the number of children living with only a mother increased from just over 5,000,000 in 1960, to 17,000,000 in 1999, and between 1981 and 1991 the percentage of children living with only 1 parent increased from 19 percent to 25 percent;

(12) between 20 percent and 30 percent of families in poverty are headed by women who have suffered domestic violence during the past year and between 40 percent and 60 percent of women with children who receive welfare were abused at some time in their life;

(13) responsible fatherhood should always recognize and promote values of nonviolence;

(14) child support is an important means by which a parent can take financial responsibility for a child and emotional support is an important means by which a parent can take social responsibility for a child; and

(15) because children learn by example, community programs that help mold young men into positive role models for their children need to be encouraged.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the legislation implementing this concurrent resolution on the budget should include provisions that—

(1) encourage the Senate to take action to address the issue of fatherlessness by holding hearings and considering legislation on the Senate floor before June 18, 2000, Father's Day;

(2) encourage States in, not restrict them from, the implementation of programs that provide support for responsible fatherhood, strengthen fragile families, and promote married two-parent families; and

(3) implement programs that encourage media campaigns by States and community organizations that are targeted to promote responsible fatherhood, strengthen fragile families, and promote the maintenance of married two-parent families.

**LANDRIEU AMENDMENTS NOS.
2977–2979**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted three amendments intended to be proposed

by her to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2977

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING SPENDING FOR PROGRAMS RELATING TO CHILDREN.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) only 50 percent of the children in the United States who are eligible for assistance under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.) receive the assistance;

(2)(A) only 10 percent of the children from families eligible for Federal child care assistance receive the assistance; and

(B) no State serves all of the families eligible for Federal child care assistance, as determined under Federal guidelines;

(3) only 49 percent of children who live in poverty, and who are eligible for food stamp assistance under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), receive the food stamps; and

(4) only 41 children out of every 100 children who live in poverty in the United States received assistance in 1998 under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601), relating to temporary assistance for needy families, the lowest percent of such children receiving assistance under that part for any year since 1970.

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

(1) the needs of the children in the United States are of paramount importance to the Nation's future; and

(2) programs that provide assistance for children, including assistance described in subsection (a), should be funded at their currently authorized levels.

AMENDMENT NO. 2978

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENTS UNDER MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

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

(1) the Secretary of Defense should study the utility of shifting to a multiyear procurement system for procurements under major defense acquisition programs;

(2) the Secretary of Defense should identify a major defense acquisition program and carry out a pilot project for multiyear procurement under that program; and

(3) the results of the pilot project should be used to determine the advisability of shifting to multiyear procurements for all major defense acquisition programs.

AMENDMENT NO. 2979

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FUNDING FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES IN THE THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN.

It is the sense of Congress that the levels of funding for the defense category in this resolution—

(1) assume that members of the Armed Forces are to be authorized to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan; and

(2) provide the \$980,000,000 necessary to offset the reduced tax revenue resulting from that participation through fiscal year 2009.

**CLELAND (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2980**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. CLELAND (for himself, Mr. MIKULSKI, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. KENNEDY,

Mr. BINGMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) as the Nation's prevention agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention leads the public health response to bioterrorist attacks, infectious diseases, food-borne pathogen outbreaks, and other public health threats against our citizens;

(2) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's environmental health laboratory is responsible for providing critical laboratory response to potential chemical weapon terrorist attacks as well as responding to emergencies involving large-scale exposures to toxic chemicals;

(3) research on the smallpox virus, which may be used as a bioterrorist agent, is consuming one-half of the Biosafety Level 4 "Hot Lab" space leaving little room for research on other deadly pathogens;

(4) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is constantly engaged in multiple overlapping epidemic investigations, such as the West Nile-like virus in the eastern United States, the Nipah virus in Malaysia, and the Ebola virus in Africa, which require the majority of the current infectious disease fighting capacity of the Centers; and

(5) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is facing a potential national security and public health crisis because of its current antiquated and dilapidated infrastructure.

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

(1) the critical role of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in detecting and preventing national security-related and other threats to public health emphasizes the need for Congress to increase the current construction funding level to \$175,000,000; and

(2) without adequate and safe buildings and laboratories, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention can not recruit or retain needed scientists, ensure the safety of employees and citizens, or be sure of its ability to fulfill its goals and mission.

**CLELAND (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2981**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. CLELAND (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. AKAKA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LONG-TERM HEALTH CARE INSURANCE PROGRAM FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, POSTAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE, UNIFORMED SERVICES AND RESERVE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) almost 6,000,000 Americans aged 65 years or older currently need long-term health care;

(2) the cost of nursing home care now exceeds \$40,000 per year in many parts of the Nation, and home health visits for nursing care or physical therapy cost \$100 per visit;

(3) 41 percent of women in caregiver roles quit their jobs or take family medical leave to care for a frail older parent or parent-in-law;

(4) many Americans mistakenly believe that Medicare and their regular health insurance cover long-term health care and assistive living needs; and

(5) by providing a Federal employer-based long-term health care program to Federal employees, postal workers, members of the Foreign Service, uniformed services, Reserve and National Guard, retirees of applicable agencies, and the spouses, parents, and parents-in-law of such employees, members, and retirees, millions of Americans will have the opportunity to buy long-term health care insurance.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that, during the 2d session of the 106th Congress, it is imperative to enact legislation to establish a Federal employer-based long-term health care program to address the long-term health care and assistive care needs of an aging America.

FEINSTEIN AMENDMENT NO. 2982

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF SENATE ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS APPROVED FOR CLOSURE UNDER THE BASE CLOSURE LAWS.

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

(1) The Department of Defense has a responsibility to ensure the timely and safe completion of environmental restoration at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws.

(2) The goal of the environmental restoration process under the base closure laws is to facilitate economic reuse and development of the property at military installations approved for closure under such laws by the communities in the vicinity of such installations.

(3) The Department of Defense has identified 2,742 sites at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws that require additional environmental restoration.

(4) The Department of Defense has spent \$3,680,000,000 for environmental restoration at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws.

(5) The Department of Defense estimates that an additional \$3,100,000,000 will be necessary to complete environmental restoration at such installations.

(6) In fiscal year 2000, Congress appropriated only \$346,400,000 for environmental restoration at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws, an amount equal to half the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1999 for environmental restoration at such installations.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that Congress should provide not less than \$700,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 for environmental restoration at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws.

HUTCHISON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2983

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. BREAU, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them

to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 191, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MARGINAL WELL TAX CREDITS.

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

(1) The United States now imports over 55 percent of its daily oil consumption from overseas.

(2) This level of foreign dependence represents a significant economic and strategic threat to the United States and contributes to the power of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and to the volatility of world oil prices and supply.

(3) The production of oil from marginal wells in the United States, those that produce less than 15 barrels of oil per day and an average of less than 3 barrels of oil per day, accounts for about 20 percent of the Nation's domestic, on-shore production, or about the same amount of oil the United States imports from Saudi Arabia.

(4) During the 1997 to 1999 oil price crash, when the price of oil fell below \$10 a barrel, an estimated 150,000 marginal oil and gas wells were capped or permanently plugged because the largely small, independent producers who own these wells lost money on their operation and could no longer afford to keep the wells open.

(5) This loss of marginal well production caused a loss of between 300,000 and 400,000 barrels of daily United States oil production and significant natural gas production, caused an estimated 65,000 American jobs to be lost, and severely impacted numerous American communities in oil producing regions of the country.

(6) Despite the relatively high price of oil today, independent producers are still unable to re-activate these marginal wells because of the high cost of doing so and the lack of assurance that they will not again lose money if the price of oil again falls below the break-even range of \$14 to \$17 per barrel.

(7) Repeated "boom-and-bust" cycles like this have contributed to the continued decline of the ability of the United States to supply its own energy needs and to the resulting growing dependence on foreign oil.

(8) Supporting marginal well production during periods of low oil prices through counter-cyclical tax code policies makes sound economic sense and is a part of the long-term solution to the Nation's growing reliance on foreign oil and rapidly growing need for natural gas.

(9) Support for marginal well production does not raise significant environmental or public land use concerns since such support targets oil and gas production primarily where it already takes place.

(10) Supporting a marginal well tax credit like that proposed in S. 2265, the Marginal Well Preservation Act, represents a relatively low-cost way to support this key component of the Nation's domestic energy production and will help to preserve American jobs, schools, and communities.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that Congress provide for tax incentives to support the production of oil and natural gas from "marginal" wells that produce less than 15 barrels of oil per day (and a corresponding level of natural gas) by enacting a tax credit for a maximum of \$3 per barrel for the first 3 barrels of daily production from an existing marginal oil well, to be fully effective when the price of oil reaches \$14 per barrel (with a corresponding level and trigger for any existing marginal natural gas well).

JEFFORDS (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2984

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. L. CHAFEE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 4, line 4, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 5, decrease the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

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

On page 4, line 7, decrease the amount by \$8,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, decrease the amount by \$11,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by \$2,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by \$6,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$8,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$11,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$2,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$6,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by \$8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$11,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$2,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$6,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, increase the amount by \$11,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 7, increase the amount by \$2,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 8, increase the amount by \$2,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 11, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 12, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 15, increase the amount by \$6,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 16, increase the amount by \$6,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 19, increase the amount by \$8,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 20, increase the amount by \$8,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$11,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$11,000,000,000.

On page 29, line 3, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000,000.

On page 29, line 4, decrease the amount by \$31,000,000,000.

REID (AND DURBIN) AMENDMENT NO. 2985

Mr. REID (for himself, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of the amendment add the following:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this resolution the following numbers shall apply:

FEDERAL REVENUE TOTALS

On page 4, line 3, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 4, line 4, decrease the amount by \$4,843,000,000.

On page 4, line 5, decrease the amount by \$35,146,000,000.

On page 4, line 6, decrease the amount by \$65,248,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, decrease the amount by \$99,450,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, decrease the amount by \$128,552,000,000.

FEDERAL REVENUE CHANGES

On page 4, line 12, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by \$4,843,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by \$35,146,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by \$65,248,000,000.

On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$99,450,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$128,552,000,000.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$136,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$1,280,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$4,186,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by \$8,785,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$15,334,000,000.

BUDGET OUTLAYS

On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$136,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$1,280,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$4,186,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$8,785,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, increase the amount by \$15,334,000,000.

NET INTEREST BUDGET AUTHORITY

On page 26, line 3, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 26, line 7, increase the amount by \$136,000,000.

On page 26, line 11, increase the amount by \$1,280,000,000.

On page 26, line 15, increase the amount by \$4,186,000,000.

On page 26, line 19, increase the amount by \$8,785,000,000.

On page 26, line 23, increase the amount by \$15,334,000,000.

NET INTEREST OUTLAYS

On page 26, line 4, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 26, line 8, increase the amount by \$136,000,000.

On page 26, line 12, increase the amount by \$1,280,000,000.

On page 26, line 16, increase the amount by \$4,186,000,000.

On page 26, line 20, increase the amount by \$8,785,000,000.

On page 26, line 24, increase the amount by \$15,334,000,000.

PUBLIC DEBT

On page 5, line 22, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 5, line 23, increase the amount by \$4,979,000,000.

On page 5, line 24, increase the amount by \$36,426,000,000.

On page 5, line 25, increase the amount by \$69,434,000,000.

On page 6, line 1, increase the amount by \$108,235,000,000.

On page 6, line 2, increase the amount by \$143,886,000,000.

DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC

On page 6, line 5, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 6, line 6, increase the amount by \$4,979,000,000.

On page 6, line 7, increase the amount by \$36,426,000,000.

On page 6, line 8, increase the amount by \$69,434,000,000.

On page 6, line 9, increase the amount by \$108,235,000,000.

On page 6, line 10, increase the amount by \$143,886,000,000.

TAX CUT

On page 29, line 3, increase the amount by \$4,843,000,000.

On page 29, line 4, increase the amount by \$333,239,000,000.

DEFICIT INCREASE

On page 5, line 14, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 5, line 15, increase the amount by \$4,979,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, increase the amount by \$36,426,000,000.

On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by \$89,434,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by \$108,235,000,000.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by \$143,886,000,000.

**WARNER (AND STEVENS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2986**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. STEVENS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 4, line 22, strike "\$1,471,817,000,000" and insert "\$1,475,817,000,000".

On page 5, line 7, strike "\$1,447,795,000,000" and insert "\$1,499,395,000,000".

On page 5, line 15, strike "\$53,863,000,000" and insert "\$52,263,000,000".

On page 43, line 10, strike "\$306,819,000,000" and insert "\$310,919,000,000".

FEINSTEIN AMENDMENT NO. 2987

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF SENATE ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS APPROVED FOR CLOSURE UNDER THE BASE CLOSURE LAWS.

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

(1) The Department of Defense has a responsibility to ensure the timely and safe completion of environmental restoration at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws.

(2) The goal of the environmental restoration process under the base closure laws is to facilitate economic reuse and development of the property at military installations approved for closure under such laws by the communities in the vicinity of such installations.

(3) The Department of Defense has identified 2,742 sites at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws that require additional environmental restoration.

(4) The Department of Defense has spent \$3,680,000,000 for environmental restoration at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws.

(5) The Department of Defense estimates that an additional \$3,100,000,000 will be necessary to complete environmental restoration at such installations.

(6) In fiscal year 2000, Congress appropriated only \$346,400,000 for environmental restoration at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws, an amount equal to half the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1999 for environmental restoration at such installations.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that Congress should provide not less than \$700,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 for environmental restoration at military installations approved for closure under the base closure laws.

**MCCAIN (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2988**

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 9, line 2, increase the amount by \$2,500,000.

On page 9, line 3, increase the amount by \$2,500,000.

On page 9, line 6, increase the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 9, line 7, increase the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 9, line 10, increase the amount by \$6,000,000.

On page 9, line 11, increase the amount by \$6,000,000.

On page 9, line 14, increase the amount by \$4,200,000.

On page 9, line 15, increase the amount by \$4,200,000.

On page 9, line 18, increase the amount by \$2,800,000.

On page 9, line 19, increase the amount by \$2,800,000.

On page 9, line 22, increase the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 9, line 23, increase the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, increase the amount by \$2,500,000.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$6,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$4,200,000.

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by \$2,800,000.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, increase the amount by \$2,500,000.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$6,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$4,200,000.

On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$2,800,000.

On page 5, line 11, increase the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, increase the amount by \$2,500,000.

On page 5, line 15, increase the amount by \$10,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, increase the amount by \$6,000,000.

On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by \$4,200,000.

On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by \$2,800,000.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by \$2,000,000.

**COLLINS (AND DODD) AMENDMENT
NO. 2989**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. DODD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DISTRIBUTION OF EXCESS FEDERAL GASOLINE TAX REVENUES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) on May 22, 1998—

(A) 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; and

(B) the House of Representatives approved the conference committee report on that bill in a 297-86 recorded vote;

(2) on June 9, 1998, the President signed that bill into law, thereby enacting Public Law 105-178;

(3) the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (112 Stat. 107) is a comprehensive reauthorization of Federal highway and mass transit programs, authorizing approximately \$216,000,000,000 in Federal transportation spending for fiscal years 1998 through 2003;

(4) the revenue aligned budget authority provision in section 110 of title 23, United States Code (as added by section 1105 of that Act (112 Stat. 130)) specifies that any excess Federal gasoline tax revenues shall be provided to the States in accordance with the formulas established by that Act and the amendments made by that Act; and

(5) the President's fiscal year 2001 budget request contains a proposal to distribute approximately \$1,300,000,000 in excess Federal gasoline tax revenues in a manner that—

(A) is not consistent with section 110 of title 23, United States Code; and

(B) 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 proposal in the President's fiscal year 2001 budget request to change the manner in which any excess Federal gasoline tax revenues are distributed to the States will not be implemented, but rather that those excess revenues will be distributed to the States in accordance with section 110 of title 23, United States Code.

**COLLINS (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2990**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON HUNGER RELIEF.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) a broad range of current studies by the General Accounting Office, the Department of Agriculture, numerous State agencies, churches and synagogues and other direct service providers, the United States Conference of Mayors, academics, and foundations consistently document unacceptably high rates of hunger and food insecurity within the United States;

(2) in spite of record economic expansion, hunger continues;

(3) 1,200 religious, civic, social service, and community-based organizations that are active in every State in the United States on the local, State, and national levels have urged Congress to respond to existing needs with hunger relief legislation;

(4) bipartisan coalitions have formed in both the Senate and the House of the 106th Congress to support the Hunger Relief Act, introduced in both the House and Senate (S. 1805 and H.R. 3192), and to affirm that Congress did not intend for working families and children to face hunger and food insecurity; and

(5) ensuring access to adequate nutrition is necessary as a means of protecting the public and private investments made throughout the United States in educating our children, improving health care, and maintaining a productive workforce.

(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—

(1) hunger relief is an urgent national priority that should be addressed in the levels and legislation; and

(2) Congress should enact legislation this year to enable low-income children and working families to have better access to—

(A) the food stamp program established under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), including households that own a vehicle that would not disqualify the households for assistance in their State under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.); and

(B) the emergency food assistance program established under the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7501 et seq.).

**COLLINS (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2991**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. BOND, Mr. REED, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. Hutchison, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. HELMS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PAYMENTS TO HOME HEALTH AGENCIES.

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

(1) America's home health agencies provide invaluable services that have enabled a growing number of our most frail and vulnerable beneficiaries under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act to avoid hospitals and nursing homes and to remain in the comfort and security of their own homes.

(2) A sharp rise in home health spending under the medicare program from 1989 to 1996 prompted Congress and the President, as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (in this section referred to as the "BBA"), to

initiate changes intended to slow this growth.

(3) The cuts in home health spending under the medicare program made by the BBA have been deeper and have affected more home health agencies than Congress intended.

(4) From fiscal year 1997 to fiscal year 1999, medicare home health spending dropped by almost 50 percent, from \$17,800,000,000 to \$9,700,000,000, surpassing the savings goals set by Congress for home health services under the BBA by a large margin.

(5) The dramatic payment cuts made by the BBA, coupled with overly burdensome new regulatory requirements, have—

(A) placed home health agencies in financial peril; and

(B) restricted the ability of these agencies to deliver much-needed care to medicare beneficiaries, particularly to those beneficiaries that are chronically ill and have complex care needs.

(6) Over 2,500 agencies (about ¼ of all home health agencies nationwide) have either closed or stopped serving medicare beneficiaries.

(7) According to a study by the Lewin Group conducted for the American Hospital Association, the spending cutbacks resulting from the enactment of the BBA have resulted in a 30.5 percent reduction in hospital-based home health services.

(8) An additional 15 percent reduction in payments to home health agencies under the medicare program is scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 2001.

(9) Implementation of an additional 15 percent reduction—

(A) would ring the death knell for low-cost, efficient home health agencies currently struggling to remain in business, thus reducing the access of medicare beneficiaries to critical home health services; and

(B) is unnecessary because we have already surpassed the savings targets set forth under the BBA.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that—

(1) the 15 percent reduction in payments to home health agencies under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act should not go into effect, as scheduled, on October 1, 2001; and

(2) Congress and the President should work to provide sustainable payments to home health agencies under such program.

**COLLINS (AND SCHUMER)
AMENDMENT NO. 2992**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. USE OF THE STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) as Congress found in section 151(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6231(a)), the storage of substantial quantities of petroleum products will diminish the vulnerability of the United States to the effects of a severe energy supply interruption and provide limited protection from the short-term consequences of interruptions in supplies of petroleum products;

(2) the Secretary of Energy has authority under existing law to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve through time exchanges ("swaps") by releasing oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in times of supply shortage in exchange for the infusion of more oil

into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve at a later date;

(3) the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") has created a worldwide supply shortage by choking off petroleum production by anticompetitive means; and

(4) at its meetings beginning on March 27, 2000, OPEC failed to increase petroleum production to a level sufficient to rebuild depleted inventories.

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

(1) if the President determines that the supply of crude oil has been significantly diminished due to anticompetitive manipulation by foreign countries and a release of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve under swapping arrangements would not jeopardize national security, the Secretary of Energy should, as soon as is practicable, use the authority under existing law to release oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in an economically feasible way by means of swapping arrangements providing for future increases in Strategic Petroleum Reserve reserves;

(2) the Secretary of Energy should implement swapping arrangements at times when prices of fuel increase because of significant reductions in the production of crude oil and market conditions are favorable for swaps; and

(3) the President should immediately commission an interagency panel—

(A) to develop market data to increase the transparency of petroleum markets; and

(B) to determine—

(i) what quantities should be held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve;

(ii) the appropriate uses of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; and

(iii) whether the authority to release oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve should be modified to better address oil crisis like the one the U.S. faced during the winter of 1999 and 2000.

SPECTER AMENDMENTS NOS. 2993–2994

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SPECTER submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2993

On page 27, line 7, decrease the amount by \$2,600,000,000.

On page 27, line 8, decrease the amount by \$2,600,000,000.

On page 42, line 5, increase the amount by \$2,600,000,000.

On page 43, line 14, increase the amount by \$2,600,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2994

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, increase the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 19, line 8, increase the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 27, line 7, decrease the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 27, line 8, decrease the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 42, line 5, increase the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 42, line 6, increase the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 43, line 14, increase the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

On page 43, line 15, increase the amount by \$1,600,000,000.

ASHCROFT (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2995

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. DORGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF TRADE AGREEMENTS MADE BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the budget resolution assumes enforcement of United States trade and tariff laws, and the successful negotiation of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements between the United States and other governments;

(2) Congress may soon consider legislation that grants permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) status for China in light of the fact that China is seeking accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO);

(3) individual Senators may have differing views on the specific concessions made in the bilateral U.S.-China agreement, but it is agreed that the United States must have adequate means to enforce the agreement;

(4) farmers, ranchers, workers, and businesses in the United States should receive the benefits promised to them in U.S. trade agreements;

(5) there is substantial dissatisfaction across America's heartland with the United States' inability to enforce some trade commitments on agriculture—specifically, the European Union has a long history of trying to block bananas, U.S. beef, and other farm products;

(6) China has a history of not readily complying with past trade agreements; and,

(7) the U.S. Congress (which must make the ultimate decision about U.S.-China trade relations) needs to demonstrate to the American people that trade agreements are enforceable, not only in agriculture, but also in manufactured goods, services, intellectual property, wood products, textiles and other sectors.

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

(1) Congress will take into account the concerns of those in the agricultural community and other industry sectors as it proceeds with consideration of permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) status for China;

(2) the President will demonstrate that the United States retains sufficient leverage to enforce the WTO commitments made by China in November 1999; and,

(3) the President will devote adequate resources to monitoring and enforcing Chinese compliance with the agreements made in connection with China's accession to the WTO.

BINGAMAN AMENDMENT NO. 2996

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING ENHANCEMENT OF CAPACITY OF VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION TO PROCESS BENEFITS CLAIMS.

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

(1) Veterans benefits serve to recognize service to the Nation, and also serve to mitigate economic disadvantages imposed by sacrifices made while serving.

(2) The Nation has 3,300,000 veterans or families that share approximately \$18,500,000,000 in veterans pension and disability benefits annually through the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(3) Benefits have been promised to the Nation's veterans, and those promises must be honored.

(4) To remain effective, veterans benefits programs must be updated to reflect changes in hardships encountered during military service as well as changes in the economic and social circumstances of the Nation.

(5) The accurate and reliable assessment of service-connected disabilities has become an increasingly complex process, particularly with regard to evaluating the incidence and effects of Agent Orange, Persian Gulf Syndrome, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorders.

(6) The veterans benefits appeal process often involves repeated remands requiring additional processing that can occur over an extended length of time.

(7) Veterans benefits claims processing is undergoing a major technological transition from manual to electronic data filing and processing.

(8) The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees assigned to process veterans benefits claims has decreased significantly from 13,249 in 1995 to 11,254 in 1998.

(9) The pending workload for veterans benefits claims has increased dramatically during the same period from 378,366 cases in 1995 to 445,012 cases in 1998.

(10) Nationwide, veterans must wait an average of 159 days for their benefits claims to be resolved, and the National Performance Review has a goal of handling such claims in an average of 92 days.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that, in order to ensure the efficient and timely processing of claims for veterans benefits by the Veterans Benefits Administration, the amounts made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2001 should be increased over amounts made available to the Department for fiscal year 2000—

(1) by \$139,000,000, in order to permit the hiring by the Veterans Benefits Administration of an additional 287 full-time equivalent employees to perform duties relating to claims processing; and

(2) by \$2,500,000, in order to implement the Systematic Technical Accuracy Review (STAR) Program to ensure the accuracy of work performed at Veterans Benefits Administration field stations.

BINGAMAN (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2997

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by \$360,000,000.

On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by \$5,680,000,000.

On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by \$6,960,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by \$360,000,000.
 On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by \$5,680,000,000.
 On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by \$6,960,000,000.
 On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$360,000,000.
 On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$5,680,000,000.
 On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$6,960,000,000.
 On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 5, line 11, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 18, line 7, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 18, line 8, increase the amount by \$360,000,000.
 On page 18, line 11, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 18, line 12, increase the amount by \$5,680,000,000.
 On page 18, line 15, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 18, line 16, increase the amount by \$6,960,000,000.
 On page 18, line 19, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 18, line 20, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$7,100,000,000.
 On page 29, line 3, decrease the amount by \$360,000,000.
 On page 29, line 4, decrease the amount by \$27,200,000,000.

**BINGAMAN (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 2998**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by \$5,000,000.
 On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by \$18,500,000.
 On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by \$43,000,000.
 On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by \$5,000,000.
 On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by \$18,500,000.
 On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by \$43,000,000.
 On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$5,000,000.
 On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$18,500,000.
 On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$43,000,000.
 On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 5, line 11, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 18, line 7, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 18, line 8, increase the amount by \$5,000,000.
 On page 18, line 11, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 18, line 12, increase the amount by \$18,500,000.
 On page 18, line 15, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 18, line 16, increase the amount by \$43,000,000.
 On page 18, line 19, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 18, line 20, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$50,000,000.
 On page 29, line 3, decrease the amount by \$5,000,000.
 On page 29, line 4, decrease the amount by \$166,500,000.

**BURNS (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 2999**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE REPEAL OF THE MODIFICATION OF INSTALLMENT METHOD.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
 (1) on December 17, 1999, President Clinton signed into law the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999, which contained a provision that prohibits accrual method taxpayers from using the installment method when they sell an asset;
 (2) the new law is having, and will continue to have, a dramatic negative impact on small business owners; and
 (3) According to the National Federation of Independent Businesses, roughly 260,000 businesses a year are likely to be affected.
 (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—
 (1) the Senate should consider modifying or repealing section 536(a) of the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 (relating to the repeal of the installment method for accrual method taxpayers) to ensure that the provision does not deny the ability of small businesses to use the installment method with respect to sales and other dispositions occurring on or after the date of enactment of such Act.

**TORRICELLI (AND ASHCROFT)
 AMENDMENT NO. 3000**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. ASHCROFT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON AID FOR INDEPENDENT TRUCK DRIVERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
 (1) The price of diesel fuel in the United States is exorbitantly high, topping \$2 per gallon in February, 2000;
 (2) there are more than 250,000 independent truck drivers operating in the United States;
 (3) independent truck drivers averaged less than \$250 to fill their fuel tanks a year ago, but are paying an average of over \$500 now;
 (4) high diesel fuel prices are extremely harmful to independent truck drivers, who pay for their own fuel;
 (5) many independent truck drivers are forced to dip into family savings to pay for fuel, and some are being forced out of business, because they can't fill their tanks;
 (6) the United States is reliant upon these independent truck drivers to deliver goods to the marketplace.
 (7) independent truckers who are forced to park their rigs are unable to deliver goods to marketplace;
 (8) high prices are forcing independent truck drivers off the road, and have the potential to harm our economy, not to mention, cripple the trucking industry, which is responsible for the transportation of commodities across the country;
 (9) despite OPEC's recent announcement that it would raise oil production by 1.7 million barrels per day, which may stabilize prices by the end of the year, independent truck drivers have felt the effects of high diesel fuel prices for months, and stabilizing prices will not allow them to recover lost income;

(10) providing direct cash grants to independent truck drivers will prevent further damage to the trucking industry, and ensure the continued transportation of goods to the marketplace.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that significant funds will be made available to the Small Business Administration (SBA) in order to enable the SBA to meet the needs of independent truck drivers through emergency loans and grant programs.

On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by \$52,000,000.
 On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by \$63,000,000.
 On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by \$74,000,000.
 On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by \$35,000,000.
 On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by \$18,000,000.
 On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by \$52,000,000.
 On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by \$63,000,000.
 On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by \$74,000,000.
 On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$35,000,000.
 On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$18,000,000.
 On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$250,000,000.
 On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$52,000,000.
 On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$63,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$74,000,000.
 On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$35,000,000.
 On page 5, line 11 increase the amount by \$18,000,000.
 On page 17, line 6, increase the amount by \$250,000,000.
 On page 17, line 7, increase the amount by \$52,000,000.
 On page 17, line 11, increase the amount by \$63,000,000.
 On page 17, line 15, increase the amount by \$74,000,000.
 On page 17, line 19, increase the amount by \$35,000,000.
 On page 17, line 23, increase the amount by \$18,000,000.
 On page 29, line 3, decrease the amount by \$52,000,000.
 On page 29, line 4, decrease the amount by \$242,000,000.

**MURRAY (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 3002**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)
 Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BURNS, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:
 The Senate finds that the number of trucks and planes bringing commercial goods across the Northern Border has increased by 25% between 1998 and 1999. No new Custom Inspector positions have been authorized for the Northern Border since 1996 and only 26 percent of Immigration Inspectors are on the Northern Border;

The Senate finds that our Northern Border (excluding Alaska) extends almost 4,000 miles. But last year, this border only had about 300 agents—about one agent for every thirteen miles of border. In comparison, the Southwest Border is 2,000 miles and had 8,000 agents—four agents for every mile;

The Senate finds that many ports on the Northern Border can barely cover core operations and regular shifts without resorting to significant amounts of overtime for all inspectors. Many additional enforcement efforts aimed at specific anti-drug initiatives and outbound programs have been abandoned;

The Senate finds that border agents in Washington state apprehended a potentially dangerous terrorist entering the country from Canada this past December with bomb making equipment and explosive materials that could have caused enormous devastation;

The Senate finds that this incident led to a heightened state of alert on the Northern Border throughout the 1999/2000 holiday season requiring the redeployment of over 700 inspectors from other areas of the country; and

The Senate finds that the lack of adequate frontline Customs Inspectors and Immigration and Naturalization personnel at our ports of entry greatly increases the risk of terrorist products, illicit drugs and other dangerous contraband coming into our country and hinders legitimate trade.

1. It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals in this resolution assume that the Senate should provide additional funding to increase U.S. Customs Service and U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel at the Northern Border.

**STEVENS (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 3003**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. BOND, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DODD, Mr. L. CHAFEE, Mr. REED, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title II, insert the following:
SEC. . RESERVE FUND FOR EARLY LEARNING AND PARENT SUPPORT PROGRAMS.

(a) ADJUSTMENT.—When the Committee on Education and Workforce of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate reports a bill, an amendment is offered in the House of Representatives or the Senate, or a conference report is filed that improves opportunities at the local level or early learning, brain development, and school readiness for young children from birth to age 6 and offers support programs for such families, particularly those with special needs such as mental health issues and behavioral disorders, the relevant chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the allocation aggregates, functions, totals, and other budgetary totals in the resolution by the amount of budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) provided by the legislation for such purpose in accordance with subsection (b) if the legislation does not cause an on-budget deficit.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments to the aggregates and totals pursuant to subsection (a) shall not exceed \$8,500,000,000 on budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) for the period fiscal year 2001 and 2005.

KENNEDY AMENDMENTS NOS. 3004–3005

(Ordered to lie on the table.)
 Mr. KENNEDY submitted two amendments, intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res 101, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 3004

At the appropriate place, insert:
SEC. . RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, aggregates, allocations functional totals, and other budgetary levels and limits may be revised in an amount up to \$20 billion for fiscal years 2001 through 20 for legislation to assure adequate payments to community hospitals, teaching hospitals, nursing homes, health centers, home health agencies and others who provide quality health care services to Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries, provided that the enactment of that legislation will not cause an on-budget deficit for—

- (1) fiscal year 2001; or
- (2) the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

(b) REVISED LEVELS.—Upon the consideration of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry out this section. These revised allocations, functional levels, and aggregations shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, functional levels, and aggregates contained in this resolution.

AMENDMENT No. 3005

On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by \$5,500,000,000.

On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by \$4,500,000,000.
 On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.
 On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by \$5,500,000,000.
 On Page 4, line 14, increase the amount by \$4,500,000,000.
 On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.
 On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$5,500,000,000.
 On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$4,500,000,000.
 On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.
 On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$5,500,000,000.
 On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$4,500,000,000.
 On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.
 On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 5, line 11, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$5,500,000,000.
 On page 20, line 8, increase the amount by \$5,500,000,000.
 On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$4,500,000,000.
 On page 20, line 12, increase the amount by \$4,500,000,000.
 On page 20, line 15, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.
 On page 20, line 16, increase the amount by \$4,000,000,000.
 On page 20, line 19, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 20, line 20, increase the amount by \$3,000,000,000.
 On page 20, line 23, increase the amount by \$
 On page 20, line 24, increase the amount by \$
 On page 29, line 3, decrease the amount by \$
 On page 29, line 4, decrease the amount by \$

**CLELAND (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 3006**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)
 Mr. CLELAND (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE TO SUPPORT THE INTEGRITY OF STATE TAX LAWS AND A LEVEL PLAYING FIELD FOR BUSINESSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
 (1) the Constitution reserves for the States the right to collect and impose taxes;
 (2) 45 States and the District of Columbia collect over 40 percent of overall revenue from sales taxes to fund vital public services, such as education, social services, emergency services, infrastructure development, and local healthcare;

(3) Internet sales are estimated to grow into the hundreds of billions of dollars in the next few years;

(4) businesses who choose not to go on-line should not be at a competitive tax disadvantage to on-line businesses; and

(5) the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce was unable to reach an agreement by the statutorily required minimum of two-thirds of the Commissioners for valid recommendations and findings on the treatment of retail sales transactions conducted over the Internet.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the Sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Federal Government respects the sovereignty of States to determine their taxes and tax structures, including the taxation of goods and services sold by all businesses and the establishment of a level playing field between traditional “brick-and-mortar” retailers and new Internet “e-tailers.”

KYL AMENDMENT NO. 3007

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FREEDOM OF HEALTH CARE CHOICE FOR MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.

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

(1) Beneficiaries under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act do not have the same right to obtain health care from the provider of their choice as do Members of Congress and virtually all other Americans.

(2) As a result of the 2-year opt-out provision of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, medicare beneficiaries must decide between the right to choose their own doctor and the right to protect their medical records.

(3) Legislation protecting health care choice is timely for the following 2 reasons:

(A) In the Health Care Financing Administration’s January 1998 “Carriers Program Memorandum”, the agency carves out a circumstance under which a physician or practitioner who has not opted-out of medicare for 2 years may not file a claim where “the beneficiary, for reasons of his or her own, declines to authorize the physician or practitioner to submit a claim or to furnish confidential medical information to the medicare program that is needed to submit a proper claim.”.

(B) In the July 20, 1999, testimony on its current medicare report to Congress, the Comptroller General of the United States, David Walker, concluded that the Health Care Financing Administration lacks the ability to properly guard medicare beneficiaries’ medical records, “continues to have vulnerabilities in its information management systems”, and “lacks the ability to readily provide beneficiaries with an accounting of disclosures or misuse in violation of the Privacy Act of 1974.”.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that Congress and the President should enact legislation that—

(1) codifies the Health Care Financing Administration’s directive to provide beneficiaries under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act permanent and unambiguous choice of their treatments, doctors, and reimbursement arrangements;

(2) goes beyond the Health Care Financing Administration’s directive by specifying that, in order to prevent abuses, such an arrangement can only be entered into “if the beneficiary and the physician or practitioner enter into a written contract that includes a statement of the beneficiary’s desire to withhold such authorization.”;

(3) provides this protection for medicare beneficiaries now, whether or not the Health Care Financing Administration is able to implement the recommendations of the General Accounting Office, and also whether or not Congress enacts comprehensive medical records reform legislation;

(4) provides that medicare beneficiaries have the right to see the physician or health care provider of their choice, and not be limited in such right by the imposition of unreasonable conditions on providers who are willing to provide medicare beneficiaries with this choice; and

(5) ensures medicare beneficiaries the right of health care choice.

KYL (AND KERREY) AMENDMENT NO. 3008

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. KERREY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ESTATE TAXES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Internal Revenue Code allows a taxpayer to defer the recognition of capital gains earned from the involuntary conversion of property relating to theft, destruction, seizure, requisition, or condemnation, so that no tax is imposed until the property is sold;

(2) gains earned on property that is transferred by virtue of the owner’s death are not eligible for such deferral as allowed for property that is involuntarily converted, and the entire value of the property is subject instead to an estate tax rate as high as 55 percent; and

(3) in order to prepare for and pay the estate tax, numerous small businesses must liquidate all or part of their assets, while others are drained of the capital they need to invest in the research and development, new equipment, and new workers that would otherwise keep them competitive in the marketplace.

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

(1) Congress should pass legislation providing estate tax relief, and should consider replacing the Federal estate tax with a tax on the gain attributable to inherited assets due when those assets are sold;

(2) that the tax basis in such property used to determine tax liability should be the decedent’s basis; and

(3) that a limited step-up in basis should be preserved for small estates so that they are not subject to a new tax burden as a result of these changes.

STEVENS (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3009

Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. COCHRAN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 45, line 7 strike “\$14,200,000,000” and all that follows through page 47, line 25 and insert in lieu thereof:

“\$23,000,000,000.

“(c) SUNSET.—This section shall expire effective October 1, 2002.”

COVERDELL AMENDMENT NO. 3010

Mr. COVERDELL proposed an amendment to amendment No. 2965 proposed by Mr. ROBB to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 22, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 23, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 7, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 8, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 9, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 10, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 5, line 11, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 7, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 8, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 11, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 12, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 15, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 16, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 19, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 20, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$1.

On page 29, line 3, decrease the amount by \$1.

On page 29, line 4, decrease the amount by \$1.

On page 29, after line 5, insert the following:

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

SEC. . (a) The Senate finds that on March 2, 2000, the Senate passed S. 1134, by a vote of 61-37, the Affordable Education Act of 2000, which—

(a) authorizes up to 2.5 billion dollars a year in new bond authority to allow public-private partnerships to build new schools;

(2) allows small school districts to build more schools by providing them greater flexibility in dealing with complex IRS regulations;

(3) allows 14,000,000 families or 20,000,000 children to benefit from Education Savings Accounts, which would generate \$12,000,000,000 in new resources for kindergarten through college education;

(4) allows 1,000,000 college students in State pre-paid tuition plans to receive tax relief to make college more affordable;

(5) allows 1,000,000 workers studying part-time to receive education assistance through their employers;

(6) guarantees that every college student and recent college graduate in America will receive a tax break on the interest on their student loans;

(7) gives all of our Nation's elementary and secondary school teachers needed tax relief for their professional development expenses;

(8) gives America's teachers needed tax relief by providing them a deduction for their out-of-pocket classroom expenses;

(9) allows America's classrooms to benefit from new technology by encouraging the charitable donation of computers to the classroom;

(b) Therefore, it is the Sense of the Senate that this budget resolution assumes that Congress should pass, and the President should sign significant education tax relief legislation for America's teachers and students.

**GORTON (AND JEFFORDS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3011**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GORTON (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE PRICE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

(1) Today, two-thirds of senior citizens in the United States have access to prescription drugs through health insurance coverage.

(2) However, it is difficult for many Americans, including senior citizens, to afford the prescription drugs that they need to stay healthy.

(3) Many senior citizens in the United States leave the country and go to Canada or Mexico to buy prescription drugs that are developed, manufactured, and approved in the United States in order to buy such drugs at lower prices than such drugs are sold for in the United States.

(4) According to the General Accounting Office, a consumer in the United States pays on average 1/3 more for a prescription drug than a consumer pays for the same drug in another country.

(5) The United States has made a strong commitment to supporting the research and development of new drugs through taxpayer-supported funding of the National Institutes of Health, through the research and development tax credit, and through other means.

(6) The development of new drugs is important because the use of such drugs enables people to live longer and lead healthier, more productive lives.

(7) Citizens of other countries should pay a portion of the research and development costs for new drugs, or their fair share of such costs, rather than just reap the benefits of such drugs.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that the cost disparity between identical prescription drugs sold in the United States, Canada, and Mexico should be reduced or eliminated.

**SANTORUM (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3012**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SANTORUM (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. CRAIG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DEBT REDUCTION BY SENATE OFFICES.

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

(1) any amount appropriated for Senators' official personnel and office expenses for a fiscal year shall only be available for that fiscal year; and

(2) any amounts remaining after all payments are made for the expenses described in paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the Treasury to reduce the Federal debt held by the public.

**REED (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT
NO. 3013**

Mr. REID (for Mr. REED for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. REID, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. L. CHAFEE) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 2965 proposed by Mr. ROBB to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of the amendment add the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE NEED TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE IN AMERICA.

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

(1) On average, 12 children die from gun fire everyday in America.

(2) On May 20, 1999, the Senate passed the Violent and Repeat Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act, by a vote of 73 to 25, in part, to stem gun-related violence in the United States.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in function 750 of this resolution assume that Congress should—

(1) pass the conference report to accompany H.R. 1501, the Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act, including Senate-passed provisions, with the purpose of limiting access to firearms by juveniles, convicted felons, and other persons prohibited by law from purchasing or possessing firearms; and

(2) consider H.R. 1501 not later than April 20, 2000.

BAUCUS AMENDMENT NO. 3014

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING FOR WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) fire prevention in the western States is of imminent concern;

(2) more and more houses are being built on the forest interface throughout the West;

(3) more houses in those areas increase the risk of danger to lives and property from catastrophic disasters such as wildfires;

(4) local fire departments often rely on volunteers, but in many places fire departments do not exist, leaving communities dependent on Federal funding;

(5) the Federal Government should do its share in preventing losses of life and property as a result of rampant wildfires;

(6) snow pack has been below normal throughout the West increasing the chances of widespread fires;

(7) some experts point to the existence of a 6-year fire cycle that States should be prepared for; and

(8) in 1988, devastating fires raged throughout the West, and 2000 has the potential to be just as devastating.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals underlying this resolution assume that the wildlife management program delivered by the Department of the Interior should be funded above the levels in this resolution for fiscal year 2001 to ensure protection of lives and property to individuals residing in forest interface areas.

**GREGG (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3015**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GREGG (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING FOR THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

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

(1) In 1975, the Federal Government made a commitment in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) (referred to in this resolution as the "Act") to pay 40 percent of the programs described in part B of such Act.

(2) The Act guarantees that all children with disabilities receive a free and appropriate public education.

(3) In 1997, 1998, and 1999, Congress increased funding for such programs by 113 percent, but was unable to affect such increases without the help or support of the Administration.

(4) Despite such increases in funding, Federal funding for such programs is still far short of the nearly \$15,000,000,000 required to receive the originally promised funding.

(5) The Federal Government currently pays only 12.6 percent of such funding for the programs, which represents a great disparity from the 40 percent that was originally promised under the Act.

(6) Honoring the obligation to fund such programs at the originally promised level will allow State and local governments, some of which spend up to 19 percent of the State or local budget on special education costs, to have more flexibility to spend the local resources to meet the unique educational needs of all students in the locality.

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

this resolution assume that Congress; first priority should be to fully fund the programs described under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) at the originally promised level of 40% before Federal funds are appropriated for new education programs.

CONRAD AMENDMENT NO. 3016

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. CONRAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SAVE SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE LOCKBOX.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “Social Security and Medicare lockbox” includes—

(1) the amount of the Social Security surplus (as defined in section 311(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), with respect to any fiscal year; and

(2) the amount of the “Medicare surplus reserve” defined as a minimum of one-third of the on-budget surplus as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office for each of the 3 applicable time periods, which are—

(A) the budget year;

(B) the budget year plus the subsequent 4 years; and

(C) the budget year plus the subsequent 9 years.

(b) BUDGET RESOLUTION 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 on-budget surplus below the levels of the Medicare surplus reserve, except for legislation that reforms the Medicare program and provides coverage for prescription drugs.

(c) SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that together with associated interest costs would decrease the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare surplus reserve, except for legislation that reforms the Medicare program and provides coverage for prescription drugs.

(d) SOCIAL SECURITY OFF-BUDGET POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget (or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon) or any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would violate section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

(e) STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SECURITY POINTS OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget (or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon) or any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would—

(1) decrease Social Security surpluses in any year covered by this resolution below the levels established in this resolution; or

(2) amend section 301(i) or 311(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to allow Social Security surpluses to be decreased below the levels established in this resolution.

(f) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER.—

(1) WAIVER.—This section 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 pursuant to this section.

(g) SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE EXTENDED THROUGH 2010.—Section 207(g) of H. Con. Res. 68 (the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 2000) is amended by striking “2002” and inserting “2010”.

On page 4, line 4, increase the amount by \$2,026,000,000.

On page 4, line 5, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 4, line 6, increase the amount by \$5,067,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by \$7,230,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, increase the amount by \$6,620,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, increase the amount by \$2,026,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 4, line 15, increase the amount by \$5,067,000,000.

On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$7,230,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$6,620,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, increase the amount by \$2,026,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, increase the amount by \$0.

On page 5, line 17, increase the amount by \$5,067,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, increase the amount by \$7,230,000,000.

On page 5, line 19, increase the amount by \$6,620,000,000.

On page 5, line 23, decrease the amount by \$2,026,000,000.

On page 5, line 24, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 5, line 25, decrease the amount by \$5,067,000,000.

On page 6, line 1, decrease the amount by \$7,230,000,000.

On page 6, line 2, decrease the amount by \$6,620,000,000.

On page 6, line 6, decrease the amount by \$2,026,000,000.

On page 6, line 7, decrease the amount by \$0.

On page 6, line 8, decrease the amount by \$5,067,000,000.

On page 6, line 9, decrease the amount by \$7,230,000,000.

On page 6, line 10, decrease the amount by \$6,620,000,000.

On page 29, line 3, decrease the amount by \$2,026,000,000.

On page 29, line 4, decrease the amount by \$20,943,000,000.

BREAUX (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3017

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BREAUX (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title II, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CONSIDERATION OF OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORTS IF NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2 DAYS.

It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a conference report on an Omnibus Appropriations bill (an appropriations bill containing 2 or more of the 13 regular appropriations Acts) unless that conference report has been available at least 2 days prior to consideration.

BOND (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3018

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. DEWINE,

Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BREAUX, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. DODD, Mr. INOUE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KOHL, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING UNINSURED AND LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUALS IN MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the uninsured population in the United States continues to grow at over 100,000 individuals per month, and is estimated to reach over 53,000,000 people by 2007;

(2) the growth in the uninsured population continues despite public and private efforts to increase health insurance coverage;

(3) nearly 80 percent of the uninsured population are members of working families who cannot afford health insurance or cannot access employer-provided health insurance plans;

(4) minority populations, rural residents, and single-parent families represent a disproportionate number of the uninsured population;

(5) the problem of health care access for the uninsured population is compounded in many urban and rural communities by a lack of providers who are available to serve both insured and uninsured populations;

(6) community, migrant, homeless, and public housing health centers have proven uniquely qualified to address the lack of adequate health care services for uninsured populations, serving over 4,500,000 uninsured patients in 1999, including over 1,000,000 new uninsured patients who have sought care from such centers in the last 3 years;

(7) health centers care for nearly 7,000,000 minorities, nearly 600,000 farmworkers, and more than 500,000 homeless individuals each year;

(8) health centers provide cost-effective comprehensive primary and preventive care to uninsured individuals for less than \$1.00 per day, or \$350 annually, and help to reduce the inappropriate use of costly emergency rooms and inpatient hospital care;

(9) current resources only allow health centers to serve 10 percent of the Nation's 44,000,000 uninsured individuals;

(10) past investments to increase health center access have resulted in better health, an improved quality of life for all Americans, and a reduction in national health care expenditures; and

(11) Congress can act now to increase access to health care services for uninsured and low-income people together with or in advance of health care coverage proposals by expanding the availability of services at community, migrant, homeless, and public housing health centers.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals underlying this resolution on the budget assume that—

(1) appropriations for consolidated health centers under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b) should be increased by 100 percent over the next 5 fiscal years in order to double the number of individuals who receive health care services at community, migrant, homeless, and public housing health centers; and

(2) appropriations for consolidated health centers should be increased by \$150,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 over the amount appropriated for such centers in fiscal year 2000.

GREGG (AND KERREY)
AMENDMENT NO. 3019

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. KERREY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION ON THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM.

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

(1) Today and in the future, Social Security is the foundation of retirement income for most Americans. Preserving and protecting Social Security for the long-term is a vital national priority and essential for the retirement security of today's working Americans, current and future retirees, and their families.

(2) Under current assumptions, Social Security would enter into cash-flow deficits in 2015. Under those same assumptions, the Social Security Trust Funds have sufficient financing to pay full current-law benefits through 2037. According to separate analyses by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the existence of positive balances in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund in periods of program cash deficits would in and of itself have no direct effect upon the Federal Government's ability to pay benefits, with the result that levels of either benefits, tax revenues, or Federal borrowing would need to be changed in order to finance benefit payments, carrying important consequences for beneficiaries and wage-earners alike.

(3) There appears to be a lack of confidence about the future of Social Security among the general public. Congress and the Social Security Administration should work together to restore confidence in the Social Security system. For example, although Americans of all ages indicate in polls that they strongly support Social Security, many younger Americans believe that they will receive either no benefits or sharply reduced benefits at retirement, although Social Security would have sufficient annual revenues to pay on average (under current assumptions) 72 percent of benefits even after reserves of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are exhausted in 2037.

(4) Proper understanding both of how Social Security is financed and the challenges facing the Social Security program, as well as the impact of Social Security on the Federal Budget and on the economy, is essential to proper evaluation by the American people and Congress of the options to achieve long-term program sustainability.

(5) Many statistics currently used to explain Social Security finances are highly technical and not accessible to the average American, such as actuarial balance as a percent of payroll. Simpler measures could provide a clearer picture of Social Security's future finances and of the options for improving those finances.

(6) As the Nation enters the 21st Century, the United States is experiencing unprecedented changes in business, employment, and the economy; in demographics and in science. Such changes should be considered in understanding the issues facing Social Security.

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

(1) PUBLIC EDUCATION.—Education of the general public regarding Social Security needs to be improved. Toward that end, the Social Security Administration should examine all material that is distributed in print or online for public review, including the Summary of the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund and social security account statements, to ensure that Americans can clearly understand how Social Security works and the challenges facing Social Security.

(2) ECONOMIC AND BUDGET ESTIMATES.—Public and congressional understanding of the relationship between Social Security, the economic well-being of seniors, the Federal Budget, and the economy is essential to protecting and preserving Social Security for the long term. Toward that end, the Senate commends the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) for its investment in providing long-term estimates, and expresses the desire for periodic reports from the CBO regarding Social Security payments and revenues, including implicit general revenue commitments, the economic well-being of seniors, national savings, and other important economic outcomes.

(3) IMPROVEMENTS TO THE REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—The Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund should carefully continue to consider recent recommendations by the 1999 Technical Panel on Assumptions and Methods of the Social Security Advisory Board and recommendations of other such groups regarding additional information that should be presented to the public.

DOMENICI (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3020

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. CLELAND, and Mr. DODD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the tragic acts of school violence in Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, and other areas across the Nation have prompted a national dialogue on how best to ensure the safety and security of our Nation's children;

(2) an increasing number of parents, teachers, and community and business leaders across the Nation believe that schools must reinforce efforts to foster good character in children;

(3) 23 States have enacted character education legislation and others are considering such legislation;

(4) strengthening students' sense of community in school has lasting effects on students' overall development, including improving conduct in school and reducing violent behavior outside of school;

(5) the more character education is inculcated in the teaching of academics, the more teachers and other adults in a school apply core values like caring, citizenship, fairness, respect, responsibility, and trustworthiness to their relationships among themselves and with their students; and

(6) providing children the opportunity to reflect and act on core values increases their awareness of the impact of their actions, with positive results reported in many schools that offer character education, such as antisocial behavior being reduced, attend-

ance improving, attentiveness in class going up, substance abuse declining, schools becoming safer places, and even academics improving.

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

(1) allocate sufficient resources for character education programs in schools; and

(2) take all other appropriate steps to encourage and support character education, including continued support of National Character Counts Week.

GRASSLEY (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3021

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. COVERDELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON COUNTER-NARCOTICS FUNDING.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) The drug crisis facing the United States is a top national security threat.

(2) The spread of illicit drugs through United States borders cannot be halted without an effective drug interdiction strategy.

(3) Effective drug interdiction efforts have been shown to limit the availability of illicit narcotics, drive up the street price, support demand reduction efforts, and decrease overall drug trafficking and use.

(4) The armed conflict and resulting lawlessness in Colombia present a clear and present danger to the security of the front line states, to law enforcement efforts intended to impede the flow of cocaine and heroin, and, therefore, to the well-being of the people of the United States.

(5) The conflict in Colombia is creating instability along its borders with neighboring countries, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela, several of which have deployed forces to their border with Colombia.

(6) Coca production has increased 28 percent in Colombia since 1998, and already 75 percent of the world's cocaine and 75 percent of the heroin seized in the northeast United States is of Colombian origin.

(7) The percentage change in drug use since 1992, among graduating high school students who used drugs in the past 12 months, has substantially increased—marijuana use is up 80 percent, cocaine use is up 80 percent, and heroin use is up 100 percent.

(8) The U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. coast Guard are critical front line agencies in stopping the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.

(9) The Department of Defense is a lead agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drug into the United States.

(10) The Department of State, through INL, is a lead agency in protecting the United States from the foreign drug and crime threat.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate, the functional totals included in this resolution assume the following:

(1) All counter-narcotics agencies will be given the highest priority for fully funding their counter-narcotics mission.

(2) That front line drug fighting agencies are dedicating more resources for international efforts to continue restoring a balanced drug control strategy.

(3) Congress should re-authorize the modernization of the U.S. Customs service and ensure it has adequate resources and authority not only to facilitate the movement of

internationally traded goods but to ensure it can aggressively pursue its law enforcement activities to stop the flow of drugs into the United States.

(4) Congress should adequately fund U.S. Coast Guard and ensure that it has adequate resources to aggressively pursue its maritime law enforcement activities.

(5) By pursuing a balanced effort which requires investment in three key areas: demand reduction (such as education and treatment); domestic law enforcement; and international supply reduction. Congress believes we can reduce the number of children who are exposed to and addicted to illegal drugs.

(6) Congress should adequately fund the Department of Defense to ensure it has sufficient personnel, equipment, and facilities to support drug interdiction efforts and other counter-drug activities.

(7) Congress should adequately fund the Department of State to ensure that INL has the resources necessary to aggressively and effectively pursue protection of U.S. borders.

HATCH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3022

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HELMS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING OVER THE INTERNET.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) Millions of Americans use the Internet daily for educational and informational purposes. It contains a vast universe of products and services and offers legitimate business owners and consumers a private venue to conduct transactions.

(2) The Internet is also being utilized by criminals and drug dealers to conduct illegal sales in violation of federal drug laws.

(3) 21 U.S.C. 863 makes it a crime to sell or offer for sale drug paraphernalia. Yet, on the Internet, anyone can purchase illegal drug paraphernalia from one of the numerous pro-drug sites. Web sites also advertise for sale marijuana and poppy seeds in violation of federal law.

(4) The Drug Enforcement Administration is the lead federal agency charged with investigating domestic drug trafficking. In order to combat and prevent drug dealers from using the Internet to conduct their illegal operations, it is imperative that Congress provide sufficient funding to the Drug Enforcement Administration for investigating these illegal activities.

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

(1) the Drug Enforcement Administration requires a program enhancement of \$5 million in FY 2001 to combat, prevent, and deter the illegal use of electronic communications, including the Internet, to violate federal drug laws; and

(2) the Drug Enforcement Administration will study the extent to which these violations are occurring and report the findings of such study to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives.

HATCH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3023

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. HELMS, Mr.

INHOFE, Mr. FRIST, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. BOND, and Mr. THOMAS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PROVIDING ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR METHAMPHETAMINE LABORATORY CLEANUP.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) The number of methamphetamine laboratory seizures the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) participates in annually has increased drastically since 1994. In 1994, the DEA participated in the seizures of only 306 clandestine laboratories, 86% of which were methamphetamine laboratories. Last year, a total of 6,325 methamphetamine and amphetamine laboratories were seized in the United States, and the DEA participated in 1,948 of those seizures. The DEA and State and local law enforcement agencies spend millions of dollars every year cleaning up the pollutants and toxins created and left behind by operators of these laboratories.

Methamphetamine manufacturing poses serious dangers to human life and the environment. The chemicals and substances used in the methamphetamine manufacturing process are unstable, volatile, and highly combustible. The smallest amounts of these chemicals, when mixed improperly, can cause explosions and fires, and the fact that most of these laboratories are situated in residences, motels, trailers, and vans makes the problem even more dangerous. Additionally, for every one pound of methamphetamine that is produced, over five pounds of toxic waste is produced and left behind.

(3) The DEA has been assisting State and local law enforcement agencies in cleaning up methamphetamine laboratory sites. State and local agencies lack the financial ability, equipment, and training to clean up these toxic sites, and thus, they rely predominantly, if not entirely, on the DEA to clean up methamphetamine laboratories.

(4) By March 2000, the DEA has exhausted the funds set aside in its FY 2000 budget for State and local methamphetamine laboratory cleanup. The DEA projects that methamphetamine laboratory seizures will continue to rise in FY 2001.

(5) It is imperative that Congress provide sufficient funding to the DEA for methamphetamine laboratory cleanup.

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

(1) the Drug Enforcement Administration requires a program enhancement of \$21 million in FY 2001 to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in cleaning up toxic waste sites created by illegal operators of methamphetamine laboratories; and

(2) the funding for methamphetamine laboratories cleanup should supplement and not supplant funding for other law enforcement activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

COVERDELLE (AND LINCOLN) AMENDMENT NO. 3024

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. COVERDELLE (for himself and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING AGING FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) since 1948, communities and the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture have constructed over 10,400 flood control structures in 47 States, at an estimated infrastructure investment of \$14,000,000,000;

(2) many of those structures are now reaching the end of their design life; and

(3) unless those aging structures are rehabilitated, the structures may—

(A) pose significant threats to human health, public safety, property, and the environment; and

(B) pose risks of potential hardship to the communities in the vicinities of the structures, including through potential loss of flood control, community water supplies, ability to conserve natural resources, and economic benefits, that were brought about as a result of those flood control structures.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution, assume that the Federal Government will offer technical assistance and cost-shared financial assistance to communities to ensure that the flood control structures constructed by the communities and the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture are rehabilitated and continue to serve the protective purposes for which they were constructed.

SMITH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3025

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING RENTAL RATES FOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR FIBER OPTIC CABLES ON FEDERAL LAND.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Bureau of Land Management will continue to apply the existing linear rent schedule (in section 2803.1-2(c) of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations) for each fiber optic cable that is subject to rent, regardless of the number of optical fibers contained in the cable.

BREAUX (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3026

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BREAUX (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title II, insert the following:

SEC. . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CONSIDERATION OF OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORTS IF NOT AVAILABLE FOR 2 DAYS.

It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a conference report on an Omnibus Appropriations bill (an appropriations bill containing 2 or more of the 13 regular appropriations Acts) unless that conference report has been available at least 2 days prior to consideration.

SMITH AMENDMENTS NOS. 3027-3028
(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3027

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING A PERMANENT MORATORIUM ON THE IMPOSITION OF TAXES ON THE INTERNET.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted pursuant to this resolution assume that there should be a permanent moratorium on the imposition of taxes on the Internet.

AMENDMENT NO. 3028

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE CENSUS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted pursuant to this resolution assume that no American will be prosecuted, fined or in any way harassed by the Federal government or its agents for failure to respond to any census questions which refer to an individual's race, national origin, living conditions, personal habits or mental and/or physical condition.

HATCH AMENDMENT NO. 3029

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LAWS.

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

(1) The Clinton Administration has failed to adequately enforce Federal firearms laws. Between 1992 and 1998, Triggerlock gun prosecutions—prosecutions of defendants who use a firearm in the commission of a felony—dropped nearly 50 percent, from 7,045 to approximately 3,800.

(2) The decline in Federal firearms prosecutions was not due to a lack of adequate resources. During the period when Federal firearms prosecutions decreased nearly 50 percent, the overall budget of the Department of Justice increased 54 percent.

(3) It is a Federal crime to possess a firearm on school grounds under section 922(q) of title 18, United States Code. The Clinton Department of Justice prosecuted only 8 cases under this provision of law during 1998, even though more than 6,000 students brought firearms to school that year. The Clinton Administration prosecuted only 5 such cases during 1997.

(4) It is a Federal crime to transfer a firearm to a juvenile under section 922(x) of title 18, United States Code. The Clinton Department of Justice prosecuted only 6 cases under this provision of law during 1998 and only 5 during 1997.

(5) It is a Federal crime to transfer or possess a semiautomatic assault weapon under section 922(v) of title 18, United States Code. The Clinton Department of Justice prosecuted only 4 cases under this provision of law during 1998 and only 4 during 1997.

(6) It is a Federal crime for any person "who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution" to possess or purchase a firearm under section 922(g) of title 18, United States Code. Despite this Federal law, mental

health adjudications are not placed on the national instant criminal background system established under section 103(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note).

(7) It is a Federal crime for any person knowingly to make any false statement in the attempted purchase of a firearm under section 922(a)(6) of title 18, United States Code. It is also a Federal crime for convicted felons to possess or purchase a firearm under section 922(g) of title 18, United States Code.

(8) More than 500,000 convicted felons and other prohibited purchasers have been prevented from buying firearms from licensed dealers since the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act was enacted. When these felons attempted to purchase a firearm, they violated section 922(a)(6) of title 18, United States Code, by making a false statement under oath that they were not disqualified from purchasing a firearm. Nonetheless, of the more than 500,000 violations, only approximately 200 of the felons have been referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

(9) Notwithstanding this poor record of enforcement, the Clinton Administration continues to push for new Federal firearms laws instead of enforcing existing Federal firearms laws.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that Federal funds will be used for an effective law enforcement strategy requiring a commitment to enforcing existing Federal firearms laws by—

(1) designating not less than 1 Assistant United States Attorney in each district to prosecute Federal firearms violations and thereby expand Project Exile nationally;

(2) hiring additional Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms agents and Assistant United States Attorneys to investigate and prosecute Federal firearms violations;

(3) upgrading the national instant criminal background system established under section 103(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note) by encouraging States to place mental health adjudications on that system and by improving the overall speed and efficiency of that system; and

(4) providing incentive grants to States to encourage States to impose mandatory minimum sentences for firearm offenses based on section 924(c) of title 18, United States Code, and to prosecute those offenses in State court.

SMITH (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 3030

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING RENTAL RATES FOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR FIBER OPTIC CABLES ON FEDERAL LAND.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the Bureau of Land Management will continue to apply the existing linear rent schedule (in section 2803.1-2(c) of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations) for each fiber optic cable that is subject to rent, regardless of the number of optical fibers contained in the cable.

SMITH (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 3031

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. DOMENICI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this budget resolution assume that among its reform options, Congress should explore a medicare prescription drug proposal that—

- (1) is voluntary;
- (2) increases access for all medicare beneficiaries;
- (3) is designed to provide meaningful protection and bargaining power for medicare beneficiaries in obtaining prescription drugs;
- (4) is affordable for all medicare beneficiaries and for the medicare program;
- (5) is administered using private sector entities and competitive purchasing techniques;
- (6) is consistent with broader medicare reform;
- (7) preserves and protects the financial integrity of the medicare trust funds;
- (8) does not increase medicare beneficiary premiums; and
- (9) provides a prescription drug benefit as soon as possible.

ASHCROFT (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 3032

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. GRAMS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title II, insert the following:
SEC. 211. PROTECTION OF MEDICARE SURPLUSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the fiscal year 2001 budget submitted by the President, instead of protecting Medicare, reduces payments to Medicare providers by \$53 billion over 10 years;

(2) the fiscal year 2001 budget submitted by the President calls for an increase in spending for fiscal year 2001 of \$58 billion and would increase taxes collected next year by \$12 billion;

(3) the fiscal year 2001 budget submitted by the President continues to use the Medicare, Part A surplus to mask the President's proposed increases in spending; and

(4) in contrast to the President's budget, this budget resolution protects Medicare, rejects the President's Medicare cuts and provides \$40 billion for prescription drug coverage for needy seniors.

(b) MEDICARE SURPLUSES OFF-BUDGET.—The net surplus of any trust fund for part A of Medicare shall not be counted as a net surplus for purposes of the congressional budget.

(c) POINTS OF ORDER TO PROTECT MEDICARE SURPLUSES.—

(1) CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget, or conference report thereon or amendment thereto, that would set forth an on-budget deficit for any fiscal year.

(2) SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives

or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report if—

(A) the enactment of that bill or resolution as reported;

(B) the adoption and enactment of that amendment; or

(C) the enactment of that bill or resolution in the form recommended in that conference report; would cause or increase an on-budget deficit for any fiscal year.

(3) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “on-budget deficit”, when applied to a fiscal year, means the deficit in the budget as set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301(a)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for that fiscal year.

(d) MEDICARE LOOK-BACK SEQUESTER.—If in any fiscal year, the Medicare, Part A surplus has been used to finance general operations of the Federal government, an amount equal to the amount used shall be sequestered for available discretionary spending for the following fiscal year for purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget.

(e) SUPER MAJORITY REQUIREMENT.—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. 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.

GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 3033

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN AGENDA FOR A NEW ROUND OF MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

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

(1) The 8 rounds of multilateral trade negotiations since 1947 have resulted in the reduction or elimination of thousands of tariff and nontariff trade barriers, increasing the prosperity of the United States, and complementing and promoting many areas of economic activity in the United States.

(2) Trade accounts for one-fourth of the Gross Domestic Product of the United States.

(3) The economic activity generated by United States trade and investment contributes substantially to Federal revenues.

(4) The failure of the Seattle Ministerial Conference to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations will slow further trade liberalization.

(5) The slowdown in trade liberalization will result in the United States economy generating lower levels of economic activity and thus less Federal revenues.

(6) The process of trade liberalization in the World Trade Organization will not go forward without strong and consistent United States leadership.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that the President and other appropriate officials in the executive branch of the Government should, without delay, seek to resume negotiations on developing an agenda for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations in the World Trade Organization.

GRASSLEY (AND GRAHAM) AMENDMENT NO. 3034

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING LONG-TERM CARE TAX RELIEF.

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

(1) In 2020, one of six Americans will be age 65 or older, for a total of 20,000,000 more senior citizens than there are now.

(2) By 2040, the number of Americans aged 85 and older, the group most likely to require long-term care, will more than triple to over 12,000,000.

(3) The Nation's current arrangements for providing and paying for long-term care to the Nation's senior citizens are inadequate in the face of the looming burdens that will be placed upon such arrangements by the inevitable growth in the population of senior citizens.

(4) Millions of older Americans who need long-term care are able to maintain a degree of independence and avoid institutionalization by relying on family caregivers, typically wives and daughters, for assistance. Caregivers often sacrifice their own wages, benefits, or even jobs in order to provide care to loved ones.

(5) Even modest financial assistance would help offset long-term care costs and augment access to additional long-term care services.

(6) If an older individual requires long-term care in a nursing facility, the cost of that care, an average of more than \$46,000 a year and rising, is out of the reach of most households. Such expenses can wipe out a lifetime of savings before a spouse, parent, or grandparent becomes eligible for long-term care assistance through Medicaid.

(7) Stronger tax incentives for the purchase of private long-term care insurance coverage, coupled with strong consumer protection standards, would help individuals and families protect themselves against the financial risk of long-term care and give consumers much better long-term care choices.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that Congress should enact Federal tax relief for those with current long-term care needs and for those seeking to protect themselves with comprehensive private long-term care insurance coverage, including—

(1) a \$3,000 long-term care Federal income tax credit for individuals with current long-term care needs or for their caregivers; and

(2) the allowance of full Federal income tax deductibility for long-term care insurance premiums and the allowance of long-term care coverage under employee benefits “cafeteria plans” and flexible spending arrangements in order to encourage the purchase of private long-term care insurance issued under strong consumer protection standards.

GRASSLEY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3035

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. ROCKFELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ACCOUNTABILITY WITHIN OUR NATION'S CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM.

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

(1) According to the Department of Health and Human Services, more than 547,000 children currently reside in foster care, up from 270,000 in 1985.

(2) Approximately 20,000 adolescents leave the Nation's foster care system each year because they are no longer eligible to receive assistance as a ward of the State and are expected to support themselves.

(3) According to the Department of Health and Human Services, there were 117,000 children waiting for adoption as of March 31, 1999.

(4) Of those waiting children, the median time each child had been in continuous foster care was 38 months.

(5) Of those waiting children, the median age at time of the child's removal from home was 3.2 years and the median age of those children on March 31, 1999, was 7.7 years. Based upon those statistics, the median child waited 4.5 years for permanency.

(6) According to the House Ways and Means Committee Green Book for 1998, the incidence of all children in the United States who are in foster care has increased from 3.9 per 1,000 in 1962 to an estimated 6.9 per 1,000 in 1996.

(7) According to the Department of Health and Human Services, the Federal Government will make \$4,400,000,000 in foster care payments in fiscal year 2000 to cover the Federal share of providing for children in foster care. Conservatively estimated, the State share of providing foster care services for fiscal year 2000 will cost over \$8,800,000,000. In fiscal year 1990, the Federal Government share equaled only \$1,500,000,000.

(8) In addition to financial savings to the United States Treasury and State treasuries, finding permanent and loving homes for children and youth contributes to the emotional, mental, and physical well-being of the child and therefore benefits the child, the family, and society.

(9) The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 establishes that safety, permanency, and well-being are paramount when planning for children in foster care.

(10) Under the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, States are required to make reasonable efforts to locate permanent families for all children, including older children and teens, for whom reunification with their biological families is not in the best interests of the children.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals underlying this resolution on the budget assume that—

(1) the Senate should reaffirm its commitment, as stated in the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, to improving outcomes and seeking permanency for our Nation's most vulnerable children and youth;

(2) the Senate, when considering legislation impacting the child welfare system, should maintain vigilance in seeking accountability measures that benefit children and youth in foster care; and

(3) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should use all the resources at the Secretary's disposal to ensure the shortest possible stay in foster care for each child.

BOXER (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3036

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. TORRICELLI) submitted an

amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PREFERENCE IN FIREARMS PROCUREMENT.

- (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
 - (1) On March 17, 2000, Smith & Wesson entered into an agreement with the Administration in which the company consented to make changes in the way it manufactures and distributes firearms.
 - (2) Among other things, Smith & Wesson agreed to—
 - (A) provide child safety devices with all handguns immediately and to have internal locks on all handguns within 2 years;
 - (B) design all handguns with a second, hidden serial number;
 - (C) subject handguns to a safety performance test;
 - (D) do business only with those dealers who engage in responsible and safe sales and distribution practices, including—
 - (i) refusing to participate in a gun show unless that gun show conducts criminal background checks on all gun sales;
 - (ii) refusing to traffic in semiautomatic assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition clips; and
 - (iii) requiring individuals who purchase firearms to take a certified firearms safety course or pass a safety exam;
 - (E) stop doing business with dealers and distributors who sell a disproportionate number of guns that are used in crimes; and
 - (F) devote 2 percent of its revenues to the development of “smart” guns and to incorporate that technology on all new models within 3 years.

(3) These steps represent a set of reasonable, commonsense measures to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and children, and are important steps to help close the loopholes in and enhance enforcement of existing federal law.

- (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—
 - (1) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that law enforcement agencies that purchase firearms give preference to those firearm manufacturers that agree to—
 - (A) manufacture handguns that meet appropriate safety design standards;
 - (B) sell only to authorized dealers and distributors who engage in responsible and safe sales and distribution practices;
 - (C) not market guns in any way that is intended to appeal to juveniles or criminals; and
 - (D) terminate or suspend sales to authorized dealers and distributors who have a disproportionate number of guns used in crimes traced to them within 3 years of sale.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that preference in the purchase of firearms by law enforcement agencies will not be given if—

- (A) a preference would in any way jeopardize the safety of law enforcement officers;
- (B) a preference would in any way hinder law enforcement operations; or
- (C) firearms necessary for law enforcement operations are not obtainable from preferred manufacturers.

REED (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3037

(Ordered to lie on the table.)
 Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. L. CHAFFEE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. HARKIN,

Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. DODD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:
SEC. . REGULATION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

- (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:
 - (1) Cigarette smoking and tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disability in the United States.
 - (2) Cigarette smoking and tobacco use cause approximately 400,000 deaths each year in the United States.
 - (3) Health care costs associated with treating tobacco-related diseases are \$80,000,000,000 per year, and almost half of such costs are paid for by taxpayer-financed government health care programs.
 - (4) In spite of the well established dangers of cigarette smoking and tobacco use, there is no Federal agency that has authority to regulate the manufacture, sale, distribution, and use of tobacco products.
 - (5) Major tobacco companies spend over \$5,600,000,000 each year (\$15,000,000 each day) to promote the use of tobacco products.
 - (6) Ninety percent of adult smokers first started smoking before the age of 18.
 - (7) Each day 3,000 children become regular smokers and 1/2 of such children will die of diseases associated with the use of tobacco products.
 - (8) The Food and Drug Administration regulates the manufacture, sale, distribution, and use of nicotine-containing products used as substitutes for cigarette smoking and tobacco use and should be granted the authority to regulate tobacco products.
 - (9) Congress should restrict youth access to tobacco products and ensure that tobacco products meet minimum safety standards.

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

- (1) the Food and Drug Administration is the most qualified Federal agency to regulate tobacco products; and
- (2) Congress should enact legislation in the year 2000 that grants the Food and Drug Administration the authority to regulate tobacco products.

BUNNING (AND McCONNELL) AMENDMENT NO. 3038

(Ordered to lie on the table.)
 Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. 3 . SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING USE OF THE ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND.

- (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
 - (1) in 1977, Congress passed the Surface Mine and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.), and set Federal standards for environmental protection at surface coal mining operations, while establishing an Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to pay for reclamation of abandoned coal mines;
 - (2) the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is funded by levies on coal production and currently has an unappropriated balance of approximately \$1,200,000,000;
 - (3) spending from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is limited by the curbs on annual discretionary funding;
 - (4) the Environmental Protection Agency has stated that the most pressing environmental problem in Appalachia is the acid

drainage in water runoff caused by abandoned and unreclaimed mine sites;

- (5) abandoned mines constitute an environmental and safety hazard for residents of Appalachia and other mining areas;
- (6) Congress has estimated the cost of abandoned mine reclamation to be as high as \$33,000,000,000;
- (7) Congress has also seen fit to dedicate interest from money invested in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to help ensure the availability of health care benefits to retired miners and their families; and

(8) because of upheaval and difficulties in the coal mining industry, many retired miners and their families would not, without the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, receive the benefits that the miners have been contractually promised from their employers.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the budget levels in this resolution assume that Congress will enact legislation to spend the money in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to—

- (1) reclaim abandoned coal mine sites as soon as possible; and
- (2) take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that the health care needs of retired coal miners and their families are met.

SMITH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3039

(Ordered to lie on the table.)
 Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. MACK, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

“It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this budget resolution assume that Congress should pass a bill granting permanent resident alien status to Elian Gonzalez, Juan Miguel Gonzalez, Nelsy Carmentate, Gianni Gonzalez, Mariela Gonzalez, Raquel Rodriguez, and Juan Gonzalez.”

HUTCHISON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3040

(Ordered to lie on the table.)
 Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. HELMS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE REVISION OF THE PAYMENT UPDATE FOR PPS HOSPITALS UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

- (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:
 - (1) According to the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC), the overall financial performance of hospitals has dropped to the lowest point in decades.
 - (2) Total hospital margins, a measure of financial strength, dropped from 6.3 percent in 1997, to 4.3 percent in 1998, to 2.7 percent in 1999.
 - (3) Confidence by lenders regarding the financial strength of hospitals is on the decline, which not only inhibits hospitals from keeping pace with improvements in health care delivery and technology, but forces many institutions to reduce important services to the community.
 - (4) Downgrades in bond ratings for hospitals were the most ever in 1999, outpacing upgrades by 5 to 1.

(5) The costs of providing services to medicare beneficiaries by hospitals rose by a total of more than 8 percent during fiscal years 1998 through 2000, while inflation payment updates under the medicare program totaled only 1.6 percent during such years.

(6) The rise in costs of providing services to medicare beneficiaries by hospitals is due primarily to labor shortages, technology improvements, and pharmaceutical improvements, as well as burdensome and excessive regulatory mandates imposed by the Health Care Financing Administration.

(7) According to the Congressional Budget Office, the provisions of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 will result in savings of \$227,000,000,000 to the medicare program, which exceeds by more than \$100,000,000,000 the amount of savings to such program by reason of such provisions that was estimated at the time of the enactment of such Act.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that Congress and the President should enact legislation that eliminates the scheduled reductions in the update factor under section 1886(b)(3)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(b)(3)(B)(i)) that is used in making payments to prospective payment system hospitals under part A of the medicare program.

LIEBERMAN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3041

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BAYH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KERREY, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ASSET-BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

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

(2) 46.9 percent of 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, including individual development accounts, are demonstrating success at empowering low-income workers;

(5) middle and upper income Americans currently benefit from tax incentives for building assets; and

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

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution and legislation enacted pursuant to this resolution assume that Congress should modify the Federal tax law to include individual development account provisions in order to encourage low-income workers and their families to save for buying a first home, starting a business, obtaining an education, or taking other measures to prepare for the future.

KOHL (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3042

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KOHL (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CONRAD, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING MEDICARE EQUITY.

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

(1) All medicare beneficiaries deserve access to high quality health care, regardless of where they live.

(2) The promise of the Medicare+Choice program, including options for benefits such as prescription drugs, eyeglasses, and hearing aids, should be available and affordable for all medicare beneficiaries, including beneficiaries living in rural areas.

(3) Current reimbursement policy for the traditional medicare fee-for-service program results in different medicare payments depending upon where beneficiaries live, particularly affecting beneficiaries and health care providers in rural areas.

(4) The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 included provisions to expand choices for medicare beneficiaries through the Medicare+Choice program, but lack of funding has prevented the full implementation of the improvement to payment rates.

(5) Congress took a step forward in confronting and addressing the funding crisis for medicare beneficiaries needing hospital care, home health care, skilled nursing care, and other basic care in rural communities through the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that—

(1) Congress should ensure the viability of health care services to all medicare beneficiaries, regardless of where they live; and

(2) the President and Congress should address regional and rural inequities in medicare payments to providers of services for medicare beneficiaries.

GRAMS (AND SANTORUM) AMENDMENTS NOS. 3043-3044

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAMS (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM) submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3043

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

SECTION. . SENSE OF THE SENATE TO GUARANTEE AMERICANS FULL SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the federal government should guarantee a legal right of all eligible Americans to receive Social Security benefits under title II of the Social Security Act in full with an accurate annual cost-of-living adjustment.

AMENDMENT NO. 3044

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

SECTION. . SENSE OF THE SENATE TO GUARANTEE AMERICANS FULL SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this budget res-

olution assume that the federal government should guarantee a legal right of all eligible Americans who are entitled to receive Social Security benefits under title II of the Social Security Act to receive those benefits in full with an accurate annual cost-of-living adjustment.

MURRAY AMENDMENT NO. 3045

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

On page 34, line 21, after "specialty crops", insert the following: ", which may include modifications to market development and access programs".

BINGAMAN AMENDMENT NO. 3046

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING ENHANCEMENT OF CAPACITY OF VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION TO PROCESS BENEFITS CLAIMS.

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

(1) Veterans benefits serve to recognize service to the Nation, and also serve to mitigate economic disadvantages imposed by sacrifices made while serving.

(2) The Nation has 3,300,000 veterans or families that share approximately \$18,500,000,000 in veterans pension and disability benefits annually through the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(3) Benefits have been promised to the Nation's veterans, and those promises must be honored.

(4) To remain effective, veterans benefits programs must be updated to reflect changes in hardships encountered during military service as well as changes in the economic and social circumstances of the Nation.

(5) The accurate and reliable assessment of service-connected disabilities has become an increasingly complex process, particularly with regard to evaluating the incidence and effects of Agent Orange, Persian Gulf Syndrome, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorders.

(6) The veterans benefits appeal process often involves repeated remands requiring additional processing that can occur over an extended length of time.

(7) Veterans benefits claims processing is undergoing a major technological transition from manual to electronic data filing and processing.

(8) The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees assigned to process veterans benefits claims has decreased significantly from 13,249 in 1995 to 11,254 in 1998.

(9) The pending workload for veterans benefits claims has increased dramatically during the same period from 378,366 cases in 1995 to 445,012 cases in 1998.

(10) Nationwide, veterans must wait an average of 159 days for their benefits claims to be resolved, and the National Performance Review has a goal of handling such claims in an average of 92 days.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that, in order to ensure the efficient and timely processing of claims for veterans benefits by the Veterans Benefits Administration, the amounts made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2001 should be increased over

amounts made available to the Department for fiscal year 2000—

(1) by \$139,000,000, in order to permit the hiring by the Veterans Benefits Administration of an additional full-time equivalent employees to perform duties relating to claims processing.

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 3047

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF SENATE ON REDUCING AMERICAN DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED OIL.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that:

(1) The United States' imports of crude oil have risen from 43 percent of domestic consumption in 1992 to 56 percent in 2000.

(2) Since 1992, United States crude oil production has declined by 17 percent, while U.S. crude oil consumption has increased 14 percent.

(3) The President has determined, pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act, that reliance on imports of crude oil threatens to impair the national security;

(4) The Department of Energy predicts that U.S. dependence on foreign sources of oil will rise to 65 percent of domestic consumption by 2015;

(5) The United Nations maintains extensive economic sanctions on Iraq for that nation's refusal to comply with inspection programs to ensure that Iraq is not producing weapons of mass destruction;

(6) The United States has spent more than \$10 billion since the end of the Gulf War to ensure that the government of Iraq does not engage in aggregate actions within and outside of its borders;

(7) The United States currently has 8,500 sailors, 5,700 airmen and 2,300 soldiers in the Middle East with the sole purpose of preventing aggressive actions by the government of Iraq;

(8) The fastest growing single source of crude oil imports into the United States is Iraq—imports having risen from 300,000 barrels a day in 1998 to 700,000 barrels a day today;

(9) Continued reliance on Iraq for imported crude oil is in direct conflict with the national interests of the United States and poses a threat to the national security;

(10) Continued reliance on Iraq for imported crude oil has undermined U.S. foreign policy objectives and forced the United States to sponsor a resolution in the United Nations allowing Iraq to purchase equipment and spare parts for its oil industry.

(11) The only sure means to reduce such threats to national security is to limit the dependence of the United States on foreign sources of crude oil.

It is the Sense of the Senate that the level in this budget resolution assumes that:

(1) The United States should develop a national energy strategy whose primary goal is to reduce the dependence of the United States on imports of crude oil, especially crude oil imported from Iraq;

(2) To reduce dependence on imports of crude oil, the United States government should:

(A) encourage exploration and development of all domestic sources of energy;

(B) encourage the development of alternative energy technologies;

(C) encourage energy conservation measures.

**DEWINE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3048**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING RESOURCES TO REDUCE YOUTH DRUG USE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) from 1985 to 1992, the Federal Government's drug control budget was balanced among education, treatment, law enforcement, and international supply reduction activities and this resulted in a 13 percent reduction in overall drug use from 1988 to 1991;

(2) between 1993 and 1998, the Federal investment in reducing the flow of drugs outside the borders of the United States declined both in real dollars and as a proportion of the Federal drug control budget, even though the Federal Government is the only United States entity that can seize and destroy drugs outside the borders of the United States;

(3) since 1992, overall drug use among teens aged 12 to 17 rose by 70 percent;

(4) cocaine production from Colombia rose from 230 metric tons in 1995 to 520 metric tons in 1999;

(5) cocaine use among 10th graders increased 133 percent from 1992 to 1999;

(6) crack use among 10th graders increased 167 percent from 1992 to 1999;

(7) heroin use among 12th graders increased 67 percent from 1992 to 1999;

(8) despite the increase in youth drug use, the Department of Education cut more than \$5,700,000 of the Federal investment in school-based antidrug prevention and education programs, placing our investment in these programs in fiscal year 2000 below the amounts provided for fiscal year 1999; and

(9) effectively reducing youth drug use requires a balanced and comprehensive Federal investment in eradication, interdiction, education, treatment, and law enforcement programs.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that—

(1) funding for Federal drug control activities should be at a higher priority than that proposed in the President's budget request for fiscal year 2001; and

(2) investments in Federal drug control activities should include—

(A) the programs and activities authorized in the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act;

(B) programs and activities to secure the United States borders from illegal drug smuggling;

(C) the programs and activities authorized in the proposed Drug-Free Century Act (S. 5 as introduced in the Senate on January 19, 1999);

(D) programs and activities to eliminate methamphetamine laboratories in the United States;

(E) the programs and activities authorized in the proposed reauthorization of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program; and

(F) the programs and activities authorized in the proposed Youth Drug and Mental Health Services Act (S. 976 as passed in the Senate on November 4, 1999).

**DEWINE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3049**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . FISCAL YEAR 2001 FUNDING FOR THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

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

(1) The United States Coast Guard in 1999 saved approximately 3,800 lives in providing the essential service of maritime safety.

(2) The United States Coast Guard in 1999 prevented 111,689 pounds of cocaine and 28,872 pounds of marijuana from entering the United States in providing the essential service of maritime security.

(3) The United States Coast Guard in 1999 boarded more than 14,000 fishing vessels to check for compliance with safety and environmental laws in providing the essential service of the protection of natural resources.

(4) The United States Coast Guard in 1999 ensured the safe passage of nearly 1,000,000 commercial vessel transits through congested harbors with vessel traffic services in providing the essential service of maritime mobility.

(5) The United States Coast Guard in 1999 sent international training teams to help more than 50 countries develop their maritime services in providing the essential service national defense.

(6) Each year, the United States Coast Guard ensures the safe passage of more than 200,000,000 tons of cargo cross the Great Lakes including iron ore, coal, and limestone. Shipping on the Great Lakes faces a unique challenge because the shipping season begins and ends in ice anywhere from 3 to 15 feet thick. The ice-breaking vessel MACKINAW has allowed commerce to continue under these conditions. However, the productive life of the MACKINAW is nearing an end. The Coast Guard has committed to keeping the vessel in service until 2006 when a replacement vessel is projected to be in service, but to meet that deadline, funds must be provided for the Coast Guard in fiscal year 2001 to provide for the procurement of a multipurpose-design heavy icebreaker.

(7) Without adequate funding, the United States Coast Guard would have to radically reduce the level of service it provides to the American public.

(b) ADJUSTMENT IN BUDGET LEVELS.—

(1) INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR TRANSPORTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, the amounts specified in section 103(8) of this resolution for budget authority and outlays for Transportation (budget function 400) for fiscal year 2001 shall be increased as follows:

(A) The amount of budget authority for that fiscal year, by \$700,000,000.

(B) The amount of outlays for that fiscal year, by \$700,000,000.

(2) OFFSETTING DECREASE IN FUNDING FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, the amounts specified in section 103(17) of this resolution for budget authority and outlays for Allowances (budget function 920) for fiscal year 2001 shall be decreased as follows:

(A) The amount of budget authority for that fiscal year, by \$700,000,000.

(B) The amount of outlays for that fiscal year, by \$700,000,000.

(C) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the provisions of this resolution, as modified by subsection (b), should provide additional budget authority and outlay authority for the United States Coast Guard for fiscal year 2001 such that the amount of such authority in fiscal year 2001 exceeds the amount of such authority for fiscal year 2000 by \$700,000,000; and

(2) any level of such authority in fiscal year 2001 below the level described in paragraph (1) would require the Coast Guard to—

(A) close numerous stations and utilize remaining assets only for emergency situations;

(B) reduce the number of personnel of an already streamlined workforce;

(C) curtail its capacity to carry out emergency search and rescue; and

(D) reduce operations in a manner that would have a detrimental impact on the sustainability of valuable fish stocks in the North Atlantic and Pacific Northwest and its capacity to stem the flow of illicit drugs and illegal immigration into the United States.

DEWINE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3050

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

SEC. . TROOPS TO TEACHERS PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Troops-to-Teachers program was created in 1994 to assist former military personnel who served in programs that were being downsized, to enable the personnel to enter public education as teachers;

(2) since 1994, 3,670 service members have made the transition from the military to classrooms;

(3) the program has been successful in bringing dedicated, mature, and experienced individuals into the classroom;

(4) when school administrators were asked to rate Troops-to-Teachers program participants who were teaching in their schools, the administrators said that 26 percent were among the best teachers in their schools, 28 percent were well above average, and 17 percent were above average;

(5) a 1999 study, "Alternative Teacher Certification" by C. Emily Feistritzer reported that—

(A) Troops-to-Teachers program participants have qualities needed in today's teachers; and

(B) for example—

(i) 30 percent of the participants are minorities, compared to 10 percent of all teachers;

(ii) 30 percent of the participants are teaching mathematics, compared to 13 percent of all teachers;

(iii) 25 percent of the participants teach in urban schools; and

(iv) 90 percent of the participants are male, compared to 26 percent of all teachers;

(6) the Troops-to-Teachers program is clearly a teacher recruitment program that should be funded through the Department of Education but is most effectively administered by the Department of Defense;

(7) title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2000 authorizes appropriations for the Troops-to-Teachers program only through September 30, 2000,

and transfers the Troops-to-Teachers program to the Department of Education;

(8) without clear indication that the program will be continued, Troops-to-Teachers program employees may begin to pursue other employment before the September 30, 2000 date and the loss of critical employees could be detrimental to the program; and

(9) without authorization to continue funding beyond September 30, 2000, the Troops-to-Teachers program will discontinue operations.

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

(1) the Troops to Teachers program has been highly successful in recruiting qualified teachers for the Nation's classrooms;

(2) before October 1, 2000 Congress will pass legislation that—

(A) extends the authorization of appropriations for the program;

(B) provides funding for the program through the Department of Education; and

(C) notwithstanding the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, provides for the administration of the program by the Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support of the Department of Defense, through a transfer of funds to the Defense Activity; and

(3) Congress will authorize and appropriate \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 to continue and expand that successful program through the Department of Education.

ENZI AMENDMENT NO. 3051

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FUNDING FOR THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) The President has requested an increase of \$44.4 million for the budget of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

(2) This requested increase is over half the amount of the increases received by OSHA over the last four years combined.

(3) OSHA's budget materials demonstrate that OSHA intends to dedicate by far the largest portion of its fiscal year 2001 budget to enforcement activities. Statistics indicate that there is no connection between these enforcement activities and a decrease in workplace injuries and illnesses.

(4) Helping employers comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Act by providing assistance to prevent accidents and illnesses before they occur is more likely to decrease injuries and illnesses than after-the-fact punishment.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that before any budget increase for OSHA is granted, OSHA must demonstrate how these increases will result in a reduction in workplace injuries and illnesses and why such a large portion of its budget should be directed at enforcement activities rather than compliance assistance.

EDWARDS AMENDMENT NO. 3052

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. EDWARDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MAKING EDUCATION A NATIONAL PRIORITY.

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

(1) Investment in education will establish that the Congress is dedicated to preparing our schools and our students for the 21st Century.

(2) Investment in education will be a significant down payment on the future of our children and the future of our Nation.

(3) The need for investment in education has never been greater.

(4) Overcrowded and crumbling schools are damaging students' safety and ability to learn. Student enrollment is higher than ever and is expected to continue increasing. Many students are crammed into buildings and trailers with leaking roofs and crumbling walls.

(5) Nearly ¾ of the Nation's schools are more than 30 years old and are ill-equipped to handle modern enrollment and technological needs.

(6) School construction and modernization are necessary to improve learning conditions, end overcrowding, and make smaller classes possible.

(7) The lack of qualified teachers limits student achievement by bloating student/teacher ratios and keeping students from receiving the closer attention that makes learning more efficient and the classroom more orderly.

(8) Rising costs of a college education are prohibiting deserving students from seeking degrees that will enable them to advance in a rapidly changing world. These rising costs impact not only the students, but the growing economy that requires well-educated and well-trained individuals.

(9) The purchasing power of Federal Pell Grants under subpart 1 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is declining rapidly, further eroding the ability of young adults to seek the education that will benefit them, their families, and the Nation.

(10) Underfunding of Federal TRIO programs under chapter 1 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 that provide outreach and support services to high school, college, and university students is causing a severe crisis in the ability of these programs to meet the needs of thousands of students.

(11) Dedicating 10 percent of the non-Social Security budget surplus to investment in education still leaves 90 percent of that surplus for use to pay down the debt, shore up the social security and medicare programs, or pay for tax cuts.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume that Function 500 (education) spending shall, at a minimum, be held constant for inflation, and that 10 percent of any non-Social Security budget surplus shall be dedicated to education initiatives and school construction in addition to that spending level.

ENZI (AND JEFFORDS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3053

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res., 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. 316 . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUNDING EXISTING, EFFECTIVE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS BEFORE CREATING NEW PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) The establishment of new categorical funding programs has led to cuts in the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant to states for broad, public health missions;

(2) Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant dollars fill gaps in the otherwise-categorical funding states and localities receive, funding such major public health threats as cardiovascular disease, injuries, emergency medical services and poor diet, for which there is often no other source of funding;

(3) In 1981, Congress consolidated a number of programs; including certain public health programs, into block grants for the purpose of best advancing the health, economics and well-being of communities across the country;

(4) The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant can be used for programs for screening, outreach, health education and laboratory services;

(5) The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant gives states the flexibility to determine how funding available for this purpose can best be used to meet each state's preventive health priorities;

(6) The establishment of new public health programs that compete for funding with the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant could result in the elimination of effective, localized public health programs in every state.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels of this resolution and legislation enacted pursuant to this resolution assume that there shall be funding at the fiscal year 1999 level or higher for the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant, prior to the funding of new public health programs.

ENZI (AND BOND) AMENDMENT NO. 3054

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BOND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PREVENTING ENFORCEMENT OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT IN HOME OFFICES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) Giving employees the ability to work from home offices and telecommute helps employees balance the many demands of work and family, helps employers use an important tool to recruit and retain valuable employees and helps society by reducing highway congestion, pollution and accidents;

(2) The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) earlier this year jeopardized telecommuting by indicating that it would extend its jurisdiction into home offices;

(3) OSHA has since stated in a compliance directive that it will not inspect home offices and will not issue fines or penalties based on telecommuting;

(4) In order to encourage telecommuting, OSHA should not be permitted to interfere with telecommuting arrangements between employers and employees.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that Congress should ensure that OSHA does not inspect home offices or issue fines or penalties related to telecommuting.

LAUTENBERG AMENDMENT NO. 3055

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) in P.L. 105-134 the Congress declared that “intercity rail passenger service is an essential component of a national intermodal passenger transportation system”;

(2) the Congress and the President, through enactment of this legislation, have effectively agreed that Congress will provide adequate funding to permit Amtrak to achieve the goal of operating self-sufficiency.

(3) Capital investment is critical to reducing operating costs and increasing the quality of Amtrak service;

(4) Investment in passenger rail creates jobs directly in the construction, engineering, manufacturing, and service industries, and indirectly in the local economies where increased commerce takes place because of the existence of improved transportation options;

(5) Underutilized rail infrastructure and high tech advances in train equipment and communications systems offer us the opportunity to revitalize our communities through investment in passenger rail and its resulting downtown redevelopment, job creation, mobility improvements, and air quality improvements.

(6) Existing rail corridors can provide the critical transportation right-of-way through clogged areas. In fact, investing in the capacity of our rail system could free up our highways and airports to better fulfill their potential roles.

(7) As congestion increases and air quality worsens, the quality of life in both urban and suburban communities suffers. Rail provides a solution for transporting people AND improving air quality.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this budget resolution assume capital funding for the development of high-speed rail corridors must be funded either through the appropriations process or through the leveraging of private investment through tax incentives. As stated by the DOT Inspector General, and unanimously by the Nation's Governors, the development of high-speed rail corridors is an essential component of a balanced transportation system and an economically smart and environmentally friendly way to help ease the increasing levels of traffic congestion on our roads and aviation delays at our airports.

GREGG (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3056

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GREGG (for himself, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

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

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING FOR THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

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

(1) In 1975, the Federal Government made a commitment in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) (referred to in this resolution as the “Act”) to pay 40 percent of the programs described in part B of such Act.

(2) The Act guarantees that all children with disabilities receive a free and appropriate public education.

(3) In 1997, 1998, and 1999, Congress increased funding for such programs by 113 percent, but was unable to affect such increases without the help or support of the Administration.

(4) Despite such increases in funding, Federal funding for such programs is still far short of the nearly \$15,000,000,000 required to receive the originally promised funding.

(5) The Federal Government currently pays only 12.6 percent of such funding for the programs, which represents a great disparity from the 40 percent that was originally promised under the Act.

(6) Honoring the obligation to fund such programs at the originally promised level will allow State and local governments, some of which spend up to 19 percent of the State or local budget on special education costs, to have more flexibility to spend the local resources to meet the unique educational needs of all students in the locality.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that Congress' first priority should be to fully fund the programs described under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) at the originally promised level of 40% before Federal funds are appropriated for new education programs.

SANTORUM AMENDMENTS NOS. 3057-3061

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SANTORUM submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 3057

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON DEBT REDUCTION BY SENATE OFFICES.

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

(1) any amount appropriated for Senators' official personnel and office expenses for a fiscal year shall only be available for that fiscal year; and

(2) any amounts remaining after all payments are made for the expenses described in paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the Treasury to reduce the Federal debt held by the public.

AMENDMENT No. 3058

On page 23, line 7, strike “\$47,568,000,000” and insert “\$48,068,000,000”.

On page 23, line 8, strike “\$47,141,000,000” and insert “\$47,641,000,000”.

On page 27, line 7, strike “-\$59,931,000,000” and insert “-\$60,431,000,000”.

On page 27, line 8, strike “-\$48,031,000,000” and insert “-\$48,531,000,000”.

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 2001, \$500 million 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.”

AMENDMENT No. 3059

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING FUNDING FOR THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

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

(1) All children deserve a quality education, including children with disabilities.

(2) The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) provides that the Federal Government and State and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to provide funds to assist with the excess expenses of educating children with disabilities.

(3) While Congress committed to contribute up to 40 percent of the average per pupil expenditure of educating children with disabilities, the Federal Government has failed to meet this commitment to assist States and localities.

(4) To date, the Federal Government has never contributed more than 12.8 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure to assist with the excess expenses of educating children with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

(5) Failing to meet the Federal Government's commitment to assist with the excess expense of educating a child with a disability contradicts the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that Congress should more than double the funding provided for programs under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) to more closely fulfill the commitment to provided 40 percent funding for such programs under such Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3060

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE VALUE OF CHARITABLE CHOICE AND SUPPORT FOR EXPANSION OF CHARITABLE CHOICE TO OTHER FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) charitable choice encourages public officials to obtain services from nongovernmental community-based organizations, and community-based solutions are critical to successful efforts to fight poverty and dependency;

(2) charitable choice protects the rights of recipients to receive services without religious coercion by requiring that the recipients have the option to choose to receive the services through an alternative provider, rather than a religious provider;

(3) charitable choice prevents discrimination against religious providers by requiring the government not to discriminate against churches, synagogues, and other faith-based nonprofit organizations when awarding contracts or deciding which groups can accept vouchers to provide services; and

(4) charitable choice provisions have empowered faith-based and other charitable organizations to compete for contracts or participate in voucher programs on an equal basis with other private providers whenever a State uses nongovernmental providers, improving the effectiveness of welfare-to-work and other federally funded initiatives in those States that have actively implemented those provisions.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress, that the budgetary levels in this resolution assume that—

(1) the charitable choice provisions, such as section 104 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of

1996 (42 U.S.C. 604a) and section 679 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9920), which currently apply to certain federally funded programs, should be expanded to apply to other federally funded programs;

(2) the expansion of those provisions will encourage innovation and to enable the Nation to profit more fully from the many effective faith-based programs that are transforming lives and restoring neighborhoods and communities around the Nation.

AMENDMENT NO. 3061

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING INCREASING ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) 44,400,000 Americans are currently without health insurance—an increase of more than 5,000,000 since 1993—and this number is expected to increase to nearly 60,000,000 people in the next 10 years;

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

(3) more than half of these uninsured Americans are the working poor or near poor;

(4) the uninsured are much more likely not to receive needed medical care and much more likely to need hospitalization for avoidable conditions and to rely on emergency room care, trends which significantly contribute to the rising costs of uncompensated care by health care providers and the costs of health care delivery in general; and

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

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that increasing access to affordable health care coverage for all Americans, in a manner which maximizes individual choice and control of health care dollars, should be a legislative priority of Congress.

**SANTORUM (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3062**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SANTORUM (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE 106TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION SHOULD REAUTHORIZE FUNDS FOR THE FARMLAND PROTECTION PROGRAM.

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

(1) The Farmland Protection Program has provided cost-sharing for nineteen states and dozens of localities to protect over 127,000 acres on 460 farms since 1996;

(2) For every federal dollar that is used to protect farmland, an additional three dollars is leveraged by states, localities, and nongovernmental organizations;

(3) The Farmland Protection Program is a completely voluntary program in which the federal government does not acquire the land or the easement;

(4) Funds from the original authorization for the Farmland Protection Program were expended at the end of Fiscal Year 1998, and no funds were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1999 and Fiscal Year 2000;

(5) Demand for Farmland Protection Program funding has outstripped available dollars by 600%;

(6) Through the Farmland Protection Program, new interest has been generated in

communities across the country to help save valuable farmland;

(7) In 1999 alone, the issue of how to protect farmland was considered on twenty-five ballot initiatives;

(8) The United States is losing 3.2 million acres of our best farmland each year which is double the rate of the previous five years;

(9) These lands produce three-quarters of the fruits and vegetables, and over half of the dairy in the United States;

(10) The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2001 includes \$65 million to protect prime farmland through the Farmland Protection Program;

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the functional totals contained in this resolution assume that the Farmland Protection Program will be reauthorized in the 106th Congress, 2nd Session at a level consistent with the President's budget request.

**ABRAHAM (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3063**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. COVERDELL, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

“SEC. . PROTECTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES.

(a) The Senate finds that—

(1) Congress balanced the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the Social Security trust funds in 1999, and should do so in 2000 and every future fiscal year;

(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”;

(3) according to even the most profligate spending projection by the Congressional Budget Office, balancing the budget excluding the surpluses generated by the Social Security trust funds will totally eliminate the net debt held by the public by 2010;

(4) the Senate adopted a Sense of the Senate amendment to last year's budget resolution by a vote of 99-0 that called for a legislative mandate that the Social Security surpluses only be used for the payment of Social Security benefits, Social Security reform or to reduce the federal debt held by the public, and that a Senate super-majority Point of Order lie 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;

(5) the House adopted on a vote of 416-12, H.R. 1259, a bill to provide a legislative lock-box to protect the Social Security surpluses;

(6) the Senate has failed to hold a vote on passage of any Social Security lock box legislation having failed five times to overcome filibusters against both Senate and the House of Representatives' legislative proposals; and

(7) the Senate Committee on the Budget unanimously adopted an amendment to this Concurrent Resolution that provided a permanent Senate super-majority Point of Order against any budget resolution that would produce an on-budget deficit.

(b) It is the Sense of the Senate that the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that during this session of Congress the Senate 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;

(5) Ensures that all Social Security benefits are paid on time; and

(6) Accommodates Social Security reform legislation.

**ABRAHAM (AND CRAPO)
AMENDMENT NO. 3064**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . TAXATION OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the President's fiscal year 2001 Federal budget proposal to impose a tax on the interest, dividends, capital gains, rents, and royalties in excess of \$10,000 of trade associations and professional societies exempt under section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(2) such taxation represents an unjust and unnecessary penalty on legitimate association activities;

(3) while this budget resolution projects on-budget surpluses of \$42,500,000,000 over the next five years, the President proposes to increase the tax burden on trade and professional associations by \$1,550,000,000 over that same period;

(4) the President's association tax increase proposal will impose a tremendous burden on thousands of small and mid-sized trade associations and professional societies;

(5) with the President's associations tax increase proposal, most associations with annual operating budgets of as low as \$200,000 will be taxed on investment income and as many as 70,000 associations nationwide could be affected by this proposal;

(6) associations rely on this targeted investment income to carry out exempt-status-related activities, such as training individuals to adapt to the changing workplace, improving industry safety, providing statistical data and community services;

(7) keeping investment income free from tax encourages associations to maintain modest surplus funds that cushion against economic and fiscal downturns; and

(8) although corporations can increase prices to cover increased costs, small and medium-sized local, regional, and State-based associations do not have such an option, and thus the increased costs imposed by the President's associations tax increase would reduce resources available for the importation standard-setting, educational training, and professionalism training performed by associations.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the Sense of the Senate that the functional totals in this concurrent resolution on the budget assume that Congress shall reject the President's proposed tax increase on investment income of associations as defined under section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

**ABRAHAM AMENDMENTS NOS.
3065-3066**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ABRAHAM submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3065

Strike page 32, line 23, after the word "care", through page 33, line 4, and insert the following: "which provides adequate reimbursements for Medicare providers, and excluding the cost of extending and modifying the prescription drug benefit crafted pursuant to section (a) or (b), then the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may change committee allocations and spending aggregates by no more than \$20,000,000,000 total for fiscal years 2001 through 2005 to fund the prescription drug benefit if such legislation will not cause an on-budget deficit in any of these 5 fiscal years."

AMENDMENT NO. 3066

Strike from page 33, line 5 through line 9, and insert the following:

(d) ADJUSTMENT.—If legislation is reported by the Senate Committee on Finance that improves reimbursements for Medicare providers, without decreasing beneficiaries' access to health care, then the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may change committee allocations and spending aggregates for fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 to fund this legislation if it will not cause an on-budget deficit in any of these 5 fiscal years.

(e) BUDGETARY ENFORCEMENT.—The revision of allocations and aggregates made under this section shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution."

HATCH AMENDMENT NO. 3067

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE'S RETENTION OF USER FEE FUNDED RESOURCES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) Technology and innovation are key to American competitiveness and the present and future growth of the American economy in the 21st Century;

(2) As recognized by the Founding Fathers, intellectual property, and patents in particular, are fundamental to promoting American innovation and the progress of science and useful arts;

(3) As American inventors and companies have discovered that patents and trademarks can be used to improve financial performance and enhance their overall competitiveness, the importance of and demand for intellectual property protection has increased exponentially;

(4) The United States Patent and Trademark Office was established by Congress to promote innovation through the granting and issuing of patents and the registration of trademarks;

(5) Fees collected by the Patent and Trademark Office represent payments by American inventors and businesses for services to be performed by the Patent and Trademark Office, including the examination, granting, and issuing of patents, and the registration of trademarks, as well as related products and services;

(6) In 1981, Congress increased patent and trademark fees by nearly 400 percent in order to reduce patent pendency and place the Office on a course of achieving self-sufficiency;

(7) Congress later enacted the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, which totally eliminated general taxpayer support for the Patent and Trademark Office beginning in fiscal year 1991 in favor of the current fee-funded agency model under which the entire costs of services are recouped by fees paid for those services;

(8) Since fiscal year 1991, Congress has diverted or withheld authorization for the Patent and Trademark Office to spend more than \$564 million in user fee revenues paid by inventors and trademark owners, directing this money instead to other government programs totally unrelated to supporting America's inventors and high technology industries.

(9) As a result of the diversion and withholding of fees, patent pendency has risen from 20.8 months to 26.2 months, costing American inventors on average six months of return on their investments in technology and innovation, and delaying the availability of innovative products to the American people for the same period;

(10) Continued withholding of patent and trademark fees is projected to lead to an increase in average patent pendency of an additional six months, totaling nearly three years, by fiscal year 2005;

(11) Moreover, the Patent and Trademark Office faces a host of new and significant challenges, including those related to dramatic increases in workloads and new and more complex fields of innovation;

(12) In order to meet these challenges, the Patent and Trademark Office must be able to hire, train, and retain adequate numbers of technologically qualified examiners and make available for their use adequate tools and search files, including a comprehensive prior art database for the examination of Internet-related business method patent applications.

(13) The Patent and Trademark Office's ability to provide these services in a manner that assures the highest quality and efficiency, and that meets these new challenges, is compromised by the withholding and diversion of patent and trademark fees to other Federal functions.

(14) The dedication of Patent and Trademark Office resources to serving American innovators is an investment in the nation's economy which will help to preserve the United States' status as the world's leader in technology and innovation and is necessary to keep faith with the American innovators who pay these fees and build the American economy.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—For all of the foregoing, it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) As a fully fee-funded agency charged with promoting innovation and fostering the

growth of technology that drives the American economy, the Patent and Trademark Office must be allowed to retain the fees it collects from American inventors and trademark owners in order to provide the technology-related services for which they were paid in a manner that meets the highest standards of quality and timeliness, rather than having these fees diverted to other government uses;

(2) The levels in the resolution assume that the offsetting fee collections assessed and collected pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1113 and 35 U.S.C. 41 and 376 shall be made fully available in the fiscal year in which they are collected for necessary expenses of the Patent and Trademark Office provided for by law, including defense of suits instituted against the Director of Patents and Trademarks, and shall remain available until expended;

(3) The assumptions of the resolution should be maintained and implemented through the budget and appropriations processes to safeguard the integrity of the Patent and Trademark Office's fee-funded agency model and continued American innovation.

SHELBY AMENDMENT NO. 3068

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:
SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

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

(1) Our Nation's children have become the ever increasing targets of marketing activity.

(2) Such marketing activity, which includes Internet sales pitches, commercials broadcast via in-classroom television programming, product placements, contests, and giveaways, is taking place every day during class time in our Nation's public schools.

(3) Many State and local entities enter into arrangements allowing marketing activity in schools in an effort to make up budgetary shortfalls or to gain access to expensive technology or equipment.

(4) These marketing efforts take advantage of the time and captive audiences provided by taxpayer-funded schools.

(5) These marketing efforts involve activities that compromise the privacy of our Nation's children.

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

(1) in-school marketing and information-gathering activities—

(A) are a waste of student class time and taxpayer money;

(B) exploit captive student audiences for commercial gain; and

(C) compromise the privacy rights of our Nation's school children and are a violation of the public trust Americans place in the public education system;

(2) State and local educators should remove commercial distractions from our Nation's public schools and should protect the privacy of school-aged children in our Nation's classrooms;

(3) Federal funds should not be used in any way to support the commercialization of our Nation's classrooms or the exploitation of student privacy, nor to purchase advertisements from entities that market to school children or violate student privacy during the school day; and

(4) Federal funds should be made available to State and local entities in order to pro-

vide the entities with the financial flexibility to avoid the necessity of having to enter into relationships with third parties that involve violations of student privacy or the introduction of commercialization into our Nation's classrooms.

HARKIN AMENDMENTS NOS. 3069–3072

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HARKIN submitted four amendments intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3069

At the appropriate place, insert:

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) Tax relief provided as a result of this resolution should be targeted and distributed equitably to modest and middle income Americans;

(2) Those with young children and those who are taking care of other relatives requiring special care have significant needs that are difficult for many modest and middle income taxpayers;

(3) The Congress should reduce the higher taxes paid by those who are married with two incomes who are penalized under the existing tax code, a burden not significantly felt by those with the highest incomes paying the highest rate of tax since that rate does not differentiate between married and single taxpayers;

(4) While a significant portion of income taxes is paid by those with the highest one percent of income, their share of payroll and excise taxes which make up almost half of all federal revenue is far lower;

(5) The amount of tax relief provided to those with the highest income levels reduces tax relief available to the great majority of taxpayers; and

(6) It has been estimated that the those in the top one percent of income have incomes in excess of no less than \$319,000 per year and have an average income of \$915,000.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is sense of the Senate that the budget levels in this resolution assume that not more than one percent of the tax reduction provided for under this resolution shall go, in the aggregate, to the one percent of taxpayers with the highest one percent of income.

AMENDMENT NO. 3070

At the appropriate place, insert:

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) Tax relief provided as a result of this resolution should be targeted and distributed fairly to modest and middle income Americans;

(2) Those with young children and those who are taking care of other relatives requiring special care have significant needs that are difficult for many modest and middle income taxpayers;

(3) The Congress should reduce the higher taxes paid by those who are married with two incomes who are penalized under the existing tax code, a burden not significantly felt by those with the highest incomes paying the highest rate of tax since that rate does not differentiate between married and single taxpayers;

(4) While a significant portion of income taxes is paid by those with the highest one percent of income, their share of payroll and excise taxes which make up almost half of all federal revenue is far lower;

(5) The amount of tax relief provided to those with the highest income levels reduces tax relief available to the great majority of taxpayers; and

(6) It has been estimated that the those in the top one percent of income have incomes

in excess of no less than \$319,000 per year and have an average income of \$915,000.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is sense of the Senate that the budget levels in this resolution assume that not more than one percent of the tax reduction provided for under this resolution shall go, in the aggregate, to the one percent of taxpayers with the highest one percent of income.

AMENDMENT NO. 3071

On page 35, line 4, after the period insert "Legislation complies with this section if it specifies that no individual directly or indirectly may receive more than \$250,000 in any fiscal year in total contract or other payments described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308) and any similar or additional market loss or income support payments."

AMENDMENT NO. 3092

On page 35, line 4, after the period insert "It is the sense of the Senate that any legislation enacted under this section should specify that no individual directly or indirectly may receive more than \$250,000 in any fiscal year in total contract or other payments described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308) and any similar or additional market loss or income support payments."

HARKIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3073

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 101, supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING CASH BALANCE PENSION PLAN CONVERSIONS.

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

(1) Defined benefit pension plans are guaranteed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation and provide a lifetime benefit for a beneficiary and spouse.

(2) Defined benefit pension plans provide meaningful retirement benefits to rank and file workers, since such plans are generally funded by employer contributions.

(3) Employers should be encouraged to establish and maintain defined benefit pension plans.

(4) An increasing number of major employers have been converting their traditional defined benefit plans to "cash balance" or other hybrid defined benefit plans.

(5) Under current law, employers are not required to provide plan participants with meaningful disclosure of the impact of converting a traditional defined benefit plan to a "cash balance" or other hybrid formula.

(6) For a number of years after a conversion, the cash balance or other hybrid benefit formula may result in a period of "wear away" during which older and longer service participants earn no additional benefits.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this resolution assume that pension plan participants whose plans are changed to cause older or longer service workers to earn less retirement income, including conversions to "cash balance plans," should receive additional protection than what is currently provided, and Congress should act this year to address this important issue. In particular, at a minimum—

(1) all pension plan participants should receive adequate, accurate, and timely notice of any change to a plan that will cause participants to earn less retirement income in the future;

(2) pension plans that are changed to a cash balance or other hybrid formula should not be permitted to "wear away" participants' benefits in such a manner that older and longer service participants earn no additional pension benefits for a period of time after the change; and

(3) Federal law should continue to prohibit pension plan participants from being discriminated against on the basis of age in the provision of pension benefits.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Subcommittee on Children and Families, will be held on Tuesday, April 11, 2000, 9:30 A.M., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is "Early Childhood Programs for Low Income Families: Availability and Impact". For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, April 12, 2000, in Room SR-301 Russell Senate Office Building, to receive testimony on compelled political speech.

For further information concerning this meeting, please contact Hunter Bates at the Rules Committee on 4-6352.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that an Executive Session of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will be held on Wednesday, April 12, 2000, 11:00 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The following is the committee's agenda.

AGENDA

- S. 2311, The Ryan White CARE Act.
- S. , Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Act Amendments of 2000.
- Presidential Nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will be held on Thursday, April 13, 2000, 10:00 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Protecting Pension Assets. For further information, please call the committee, 202/224-5375.

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 Thursday, April 13, 2000, at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to conduct oversight on the United States Forest Service's proposed revisions to the regulations governing National Forest Planning. This hearing will be in lieu of the previously scheduled hearing for S. 2034, a bill to establish the Canyons of the Ancients National Conservation Area.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Mark Rey or Bill Eby at (202) 224-6170.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 6, 2000. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss interstate shipment of State inspected meat.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 6, 2000 at 9:30 a.m., in open session to receive testimony on procedures and standards for the granting of security clearances at the Department of Defense.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 6, 2000, for hearings on China's Accession to the World Trade Organization.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 12, 2000, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the Report of the National Academy of Public Administration titled "A Study of Management and Administration: The Bureau of Indian Affairs." The hearing will be held in the Committee room, 485 Russell Senate Building. A business meeting to mark up pending legisla-

tion will precede the hearing. Those wishing additional information may contact the Committee at 202/224-2251.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 6, 2000 at 2:15 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Aviation Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, April 6, 2000 at 9:30 a.m. for a closed briefing on aviation security and at 10 a.m. hearing on aviation security.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERSIGHT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice Oversight be authorized to meet on Thursday, April 6, 2000 at 2:30 p.m., in SD226.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY, EXPORT AND TRADE PROMOTION AND SUBCOMMITTEE ON EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion and Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 6, 2000 at 10:00 a.m. to hold a joint hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 6, 2000 at 9:30 a.m. to conduct an oversight hearing. The subcommittee will receive testimony on the proposed five-year strategic plan of the U.S. Forest Service in compliance with the Government Results and Performance Act.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator MCCAIN, I ask unanimous consent that his legislative fellow, Navy Commander Douglas Denny, be granted floor privileges during consideration of S. Con. Res. 101.

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