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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

→ 11:30 Intelligence Conference
Report

→ High Hopes is at $3 million

BECAUSE WE KNOW THAT WITH 15 OR 18 KIDS IN A CLASSROOM, THERE IS A BETTER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHER AND STUDENTS AND EDUCATION IS MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE, THAN IF A TEACHER IS TEACHING IN A CLASSROOM WITH 30 OR 35 STUDENTS. WE NEED MORE TEACHERS TO REDUCE CLASSROOM SIZE. AND SECOND, WE ALSO WANT TO IMPROVE AND

{11:53:24} (MR. DORGAN) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

RENOVATE SCHOOLS THAT ARE IN THE CONDITION THAT I'VE JUST DESCRIBED EXISTS IN CANNONBALL AND OO -- AND OJIBWA. THAT OUGHT NOT TO EXIST. AND IT OUGHT NOT BE RESOLVED BY SOME SCHEME TO GIVE TAX CUTS. FOR EVERY ACRE OF PAIN, WE'VE GOT SOME SENATOR WHO TROTS OUT TO THE SENATE AND SAYS, WELL, I'VE GOT A NEW IDEA. LET'S PROVIDE A TAX CUT. THAT'S NOT A NEW IDEA. THAT'S JUST A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHAT WE OUGHT TO DO TO FIX REAL PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION. AND EVERY TIME SOMEONE SUGGESTS ANYTHING THAT DESCRIBES SOME KIND OF NATIONAL ASPIRATION OR GOAL, SOMEONE

{11:53:59} (MR. DORGAN) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

ELSE POPS UP AND SAYS, "OH, SO YOU WANT SOME FEDERAL BUREAUCRAT TO RUN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM." THE ANSWER TO THAT IS NO, OF COURSE NOT. BUT LET'S NOT BRAG ABOUT HAVING NO NATIONAL GOALS OR ASPIRATIONS NATIONALLY AS A COUNTRY FOR OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM. LET'S STOP BRAGING ABOUT THAT. THAT OUGHT TO BE A SOURCE OF DESPAIR. WE AS A COUNTED TRIOUGHT TO HAVE NATIONAL-- --WE AS A COUNTRY OUGHT TO HAVE NATIONAL GOALS ABOUT WHAT WE WANT TO PRODUCE IN A NATIONAL SYSTEM. AND IF WE DEVELOP THOSE GOALS, THEN WE WILL ALSO ACCEPT OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO IMPROVE

{11:54:32} (MR. DORGAN) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

OUR SCHOOLS, INVEST IN OUR SCHOOLS, RENOVATE, REPAIR AND REBUILD AND REDUCE CLASSROOM SIZE. WE KNOW THAT WORKS. AND WE KNOW HOW TO DO IT IF WE HAVE ENOUGH PEOPLE WHO WILL STAND UP HERE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND CAST THE RIGHT VOTES. MR. PRESIDENT, I YIELD THE FLO FLOOR. AND, MR. PRESIDENT, I WILL NOT SEEK A VOTE AT THIS POINT. MY UNDERSTANDING IS THAT MY AMENDMENT WILL BE SET ASIDE AND DEALT WITH AT A LATER TIME. MR.

*{11:55:02 NSP} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

PRESIDENT, I YIELD THE FLO FLOOR. MR. **COVERDELL**: MR. PRESIDENT?

{11:55:05 NSP} (THE PRESIDING OFFICER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: THE SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

*{11:55:10 NSP} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

MR. **COVERDELL**: MR. PRESIDENT, THE MANAGERS HAVE BEEN WORKING TO TRY TO GET SOME PARAMETERS ON THESE AMENDMENTS. LET ME PROPOUND THE UNANIMOUS CONSENT. I ASK CONSENT THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS BE THE ONLY REMAINING FIRST-DEGREE AMENDMENTS IN ORDER, LIMITED TO 30 MINUTES EQUALLY DIVIDED, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED DIFFERENTLY -- TO BE EQUALLY DIVIDED, AND ALL AMENDMENTS SUBJECT TO

RELEVANT SECOND-DEGREES UNDER 20-MINUTE TIME CONSTRAINT, AND THE FOLLOWING -- AND FOLLOWING THE DISPOSITION OF THESE

*{11:55:42} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

AMENDMENTS, THE BILL IMMEDIATELY ADVANCE TO THIRD READING AND PASSAGE OCCUR ALL WITHOUT ANY INTERVENING ACTION OR DEBATE.

THOSE AMENDMENTS ARE: A SCHUMER AMENDMENT, A FEINSTEIN AMENDMENT ON STANDARDS, ONE HOUR EQUALLY DIVIDED; A KENNEDY AMENDMENT, 90 MINUTES EQUALLY DIVIDED R E. TEACHER QUALITY; KERRY AMENDMENT TEACHER QUALITY; BOXER AMENDMENT, SAFETY AND PROTECTION IN SCHOOLS, 90 MINUTES EQUALLY DIVIDED; WELLSTONE REGARDING SCHOOL COUNSELORS,90 MINUTES EQUALLY DIVIDED; DORGAN,

*{11:56:17} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

R E. SCHOOL REPORT CARD, WHICH WE'VE JUST CONSIDERED; **COVERDELL**; REID; KENNEDY R.E. PELL GRANTS; A MANAGERS' AMENDMENT; GRAHAM REGARDING FEDERAL HOME LOAN BOARD; HATCH, REGARDING STUDENT LOAN INTEREST; GRAHAM OF FLORIDA NUMBER 2848, SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION; AND A GRAHAM OFF OFFSET.

{11:56:40 NSP} (THE PRESIDING OFFICER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: IS THERE OBJECTION?

{11:56:41 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: MR. PRESIDENT?

{11:56:47 NSP} (THE PRESIDING OFFICER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: THE SENATOR FROM NEVADA.

{11:56:49 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: THE -- WE WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT IF, IN FACT, THERE ARE RELEVANT SECOND-DEGREE AMENDMENTS, THAT -- NO, THAT WILL BE FINE. IT'S UNDER A 20-MINUTE TIME CONSTRAINT. THAT'S FINE. I WOULD ALSO NOTE THAT UNDER THE UNANIMOUS CONSENT DEALING WITH THE WELLSTONE AMENDMENT, HE WOULD HAVE 45 MINUTES OF THE HOUR.

*{11:57:09 NSP} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

MR. **COVERDELL**: WE CHANGED IT.

{11:57:10 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: TO 90 MINUTES EQUALLY DIVIDED?

*{11:57:13 NSP} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

MR. **COVERDELL**: YES.

{11:57:16 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: AND FURTHER, THE HARKIN AMENDMENT HAS BEEN -- HARKIN HAS BEEN DELETED. DID YOU NOTE THAT?

*{11:57:22 NSP} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

MR. **COVERDELL**: I JUST DON'T HAVE IT.

{11:57:25 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: SO IT WAS DELETED BEFORE YOU GOT T. THE OTHER ADDITION WOULD BE ANOTHER BOXER AMENDMENT DEALING WITH PESTICIDES. AND SHE ASKS FOR0 MINUTEON THAT. EQUALLY DIVIDED.

*{11:57:38 NSP} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

MR. **COVERDELL**: DID YOU ADD HARKIN?
ELIMINATED HARKIN?

{11:57:44 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: BUT WE ARE JUST AS A RESULT OF A NOTE JUST ADDED TO ME ADDING SENATOR BINGAMAN DEALING WITH TEACHERS, 30 MINUTES.

*{11:57:49 NSP} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

MR. **COVERDELL**: 30 MINUTES?

{11:57:53 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: FOR HIM.

*{11:57:59 NSP} (MR. **COVERDELL**) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

MR. **COVERDELL**: WELL, THAT WOULD BE AN HOUR EQUALLY DIVIDED, THEN. I ASSUME THE ONE ON PESTICIDES IS EDUCATION-RELATED?

{11:58:08 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: YES, IT IS.

{11:58:10 NSP} (MR. ***COVERDELL****) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }*

MR. **COVERDELL**: OKAY. ALL RIGHT, THE UNANIMOUS CONSENT --

THE ESIDING OFCER: IS OBJECTION?
MR. --

{11:58:17 NSP} (MRS. BOXER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MRS. BOXER: RESERVING THE RIGHT TO OBJECT. I SIMPLY WANT TO UNDERSTAND, I'VE BEEN WAITING SINCE LAST NIGHT TO OFFER AN AMENDMENT ON SAFETY IN SCHOOLS RELATING TO GUN VIOLENCE, AND I WAS TOLD ORIGINALLY THAT I'D BE THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC AMENDMENT UP TODAY. THERE WAS SOME OBCTION ON THE OTHER SIDE. AND I WONDER IF I COULD GET SOME IDEA FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE AISLE, IF NOT FROM MY OWN SIDE -- SENATOR REID'S BEEN TRYING TO GIVE ME ASSURANCES OF TIME -- WHEN I COULD FINALLY GET TO OFFER THAT AMENDMENT.

{11:58:48 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: I SAY TO THE SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA, WHO HAS BEEN HERE SINCE YESTERDAY, THAT WE ARE GOING -- SENATOR KENNEDY HAS BEEN DOING MANY THINGS TODAY. WE'RE WITH -- WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE MAJORITY, WHICH WE ALREADY OBTAINED THAT, HE'S GOING TO OFFER HIS AMENDMENT NT. WE WOULD HOPE FOLLOWING THAT WE WOULD BE ABLE TO GO TO THE BOXER AMENDMENT.

{11:59:06 NSP} (MRS. BOXER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MRS. BOXER: THANK YOU VERY MUCH, MY FRIENDS. NO OBJECTION.

{11:59:16 NSP} (THE PRESIDING OFFICER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: WITHOUT OBJECTION, SO ORDERED.

{11:59:35 NSP} (THE PRESIDING OFFICER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: WHO SEEKS RECOGNITION?

{11:59:35 NSP} (MR. KENNEDY) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. KENNEDY: MR. PRESIDENT?

{11:59:39 NSP} (THE PRESIDING OFFICER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: THE SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

{11:59:43 NSP} (MR. KENNEDY) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. KENNEDY: I SEND AN AMENDMENT TO THE DESK AND ASK --

{11:59:43 NSP} (MR. REID) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

MR. REID: WILL THE GENTLEMAN YIELD?
I ASK UNANIMOUS CONSENT THAT THE PENDING AMENDMENT BE SET ASIDE.

{12:00:02 NSP} (THE PRESIDING OFFICER) { NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT }

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: WITHOUT OBJECTION, SO ORDERED. THE CLERK WILL REPORT.
{END: 2000/03/02 TIME: 12-00 , Thu. 106TH SENATE, SECOND SESSION}

{ NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.}

153-391

UNITED STATES SENATE

SENATORS | COMMITTEES | LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES | LEARNING ABOUT THE SENATE | VISITING THE SENATE | CONTACTING THE SENATE | SEARCH

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

LEGISLATION, SCHEDULES, AND RULES

DETAILED ACTIVITIES
- Roll Call
- Calendar
- Committee Action
- Ex. Calendar
- Measures
- Nominations
- Treaties

Senate Roll Call Votes Taken This Week

RECENT FLOOR VOTES

The following roll call votes took place on the Senate floor during the past week.

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 33 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 9:03 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
TITLE: S. 1134, as amended
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Bill Passed

YEAS---61 6 Ds

Abraham	Feinstein	Mack
Allard	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Ashcroft	Frist	Murkowski
Bennett	Gorton	Nickles
Biden	Gramm	Roberts
Bond	Grams	Roth
Breaux	Grassley	Santorum
Brownback	Gregg	Sessions
Bunning	Hagel	Shelby
Burns	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Byrd	Helms	Smith (OR)
Campbell	Hutchinson	Snowe
Cleland	Hutchison	Specter
Cochran	Inhofe	Stevens
Collins	Kerrey	Thomas
Coverdell	Kohl	Thompson
Craig	Kyl	Thurmond
Crapo	Lieberman	Torricelli
DeWine	Lott	Voinovich
Domenici	Lugar	Warner
Enzi		

NAYS---37 2 Rs

Akaka	Feingold	Lincoln
Baucus	Graham	Mikulski
Bayh	Harkin	Moynihan
Bingaman	Hollings	Murray
Boxer	Jeffords	Reed
Bryan	Johnson	Reid
Chafee, Lincoln	Kennedy	Robb
Conrad	Kerry	Rockefeller
Daschle	Landrieu	Sarbanes
Dodd	Lautenberg	Schumer
Dorgan	Leahy	Wellstone
Durbin	Levin	Wyden
Edwards		

Not Voting---2

Inouye	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 32 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 8:47 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2879
TITLE: Durbin Amendment No. 2879
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Agreed to

YEAS---91

Abraham	Durbin	Lincoln
Akaka	Edwards	Lott
Allard	Enzi	Lugar
Ashcroft	Feingold	Mack
Baucus	Feinstein	McConnell
Bayh	Fitzgerald	Mikulski
Bennett	Frist	Moynihan
Biden	Gorton	Murkowski
Bingaman	Graham	Murray
Bond	Gramm	Reed
Boxer	Grams	Reid
Breaux	Grassley	Robb
Brownback	Hagel	Roberts
Bryan	Harkin	Rockefeller
Bunning	Hatch	Roth
Burns	Hollings	Santorum
Byrd	Hutchinson	Sarbanes
Campbell	Hutchison	Schumer
Chafee, Lincoln	Jeffords	Sessions
Cleland	Johnson	Shelby
Cochran	Kennedy	Smith (OR)
Collins	Kerrey	Snowe
Conrad	Kerry	Specter
Coverdell	Kohl	Stevens
Craig	Kyl	Thomas
Crapo	Landrieu	Thurmond
Daschle	Lautenberg	Torricelli
DeWine	Leahy	Warner
Dodd	Levin	Wellstone
Domenici	Lieberman	Wyden
Dorgan		

NAYS---7

Gregg	Nickles	Thompson
Helms	Smith (NH)	Voinovich
Inhofe		

Not Voting---2

Inouye	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 31 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 8:28 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2876
TITLE: Feinstein Amendment No. 2876
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Rejected

YEAS---30

Baucus	Durbin	McConnell
Boxer	Feinstein	Moynihan

Breaux	Hagel	Robb
Bryan	Hutchinson	Rockefeller
Byrd	Kohl	Schumer
Cleland	Levin	Sessions
Coverdell	Lieberman	Shelby
Daschle	Lincoln	Torricelli
Dodd	Lott	Warner
Dorgan	Lugar	Wyden

NAYS---68

Abraham	Feingold	Leahy
Akaka	Fitzgerald	Mack
Allard	Frist	Mikulski
Ashcroft	Gorton	Murkowski
Bayh	Graham	Murray
Bennett	Gramm	Nickles
Biden	Grams	Reed
Bingaman	Grassley	Reid
Bond	Gregg	Roberts
Brownback	Harkin	Roth
Bunning	Hatch	Santorum
Burns	Helms	Sarbanes
Campbell	Hollings	Smith (NH)
Chafee, Lincoln	Hutchison	Smith (OR)
Cochran	Inhofe	Snowe
Collins	Jeffords	Specter
Conrad	Johnson	Stevens
Craig	Kennedy	Thomas
Crapo	Kerrey	Thompson
DeWine	Kerry	Thurmond
Domenici	Kyl	Voinovich
Edwards	Landrieu	Wellstone
Enzi	Lautenberg	

Not Voting---2

Inouye	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 30 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 8:12 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2878
TITLE: Wellstone Amendment No. 2878
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Rejected

YEAS---29

Akaka	Harkin	Moynihan
Baucus	Hollings	Murray
Biden	Johnson	Reed
Bingaman	Kennedy	Reid
Boxer	Kerrey	Robb
Conrad	Landrieu	Rockefeller
Daschle	Lautenberg	Sarbanes
Dorgan	Leahy	Torricelli
Feingold	Levin	Wellstone
Graham	Mikulski	

NAYS---69

Abraham	Durbin	Lott
Allard	Edwards	Lugar
Ashcroft	Enzi	Mack
Bayh	Feinstein	McConnell

Bennett	Fitzgerald	Murkowski
Bond	Frist	Nickles
Breaux	Gorton	Roberts
Brownback	Gramm	Roth
Bryan	Grams	Santorum
Bunning	Grassley	Schumer
Burns	Gregg	Sessions
Byrd	Hagel	Shelby
Campbell	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Chafee, Lincoln	Helms	Smith (OR)
Cleland	Hutchinson	Snowe
Cochran	Hutchison	Specter
Collins	Inhofe	Stevens
Coverdell	Jeffords	Thomas
Craig	Kerry	Thompson
Crapo	Kohl	Thurmond
DeWine	Kyl	Voinovich
Dodd	Lieberman	Warner
Domenici	Lincoln	Wyden

Not Voting---2

Inouye	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 29 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 7:56 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2875
TITLE: Motion to Waive CBA Re: Bingaman Amendment No. 2875
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Rejected

YEAS---41

Akaka	Edwards	Levin
Baucus	Feingold	Lincoln
Bayh	Feinstein	Mikulski
Bingaman	Graham	Moynihan
Boxer	Harkin	Murray
Bryan	Hollings	Reed
Chafee, Lincoln	Johnson	Reid
Cleland	Kennedy	Robb
Collins	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Conrad	Kerry	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kohl	Schumer
Dodd	Landrieu	Wellstone
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wyden
Durbin	Leahy	

NAYS---57

Abraham	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Allard	Frist	Murkowski
Ashcroft	Gorton	Nickles
Bennett	Gramm	Roberts
Biden	Grams	Roth
Bond	Grassley	Santorum
Breaux	Gregg	Sessions
Brownback	Hagel	Shelby
Bunning	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Burns	Helms	Smith (OR)
Byrd	Hutchinson	Snowe
Campbell	Hutchison	Specter
Cochran	Inhofe	Stevens
Coverdell	Jeffords	Thomas

Craig	Kyl	Thompson
Crapo	Lieberman	Thurmond
DeWine	Lott	Torricelli
Domenici	Lugar	Voinovich
Enzi	Mack	Warner

Not Voting---2

Inouye	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 28 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 7:42 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2873
TITLE: Boxer Amendment No. 2873 (Reconsidered)
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Rejected

YEAS---49

Abraham	Durbin	Levin
Akaka	Edwards	Lieberman
Ashcroft	Feingold	Lincoln
Baucus	Feinstein	Mikulski
Bayh	Fitzgerald	Moynihan
Biden	Graham	Murray
Bingaman	Harkin	Reed
Boxer	Hollings	Reid
Breaux	Johnson	Robb
Bryan	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Byrd	Kerrey	Roth
Chafee, Lincoln	Kerry	Sarbanes
Cleland	Kohl	Schumer
Conrad	Landrieu	Torricelli
Daschle	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Dodd	Leahy	Wyden
Dorgan		

NAYS---49

Allard	Gramm	Murkowski
Bennett	Grams	Nickles
Bond	Grassley	Roberts
Brownback	Gregg	Santorum
Bunning	Hagel	Sessions
Burns	Hatch	Shelby
Campbell	Helms	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Hutchinson	Smith (OR)
Collins	Hutchison	Snowe
Coverdell	Inhofe	Specter
Craig	Jeffords	Stevens
Crapo	Kyl	Thomas
DeWine	Lott	Thompson
Domenici	Lugar	Thurmond
Enzi	Mack	Voinovich
Frist	McConnell	Warner
Gorton		

Not Voting---2

Inouye	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 27 Leg.)

March 2, 2000, 7:23 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2873
TITLE: Boxer Amendment No. 2873
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Rejected

YEAS---49

Abraham	Durbin	Levin
Akaka	Edwards	Lieberman
Ashcroft	Feingold	Lincoln
Baucus	Feinstein	Mikulski
Bayh	Fitzgerald	Moynihan
Biden	Graham	Murray
Bingaman	Harkin	Reed
Boxer	Hollings	Reid
Breaux	Johnson	Robb
Bryan	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Byrd	Kerrey	Roth
Chafee, Lincoln	Kerry	Sarbanes
Cleland	Kohl	Schumer
Conrad	Landrieu	Torricelli
Daschle	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Dodd	Leahy	Wyden
Dorgan		

NAYS---49

Allard	Gramm	Murkowski
Bennett	Grams	Nickles
Bond	Grassley	Roberts
Brownback	Gregg	Santorum
Bunning	Hagel	Sessions
Burns	Hatch	Shelby
Campbell	Helms	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Hutchinson	Smith (OR)
Collins	Hutchison	Snowe
Coverdell	Inhofe	Specter
Craig	Jeffords	Stevens
Crapo	Kyl	Thomas
DeWine	Lott	Thompson
Domenici	Lugar	Thurmond
Enzi	Mack	Voinovich
Frist	McConnell	Warner
Gorton		

Not Voting---2

Inouye	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 26 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 7:01 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2874
TITLE: Coverdell Amendment No. 2874 As Modified
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Agreed to

YEAS---96

Abraham	Edwards	Lincoln
Akaka	Enzi	Lott
Allard	Feingold	Lugar
Ashcroft	Feinstein	Mack
Baucus	Fitzgerald	McConnell

Bayh	Frist	Moynihan
Bennett	Gorton	Murkowski
Biden	Graham	Murray
Bingaman	Gramm	Nickles
Bond	Grams	Reed
Boxer	Grassley	Reid
Breaux	Gregg	Robb
Brownback	Hagel	Roberts
Bryan	Harkin	Rockefeller
Bunning	Hatch	Roth
Burns	Helms	Santorum
Byrd	Hollings	Sarbanes
Campbell	Hutchinson	Schumer
Chafee, Lincoln	Hutchison	Sessions
Cleland	Inhofe	Shelby
Cochran	Jeffords	Smith (NH)
Collins	Johnson	Smith (OR)
Conrad	Kennedy	Snowe
Coverdell	Kerrey	Specter
Craig	Kerry	Stevens
Crapo	Kohl	Thomas
Daschle	Kyl	Thurmond
DeWine	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dodd	Lautenberg	Voinovich
Domenici	Leahy	Warner
Dorgan	Levin	Wellstone
Durbin	Lieberman	Wyden

NAYS---1

Thompson

Not Voting---3

Inouye	McCain	Mikulski

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 25 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 3:15 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2872
TITLE: Kennedy Amendment No. 2872
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Rejected

YEAS---39

Akaka	Feingold	Levin
Baucus	Feinstein	Lincoln
Bayh	Graham	Mikulski
Bingaman	Harkin	Moynihan
Boxer	Hollings	Murray
Bryan	Inouye	Reed
Cleland	Johnson	Reid
Conrad	Kennedy	Robb
Daschle	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Dodd	Kerry	Sarbanes
Dorgan	Landrieu	Schumer
Durbin	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Edwards	Leahy	Wyden

NAYS---60

Abraham	Enzi	Mack
Allard	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Ashcroft	Frist	Murkowski
Bennett	Gorton	Nickles

Biden	Gramm	Roberts
Bond	Grams	Roth
Breaux	Grassley	Santorum
Brownback	Gregg	Sessions
Bunning	Hagel	Shelby
Burns	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Byrd	Helms	Smith (OR)
Campbell	Hutchinson	Snowe
Chafee, Lincoln	Hutchison	Specter
Cochran	Inhofe	Stevens
Collins	Jeffords	Thomas
Coverdell	Kohl	Thompson
Craig	Kyl	Thurmond
Crapo	Lieberman	Torricelli
DeWine	Lott	Voinovich
Domenici	Lugar	Warner

Not Voting---1

McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 24 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 2:52 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2869
TITLE: Roth Amendment No. 2869
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Agreed to

YEAS---59

Abraham	Feinstein	McConnell
Allard	Fitzgerald	Murkowski
Ashcroft	Frist	Nickles
Bennett	Gorton	Roberts
Biden	Gramm	Roth
Bond	Grams	Santorum
Breaux	Grassley	Sessions
Brownback	Gregg	Shelby
Bunning	Hagel	Smith (NH)
Burns	Hatch	Smith (OR)
Campbell	Helms	Snowe
Chafee, Lincoln	Hutchinson	Specter
Cochran	Hutchison	Stevens
Collins	Inhofe	Thomas
Coverdell	Jeffords	Thompson
Craig	Kyl	Thurmond
Crapo	Lieberman	Torricelli
DeWine	Lott	Voinovich
Domenici	Lugar	Warner
Enzi	Mack	

NAYS---40

Akaka	Feingold	Levin
Baucus	Graham	Lincoln
Bayh	Harkin	Mikulski
Bingaman	Hollings	Moynihan
Boxer	Inouye	Murray
Bryan	Johnson	Reed
Byrd	Kennedy	Reid
Cleland	Kerrey	Robb
Conrad	Kerry	Rockefeller
Daschle	Kohl	Sarbanes
Dodd	Landrieu	Schumer

Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Durbin	Leahy	Wyden
Edwards		

Not Voting---1

McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 23 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 2:18 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2870
TITLE: Graham Amendment No. 2870
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Rejected

YEAS---25

Akaka	Dodd	Levin
Baucus	Graham	Lieberman
Biden	Hollings	Mikulski
Boxer	Inouye	Robb
Breaux	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Bryan	Kohl	Torricelli
Byrd	Lautenberg	Voinovich
Cleland	Leahy	Wyden
Daschle		

NAYS---73

Abraham	Feinstein	Mack
Allard	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Ashcroft	Frist	Murkowski
Bayh	Gorton	Murray
Bennett	Gramm	Nickles
Bingaman	Grams	Reed
Bond	Grassley	Reid
Brownback	Gregg	Roberts
Bunning	Hagel	Roth
Burns	Harkin	Santorum
Campbell	Hatch	Sarbanes
Chafee, Lincoln	Helms	Schumer
Cochran	Hutchinson	Sessions
Collins	Hutchison	Shelby
Conrad	Inhofe	Smith (NH)
Coverdell	Jeffords	Smith (OR)
Craig	Johnson	Snowe
Crapo	Kennedy	Specter
DeWine	Kerry	Stevens
Domenici	Kyl	Thomas
Dorgan	Landrieu	Thompson
Durbin	Lincoln	Thurmond
Edwards	Lott	Warner
Enzi	Lugar	Wellstone
Feingold		

Not Voting---2

McCain	Moynihan

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 22 Leg.)
March 2, 2000, 10:01 AM
BILL NO.: S.1134

AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2827
TITLE: Mack Amendment No. 2827
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Agreed to

YEAS---54

Abraham	Frist	Murkowski
Allard	Gorton	Nickles
Ashcroft	Gramm	Roberts
Bennett	Grams	Roth
Brownback	Grassley	Santorum
Bunning	Gregg	Sessions
Burns	Hagel	Shelby
Campbell	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Chafee, Lincoln	Helms	Smith (OR)
Cochran	Hutchinson	Snowe
Collins	Hutchison	Specter
Coverdell	Inhofe	Stevens
Craig	Jeffords	Thomas
Crapo	Kyl	Thompson
DeWine	Lott	Thurmond
Domenici	Lugar	Torricelli
Enzi	Mack	Voinovich
Fitzgerald	McConnell	Warner

NAYS---43

Akaka	Edwards	Leahy
Baucus	Feingold	Levin
Bayh	Feinstein	Lieberman
Biden	Graham	Lincoln
Bingaman	Harkin	Mikulski
Boxer	Hollings	Murray
Breaux	Inouye	Reed
Bryan	Johnson	Reid
Byrd	Kennedy	Robb
Cleland	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Conrad	Kerry	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kohl	Schumer
Dodd	Landrieu	Wellstone
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wyden
Durbin		

Not Voting---3

Bond	McCain	Moynihan

****
(Rollcall Vote No. 21 Leg.)
March 1, 2000, 5:40 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2821
TITLE: Murray Amendment No. 2821
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Rejected

YEAS---42

Akaka	Edwards	Leahy
Baucus	Feingold	Levin
Bayh	Feinstein	Lincoln
Biden	Graham	Mikulski
Bingaman	Harkin	Moynihan
Boxer	Hollings	Murray
Breaux	Inouye	Reed
Bryan	Johnson	Reid

Cleland	Kennedy	Robb
Conrad	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Daschle	Kerry	Sarbanes
Dodd	Kohl	Schumer
Dorgan	Landrieu	Wellstone
Durbin	Lautenberg	Wyden

NAYS---56

Abraham	Frist	Murkowski
Allard	Gorton	Nickles
Ashcroft	Gramm	Roberts
Bennett	Grams	Roth
Brownback	Grassley	Santorum
Bunning	Gregg	Sessions
Burns	Hagel	Shelby
Byrd	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Campbell	Helms	Smith (OR)
Chafee, Lincoln	Hutchinson	Snowe
Cochran	Hutchison	Specter
Collins	Inhofe	Stevens
Coverdell	Jeffords	Thomas
Craig	Kyl	Thompson
Crapo	Lieberman	Thurmond
DeWine	Lott	Torricelli
Domenici	Lugar	Voinovich
Enzi	Mack	Warner
Fitzgerald	McConnell	

Not Voting---2

Bond	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 20 Leg.)
March 1, 2000, 5:11 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2865
TITLE: Wellstone Amendment No. 2865
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Agreed to

YEAS---89

Abraham	Edwards	Lincoln
Akaka	Feingold	Lott
Allard	Feinstein	Lugar
Ashcroft	Fitzgerald	Mack
Baucus	Frist	McConnell
Bayh	Gorton	Mikulski
Bennett	Graham	Moynihan
Biden	Grams	Murkowski
Bingaman	Grassley	Murray
Boxer	Gregg	Reed
Breaux	Hagel	Reid
Brownback	Harkin	Robb
Bryan	Hatch	Roberts
Bunning	Helms	Rockefeller
Burns	Hollings	Roth
Byrd	Hutchinson	Santorum
Campbell	Hutchison	Sarbanes
Chafee, Lincoln	Inouye	Schumer
Cleland	Jeffords	Sessions
Cochran	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Smith (OR)
Conrad	Kerrey	Snowe

Coverdell	Kerry	Specter
Crapo	Kohl	Stevens
Daschle	Kyl	Thurmond
DeWine	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dodd	Lautenberg	Warner
Domenici	Leahy	Wellstone
Dorgan	Levin	Wyden
Durbin	Lieberman	

NAYS---9

Craig	Inhofe	Thomas
Enzi	Nickles	Thompson
Gramm	Smith (NH)	Voinovich

Not Voting---2

Bond	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 19 Leg.)
March 1, 2000, 2:33 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2825
TITLE: Motion to Table Bingaman Amendment No. 2863
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Motion to Table Agreed to

YEAS---58

Abraham	Frist	McConnell
Allard	Gorton	Murkowski
Ashcroft	Graham	Nickles
Bennett	Gramm	Roberts
Biden	Grams	Roth
Breaux	Grassley	Santorum
Brownback	Gregg	Sessions
Bunning	Hagel	Shelby
Burns	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Byrd	Helms	Smith (OR)
Campbell	Hutchinson	Snowe
Cochran	Hutchison	Specter
Collins	Inhofe	Stevens
Coverdell	Jeffords	Thomas
Craig	Kyl	Thompson
Crapo	Lieberman	Thurmond
DeWine	Lott	Torricelli
Domenici	Lugar	Voinovich
Enzi	Mack	Warner
Fitzgerald		

NAYS---40

Akaka	Feingold	Levin
Baucus	Feinstein	Lincoln
Bayh	Harkin	Mikulski
Bingaman	Hollings	Moynihan
Boxer	Inouye	Murray
Bryan	Johnson	Reed
Chafee, Lincoln	Kennedy	Reid
Cleland	Kerrey	Robb
Conrad	Kerry	Rockefeller
Daschle	Kohl	Sarbanes
Dodd	Landrieu	Schumer
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Durbin	Leahy	Wyden
Edwards		

Not Voting---2

Bond	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 18 Leg.)
March 1, 2000, 2:04 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2825
TITLE: Abraham Amdt No. 2825
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Agreed to

YEAS---96

Abraham	Feingold	Lott
Akaka	Feinstein	Lugar
Allard	Fitzgerald	Mack
Ashcroft	Frist	McConnell
Baucus	Gorton	Mikulski
Bayh	Graham	Moynihan
Bennett	Gramm	Murkowski
Biden	Grams	Murray
Bingaman	Grassley	Reed
Boxer	Gregg	Reid
Breaux	Hagel	Robb
Brownback	Harkin	Roberts
Bryan	Hatch	Rockefeller
Bunning	Helms	Roth
Burns	Hollings	Santorum
Byrd	Hutchinson	Sarbanes
Campbell	Hutchison	Schumer
Chafee, Lincoln	Inhofe	Sessions
Cleland	Inouye	Shelby
Cochran	Jeffords	Smith (NH)
Collins	Johnson	Smith (OR)
Coverdell	Kennedy	Snowe
Craig	Kerrey	Specter
Crapo	Kerry	Stevens
Daschle	Kohl	Thomas
DeWine	Kyl	Thompson
Dodd	Landrieu	Thurmond
Domenici	Lautenberg	Torricelli
Dorgan	Leahy	Voinovich
Durbin	Levin	Warner
Edwards	Lieberman	Wellstone
Enzi	Lincoln	Wyden

NAYS---2

Conrad	Nickles

Not Voting---2

Bond	McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 17 Leg.)
March 1, 2000, 10:07 AM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2861
TITLE: Motion to Table the Robb Amendment No. 2861
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Motion to Table Agreed to

YEAS---57

Abraham	Feingold	Mack
Allard	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Ashcroft	Frist	Murkowski
Bennett	Gorton	Nickles
Bond	Gramm	Roberts
Brownback	Grams	Roth
Bunning	Grassley	Santorum
Burns	Gregg	Sessions
Byrd	Hagel	Shelby
Campbell	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Chafee, Lincoln	Helms	Smith (OR)
Cochran	Hutchinson	Snowe
Collins	Hutchison	Stevens
Coverdell	Inhofe	Thomas
Craig	Jeffords	Thompson
Crapo	Kyl	Thurmond
DeWine	Lieberman	Torricelli
Domenici	Lott	Voinovich
Enzi	Lugar	Warner

NAYS---42

Akaka	Edwards	Levin
Baucus	Feinstein	Lincoln
Bayh	Graham	Mikulski
Biden	Harkin	Moynihan
Bingaman	Hollings	Murray
Boxer	Inouye	Reed
Breaux	Johnson	Reid
Bryan	Kennedy	Robb
Cleland	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Conrad	Kerry	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kohl	Schumer
Dodd	Landrieu	Specter
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Durbin	Leahy	Wyden

Not Voting---1

McCain

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 16 Leg.)
February 29, 2000, 5:09 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2854
TITLE: Collins Amdt No. 2854
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 1/2
RESULT: Amendment Agreed to

YEAS---98

Abraham	Enzi	Lott
Akaka	Feingold	Lugar
Allard	Feinstein	Mack
Ashcroft	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Baucus	Frist	Mikulski
Bayh	Gorton	Moynihan
Bennett	Graham	Murray
Biden	Gramm	Nickles
Bingaman	Grams	Reed
Bond	Grassley	Reid
Boxer	Gregg	Robb
Breaux	Hagel	Roberts

Brownback	Harkin	Rockefeller
Bryan	Hatch	Roth
Bunning	Helms	Santorum
Burns	Hollings	Sarbanes
Byrd	Hutchinson	Schumer
Campbell	Hutchison	Sessions
Chafee, Lincoln	Inhofe	Shelby
Cleland	Inouye	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Jeffords	Smith (OR)
Collins	Johnson	Snowe
Conrad	Kennedy	Specter
Coverdell	Kerrey	Stevens
Craig	Kerry	Thomas
Crapo	Kohl	Thompson
Daschle	Kyl	Thurmond
DeWine	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dodd	Lautenberg	Voinovich
Domenici	Leahy	Warner
Dorgan	Levin	Wellstone
Durbin	Lieberman	Wyden
Edwards	Lincoln	

Not Voting---2

McCain	Murkowski

****

(Rollcall Vote No. 15 Leg.)
February 29, 2000, 2:01 PM
BILL NO.: S.1134
AMENDMENT NO.: S.Amdt. 2857
TITLE: Motion to Waive CBA re: Dodd Amdt No 2857
REQUIRED FOR MAJORITY: 3/5
RESULT: Motion Rejected

YEAS---44

Akaka	Feingold	Levin
Baucus	Feinstein	Lieberman
Bayh	Graham	Lincoln
Bingaman	Harkin	Mikulski
Boxer	Hollings	Moynihan
Bryan	Inouye	Murray
Chafee, Lincoln	Jeffords	Reed
Cleland	Johnson	Reid
Collins	Kennedy	Robb
Conrad	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Daschle	Kerry	Sarbanes
Dodd	Kohl	Schumer
Dorgan	Landrieu	Wellstone
Durbin	Lautenberg	Wyden
Edwards	Leahy	

NAYS---54

Abraham	Enzi	McConnell
Allard	Fitzgerald	Nickles
Ashcroft	Frist	Roberts
Bennett	Gorton	Roth
Biden	Gramm	Santorum
Bond	Grams	Sessions
Breaux	Grassley	Shelby
Brownback	Gregg	Smith (NH)
Bunning	Hagel	Smith (OR)
Burns	Hatch	Snowe
Byrd	Helms	Specter

Campbell	Hutchinson	Stevens
Cochran	Hutchison	Thomas
Coverdell	Inhofe	Thompson
Craig	Kyl	Thurmond
Crapo	Lott	Torricelli
DeWine	Lugar	Voinovich
Domenici	Mack	Warner

Not Voting---2

McCain	Murkowski

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CLASS SIZE AMENDMENT TO S. 1134

- This amendment would use **$1.2 billion to reduce class size**, particularly in the early grades (grades 1 through 3), using highly qualified teachers to improve educational achievement for regular and special needs children. Congressional findings recognize **impressive research studies showing improvements in academic achievement and reduction in discipline problems** among students in the early grades attending smaller classes with well-prepared teachers.

- *Targeting Within States*: Within states, **100 percent of the funds will be disbursed directly to local school districts** on a formula which is **80 percent need-based, and 20 percent enrollment-based.** Small school districts that alone may not generate enough federal funding to pay for a starting teacher salary may form consortia to generate enough funds to pay for a new teacher or institute a top-notch recruiting program.

- *Local Decision-Making*: **Each school district board makes all decisions about hiring and training new teachers.** The school district must use **at least 75 percent of the funds to hire new certified teachers.**

- *Teacher Quality*: Up to 25 percent of the funds may be used to **test new teachers, or to provide professional development to new and current teachers of regular and special needs children.**

- *Flexibility*: Any school district that **has already reduced class size in the early grades to 18 or fewer** children may use funds to: further reduce class sizes in the early grades; reduce class size in kindergarten or other grades; or carry out activities to improve teacher quality, including professional development.

- *Accountability*: In addition, the language clarifies that the **funds are supplementary**, and cannot replace current spending on teachers or teacher salaries. School districts **fill out no new forms** to get funding; they just add a description of their class size reduction plan to a current form. Accountability is assured by requiring school districts to send a **"report card" in understandable language to their local community** -- including information about how achievement has improved as a result of reducing class size.

FAX TRANSMISSION

SENATE BUDGET COMMITTEE
621 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
(202)224-0642
FAX: (202)224-4835

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S.1134 An original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

Amendments

[illegible]	Amendment Purpose	Sponsor	Amendment Status
2821	To provide for class size reduction programs.	Murray	Mar 01, 2000 Amendment SA 2821 not agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 42 - 56. Record Vote Number: 21.
2825	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the deduction for computer donations to schools and to allow a tax credit for donated computers, and for other purposes.	Abraham	Mar 01, 2000 Amendment SA 2825 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 96 - 2. Record Vote Number: 18.
2827	To eliminate the marriage penalty in the reduction in permitted contributions to education individual retirement accounts.	Mack	Mar 01, 2000 Amendment SA 2827 proposed by Senator Coverdell for Senator Mack.
2844	To make permanent the special coordination rule between qualified tuition programs and the Hope and Lifetime Learning credits.	Graham	Mar 01, 2000 Amendment SA 2844 agreed to in Senate by Unanimous Consent.
2854	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the 2-percent floor on miscellaneous itemized deductions for qualified professional development expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers and to allow a credit against income tax to elementary and secondary school teachers who provide classroom materials.	Collins	Feb 29, 2000 Amendment SA 2854 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 98 - 0. Record Vote Number: 16.
2857	To increase funding for part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.	Dodd	Feb 29, 2000 Amendment SA 2857 ruled out of order by the chair.
2860	To establish the Careers to Classrooms Program.	Hutchison	Mar 01, 2000 Amendment SA 2860 agreed to in Senate by Voice Vote.
2861	To eliminate the use of education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses and to expand the incentives for the construction and renovation of public schools.	Robb	Feb 29, 2000 Amendment SA 2861 proposed by Senator Robb.
2863	To ensure accountability in programs for disadvantaged children and provide funds to turn around failing schools.	Bingaman	Mar 01, 2000 Amendment SA 2863 proposed by Senator Bingaman.
2864	To provide funds to assist high-poverty school districts in meeting their teaching needs.	Graham	Mar 01, 2000 Amendment SA 2864 agreed to in Senate by Voice.
2865	To require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to report to Congress on the extent and severity of child poverty.	Wellstone	Mar 01, 2000 Amendment SA 2865 agreed to in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 89 - 9. Record Vote Number: 20.

Ted Zegers
02/24/2000 10:45:07 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Joanna E. Slaney/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:
Subject: FYI

--------------------- Forwarded by Ted Zegers/OMB/EOP on 02/24/2000 10:43 AM ---------------------------

BNA, Inc.

Daily Report for Executives

No. 37
Thursday February 24, 2000
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Page G-7

Tax, Budget & Accounting

Tax Legislation

Senate Managers to Propose Modifications, But No New Offsets to Education Savings Bill

Sen. Paul Coverdell (R-Ga.) said Feb. 23 that modifications would be needed to ensure that a bill (S. 1344) that expands tax-favored education savings accounts to cover primary and secondary school expenses conforms to 1999 tax law changes.

The Senate began debate of the education savings bill but agreed to consider no amendments Feb. 23. A Senate Finance Committee spokeswoman said that, while Chairman William Roth (R-Del.) may offer a manager's amendment to the bill later in the debate, he would propose no new revenue offsets. As a result, the bill would be paid for at least in part through the budget surplus, she said.

Some modifications to the education bill are needed to ensure that it conforms to tax law changes implemented under the Tax Relief Extension Act of 1999 (Pub. L. No. 106-170). Specifically, the tax bill President Clinton signed Dec. 17 contained several of the revenue provisions that were included in the Finance Committee-approved version of the education bill. The 1999 law also extended to Dec. 31, 2001 the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance.

S. 1344, which was approved by the Finance Committee last May, includes several provisions to expand tax-favored education savings accounts. Specifically, the bill would:

- increase the annual contribution limit to education savings accounts from $500 to $2,000;
- allow tax-free distributions from state-sponsored prepaid tuition plans, and expand these programs to cover private colleges as well;
- extend the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance,

- eliminate the 60-month limit on the deductibility of interest on qualified education loans, and

- increase from $5 million to $10 million the amount of school bonds that small governments may issue without being subject to arbitrage rebate requirements.

Consideration of the bill is expected to continue through the week of Feb. 28, Coverdell told reporters.

Several Offsets Contained in 1999 Tax Law

The Senate Finance Committee-approved version of the bill included several revenue offsets that ultimately were adopted as part of the Tax Relief Extension Act of 1999. These offsets included:

- repeal of the installment method of accounting for most accrual basis taxpayers and an adjustment of pledge rules,

- requirement that non-bank financial institutions file information reports on cancellation of indebtedness;

- denial of the deduction for charitable split-dollar life insurance,

- extension of a tax law provision that allows employers to transfer excess defined benefit plan assets to a special account for the health benefit of retirees,

- information reporting on cancellation of indebtedness by non-bank financial institutions; and

- addition of the streptococcus pneumonia vaccine to the list of taxable vaccines.

Two other revenue provisions in the committee-approved bill have been set aside by Roth and House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer (R-Texas) as possible offsets for a trade initiative (H.R. 434). These provisions would:

- limit the use of the non-accrual experience method of accounting to amounts to be received for the performance of qualified professional services; and

- impose a limitation on pre-funding of certain employee benefits.

The remaining offsets include:

- extension of the authorization for Internal Revenue Service user fees through Sept. 30, 1999;

- clarification of "subject to" liabilities under Section 357(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, and

- reduction in the carryback period for excess foreign tax credits from two years to one year, and an extension of the carryforward period from five years to seven years.

The change in the carryover rule for excess foreign tax credits--if ultimately included in a Senate-passed education bill--likely would be dropped out of any conference agreement, given strong opposition from Ways and Means Committee Chairman Archer to any tax increases on foreign source income.

Several GOP leaders, including Republican Conference Chairman Connie Mack (R-Fla.), have questioned the need for any revenue offsets in light of the projected budget surplus. "I have always taken the position that the surplus should be used" to pay for tax cuts, he told reporters Feb. 23.

Clinton Expected to Oppose Legislation

Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) said Feb. 23 that he expects President Clinton would veto the education savings bill if it reaches his desk in its current form.

"This is a bill, as you know, that has been vetoed on several occasions," Daschle said, adding, "My guess is that the outcome will probably be the same again. This is the same bill. It's sort of like *Groundhog Day*. We're going through the groundhog experiences again."

Daschle reiterated concerns expressed by several Democrats that the bill would divert needed resources from public schools.

Clinton vetoed the Education Savings and School Excellence Act of 1998 (H.R. 2646) on July 21, 1998, and the Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999 (H.R. 2488) on Sept. 23, 1999. Both bills contained education savings provisions that mirrored those currently pending on the Senate floor.

Sens. Coverdell, a new member of the Finance Committee, and Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.) held a news conference Feb. 23 to support the education savings bill.

Coverdell and Torricelli disagreed with arguments that the proposal was skewed to the wealthy, noting that 70 percent of the tax savings would go to families making $75,000 or less per year.

By Katherine M. Stimmel

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 24, 2000
(Senate)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES.)

S. 1134 - Affordable Education Act
(Sen. Roth (R) Delaware)

If S. 1134 were presented to the President, the Secretaries of the Treasury and Education would recommend that he veto the bill. In 1998, the President vetoed legislation -- H.R. 2646, the "Education Savings and School Excellence Act of 1998" -- that included provisions similar to those contained in S. 1134. At that time, the President described the bill's modifications to Education IRAs as bad education policy and bad tax policy. S. 1134 is equally flawed.

Every American child deserves a high-quality elementary and secondary education. The President's FY 2001 Budget contains a series of education tax initiatives, including a College Opportunity tax cut to defray the cost of higher education for families, and tax-credit bonds to assist State and local governments in meeting the cost of financing construction, rehabilitation, or repair of public schools. S. 1134 fails to advance education reform and distracts from the need to invest in public schools, where the vast majority of our students learn. It does nothing to reduce class size, improve teacher quality, or help students meet high academic standards. In addition, the provisions to repair or modernize schools are woefully inadequate. Targeting limited Federal resources toward building stronger public schools will help ensure that all our Nation's children receive the education they need to become productive citizens. S. 1134 would divert needed resources away from public schools.

S. 1134 would disproportionately benefit the most affluent families and provide little benefit to lower- and middle-income families. Moreover, given the expansion of tax-preferred savings vehicles in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, which the Administration supported, further increasing the contribution limits for Education IRAs is unlikely to provide significant additional incentives for families to increase their savings for educational purposes. Instead, S. 1134 would reward many families, particularly those with substantial incomes, for what they may already do.

S. 1134 would also create significant compliance problems. The bill permits tax-free withdrawals from Education IRAs for, among other things, tuition, fees, academic tutoring, special needs services, books, room and board, and supplies and equipment expenses incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance in public or private elementary or secondary schools. Distinguishing between withdrawals that should not be subject to tax and those that should will add significant record-keeping requirements for families and schools and will lead to frequent disputes about the use of the withdrawals for discretionary purchases.

S. 1134 would affect receipts; therefore, it is subject to the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. Although last year's proposal was paid for with tax offsets, S. 1134 would likely reduce federal revenues because many of last year's offsets have been used to pay for other legislation. We are concerned that piecemeal enactment of tax cuts such as S. 1134 outside of an overall fiscal framework will threaten to undermine debt reduction and impair our ability to address other important national priorities.

****

Education Savings Accounts

Leader: I would renew my request of a few hours ago which is that all amendments be relevant to the subject matter of Education and /or related to Education taxes with the exception of a Wellstone amendment regarding a report on a TANF program and that time with respect to that amendment be limited to 2 hours, equally divided, and it be subject to relevant second degree amendments and the amendment filed at the desk by Senator Bob Graham which is amendment number 2843

Demos.: w/o objection

Leader: Having just reached an agreement, I now ask consent that the scheduled cloture vote for Tuesday be vitiated

Chair: w/o objection

Leader: I would hope members would be prepared to offer their amendments, with votes to occur beginning on Tuesday. It is my hope that the Senate can conclude this bill by Wednesday evening. In the meantime, I look forward to vigorous debate and thank all members for their cooperation.

Democratic Policy Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-7050

Tom Daschle, Chairman
Byron Dorgan, Co-Chairman

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE

February 23, 2000
Publication: LB-60-Education

S.1134, the *Affordable Education Act of 1999*

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Summary

S. 1134, the *Affordable Education Act of 1999,* expands tax-free expenditures from higher education individual retirement accounts to include elementary and secondary school expenses.

Background

The *Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997* authorized a new education savings account (called "education IRAs") for higher education expenses. Education IRAs are investment accounts that grow tax-free until the money in the account is distributed. Beginning January 1, 1998, taxpayers with certain gross incomes were permitted to deposit up to $500 a year into an education IRA for a child under 18 years old. If the student beneficiary withdraws from the account for a "qualified higher education expense," the student's withdrawal is not taxable.

Major Provisions

Title I: Education Savings Incentives

Expand education IRAs. S. 1134 expands education IRAs to include elementary and secondary school expenses for a student in a private, religious or public school for contributions made during the period 2000 through 2003.

Eligible taxpayers. Taxpayers with a gross income below $150,000 for a joint return ($95,000 for a single return) may contribute to an education IRA created by **S. 1134**. The contribution limit is phased out for people with gross income between $150,000 and $160,000 for a joint return ($95,000 and $110,000 for a single return).

Increases annual contribution. S. 1134 raises the limit on the annual contribution to an education IRA from $500 to $2,000 for four taxable years only (2000 to 2003). After 2003, the annual contribution limit returns to $500.

"Qualified elementary and secondary education expenses."
S. 1134 allows funds to be withdrawn from contributions made to an education IRA during the period 2000 to 2003 for: (1) student expenses for tuition, fees, books, supplies, computer equipment (including software), academic tutoring, special needs services and other equipment incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at a public, private or religious elementary or secondary school; and (2) student expenses for room and board, uniforms, transportation, and supplementary items and services required or provided by a public, private or religious school.

Home schooling. An education IRA set up by **S. 1134** may be used to pay for expenses described under section (1) above for a student who is home-schooled.

Special needs beneficiaries. Under **S. 1134**, contributions may not be made to an education IRA once the student reaches age 18. Special needs beneficiaries are exempted from this age limit.

Coordination with HOPE and Lifetime Learning credits. S. 1134 establishes coordination rules between education IRAs and the HOPE tax credit, allowing taxpayers to both exclude distributions from their education IRA from income and claim the HOPE credit, provided they are not used for the same expenses.

Prepaid tuition plans. S. 1134 expands the tax benefits of qualified State tuition plans to allow tax-free withdrawals for qualified education expenses. **S. 1134** also allows for the formation of private prepaid tuition plans with tax-free withdrawals beginning in 2003. This provision is supported by both Majority and Minority Senators on the Finance Committee.

Title II: Educational Assistance

Employer-provided educational assistance. Currently, education expenses paid by an employer for its employees are excludable from gross income under a Section 127 educational assistance plan (under the tax code). This exclusion expires for education courses beginning on or after December 31, 2001. **S. 1134** extends this exclusion to July 1, 2004 and expands the deduction to include graduate education. This provision is supported by both Majority and Minority Senators on the Finance Committee.

Student loan interest deduction. Currently, persons who pay interest on qualified education loans may claim a tax deduction for interest paid on the loan during the first 60 months of payment. **S. 1134** removes the 60-month limit on deductibility of student loan interest. This provision is supported by President Clinton.

Exclusion of certain scholarships. S. 1134 clarifies that taxpayers may exclude from income amounts received through the National Health Services Corps scholarship program and the F. Edwards Hebert Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program.

Title III: Liberalization of Tax-Exempt Financing Rules for Public School Construction

Tax-exempt bonds. S. 1134 increases the amount of governmental bonds for public schools that small governmental units may issue, without being subject to the arbitrage rebate requirement, from $5 million to $10 million.

Private activity bonds. S. 1134 allows tax-exempt private activity bonds to be issued for elementary and secondary public school facilities owned by private, for-profit corporations pursuant to a public-private partnership agreements with a state or local education agency.

Federal guarantees of school construction bonds. S. 1134 allows the Federal Home Loan Bank to guarantee up to $500 million annually in public bonds for public school construction.

Title IV: Revenue Provisions

Revenue offsets. S. 1134 contains a package of ten revenue offsets, including provisions that: modify foreign tax credit carryover rules; limit the use of non-accrual experience method of accounting to amounts to be received for the performance of a qualified personal service; expand reporting of cancellation of indebtedness incomes; extend IRS user fees; deny the charitable contribution deduction for transfers associated with charitable split-dollar insurance arrangements; and change treatment of excess pension assets used for retiree health benefits.

Legislative History

On May 26, 1999, the Finance Committee voted 11-5 (12-8, including proxy votes) to report **S. 1134** (S. Rept. 106-54). Currently, there is not similar legislation in the House.

Previous Votes

106th Congress

The *Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999* (**H.R. 2488**) contained provisions on education savings accounts for elementary and secondary education expenses similar to those in **S. 1134**. The education IRA provisions were in the House version of the bill and were added to the Senate version in conference. The conference report passed the Senate by a vote of 50-49 on August 5, 1999. The President vetoed this bill on September 23, 1999.

105th Congress

On October 9, 1997, Representative Archer introduced **H.R. 2646**, the *Education Savings and School Excellence Act of 1998,* which, among other things, allowed education IRAs to be used for elementary and secondary school expenses. The House passed the bill by a vote of 230-198. The Senate invoked cloture to proceed to the bill by 74-34 on March 17, 1998, but failed to invoke cloture vote on the bill itself on March 19, 1998 by a vote of 55-49. The Senate later passed the bill 56-43 on April 23, 1998.

A conference report was filed on the bill on June 15, 1998 (H. Rept. 105-577). The House agreed to the conference report by a vote of 225-197 and the Senate agreed by a vote of 59-36 on June 24, 1998. President Clinton vetoed the bill on July 21, 1998.

Administration Position

In his veto message to the *Education Savings and School Excellence Act of 1998*, President Clinton stated:

> *"...By sending me this bill, the Congress has instead chosen to weaken public education and shortchange our children. The modifications to the Education IRAs that the bill would authorize are bad education policy and bad tax policy. The bill would divert limited Federal resources away from public schools by spending more than $3 billion on tax benefits that would do virtually nothing for average families and would disproportionately benefit the most affluent families. More than 70 percent of the benefits would flow to families in the top 20 percent of income distribution, and families struggling to make ends meet would never see a penny of the benefits. Moreover, the bill would not create a meaningful incentive for families to increase their savings for educational purposes; it would instead reward families, particularly those with substantial incomes, for what they already do..."*

In 1997, President Clinton threatened to veto the *Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997* if these education IRAs were included. **S. 1134** is opposed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Education, who will recommend that the President veto the bill. In a letter to the Finance Committee, they stated:

> *"We write to express our strong opposition to proposals for education tax incentives.... The current bill disproportionately benefits the most affluent families and provides little benefit to lower- and middle-income families...we do not believe that further increasing the contribution limits for Education IRAs will generate much additional savings. Instead, the Chairman's mark would reward families, particularly those with significant means, for what they may do in any case....*
>
> *"...We are also concerned that the bill would create significant compliance problems...Distinguishing between an appropriately tax-free withdrawal and one that would be subject to tax would lead to significant additional record-keeping burdens for families and schools, as well as disputes when discretionary purchases are made..."*

Arguments For and Against

For

Greater incentives to save for education. Proponents of **S. 1134** argue that the bill would encourage families to save for education expenses.

Expands parental choice. Like a voucher, **S. 1134** allows families to send their children to private or religious schools that they may have otherwise been unable to afford.

Against

Disproportionately benefits higher-income families. Opponents of **S. 1134** argue that the bill disproportionately benefits the most affluent families and provides little or no benefit to lower-income families. An analysis by the Department of Treasury concluded that 70 percent of the tax benefits of **S. 1134** would go to the top twenty percent of all taxpayers. Thus, benefits from this bill are concentrated among the few and among the persons who have the resources to save in the first place.

Benefits to public school families are low. In 1998, the staff on the Joint Committee on Taxation estimated that the average tax benefit per child in a public elementary and secondary school would be, at most, $7 per year ($3 in 2001, $4.50 in 2002, $6 in 2003 and $7 in 2004). Opponents believe this very small tax benefit would not provide an incentive to most families to save for elementary and secondary education. Eighty-three percent of families with children in private schools would use education IRAs, while only 28 percent of families with children in public schools would use them.

Shifts resources away from public schools. Because the benefits to public school children are so low, **S. 1134** really only subsidizes families who send their children to private schools, even though approximately 90 percent of America's students attend public schools. The Federal role in education should be to meet critical national priorities and help improve student achievement. The tax breaks in **S. 1134** are not attached to any accountability for student achievement. Federal resources should be focused on efforts like recruiting high-quality teachers and principals and expanding access to technology and high-quality pre-school and after-school programs.

Subsidizes private school tuition. S. 1134 merely provides new tax breaks for families that can already afford private schools for their children.

Shifts resources away from making college affordable. Education IRAs may be used for both elementary and secondary school expenses and for higher education expenses. Using money saved in an education IRA for lower grades will decrease the available funds a student has to pay for college.

Practical compliance problems and potential for abuse. A taxpayer could possibly expend money on qualified expenses allowed under **S. 1134** (like computers) for personal, non-educational use without repercussion—because the bill would be difficult to enforce.

Complicates the tax code. Revisions to the tax code result in additional complexity in an already complicated tax system.

Possible Amendments

There were no amendments available at press time. A supplemental bulletin will be released as information on amendments becomes available.

Positions of Outside Groups

The following groups support **S. 1134**: National Conference of Catholic Bishops; National Catholic Educational Association; and Family Research Council.

Groups opposing **S. 1134** include: American Association of School Administrators; American Association of University Women; American Civil Liberties Union; Americans for Religious Liberty; Americans for Democratic Action; American Federation of Teachers; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; American Humanist Association; American Jewish Committee; Americans United for Separation of Church and State; Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development; Anti-Defamation League; Council of Chief State School Officers; Council of the Great City Schools; International Reading Association; Mexican American Legal Defense and Education; National Association of Bilingual Education; National Association of Elementary School Principals; National Association of State Directors of Special Education; National Education Association; National Organization for Women; National Parent Teacher Association; National School Boards Association; People for the American Way Action Fund; Public Employee Department (AFL-CIO); Service Employees International Union (AFL-CIO); The Federation of Temple Sisterhoods; Unitarian Universalist Association; United Methodist Church—General Board; United Auto Workers; and Women of Reform Judiasm.

Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress

Item 8 of 65

PREVIOUS | NEXT
PREVIOUS:ALL | NEXT:ALL
NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP

S.14
Sponsor: Sen Coverdell, Paul (introduced 1/19/1999)
Latest Major Action: 1/19/1999 Referred to Senate committee
Title: A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the use of education individual retirement accounts, and for other purposes.

Jump to: Titles, Status, Committees, Related Bill Details, Amendments, Cosponsors, Summary

TITLE(S): (*italics indicate a title for a portion of a bill*)

- SHORT TITLE(S) AS INTRODUCED:
  Education Savings Account and School Excellence Act of 1999
- OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:
  A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the use of education individual retirement accounts, and for other purposes.

STATUS: *(color indicates Senate actions)* (Floor Actions/Congressional Record Page References)

1/19/1999:
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMITTEE(S):

Committee/Subcommittee:	**Activity:**
Senate Finance	Referral

RELATED BILL DETAILS:

NONE

AMENDMENT(S):

NONE

COSPONSORS(21), ALPHABETICAL: (Sort: by date)

Sen Allard, Wayne - 4/19/1999
Sen Ashcroft, John - 2/4/1999
Sen Brownback, Sam - 4/19/1999
Sen Craig, Larry E. - 2/4/1999
Sen DeWine, Michael - 4/19/1999
Sen Gramm, Phil - 4/21/1999
Sen Grams, Rod - 3/4/1999
Sen Hagel, Chuck - 3/4/1999
Sen Hutchinson, Y. Tim - 4/19/1999
Sen Inhofe, James M. - 4/19/1999
Sen Lott, Trent - 1/25/1999
Sen Mack, Connie - 2/6/1999
Sen McCain, John - 6/10/1999
Sen Murkowski, Frank H. - 4/19/1999
Sen Sessions, Jeff - 1/25/1999
Sen Smith, Bob - 4/19/1999
Sen Thomas, Craig - 4/19/1999
Sen Thompson, Fred - 5/20/1999
Sen Thurmond, Strom - 4/19/1999
Sen Torricelli, Robert G. - 1/19/1999
Sen Voinovich, George V. - 5/12/1999

MOST RECENT SUMMARY:
1/19/1999--Introduced.

Education Savings Account and School Excellence Act of 1999 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code, with respect to education individual retirement accounts (IRAs), to: (1) permit distributions for qualified elementary and secondary education expenses, including home schooling expenses; and (2) increase (through December 31, 2002) the annual contribution limit from $500 to $2,000. Waives the beneficiary age limitation (18) for contributions on behalf of special needs beneficiaries. Permits corporations to contribute to education IRAs.

Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress

Item 12 of 65

PREVIOUS | NEXT
PREVIOUS:ALL | NEXT:ALL
NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP

S.277
Sponsor: Sen Coverdell, Paul (introduced 1/21/1999)
Latest Major Action: 1/21/1999 Referred to Senate committee
Title: A bill to improve elementary and secondary education.

Jump to: Titles, Status, Committees, Related Bill Details, Amendments, Cosponsors, Summary

TITLE(S): (*italics indicate a title for a portion of a bill*)

- SHORT TITLE(S) AS INTRODUCED:
  CLASS Act
  K-12 Community Participation Act of 1999
  Merit Act of 1999
  Dollars to the Classroom Act
  Education Savings Accounts Act of 1999
  Educational Opportunities and Excellence Act of 1999

- OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:
  A bill to improve elementary and secondary education.

STATUS: *(color indicates Senate actions)* (Floor Actions/Congressional Record Page References)

1/21/1999:
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMITTEE(S):

Committee/Subcommittee:	Activity:
Senate Finance	Referral

RELATED BILL DETAILS:

NONE

AMENDMENT(S):

NONE

COSPONSORS(6), ALPHABETICAL: (Sort: by date)

Sen Craig, Larry E. - 1/21/1999	Sen Gregg, Judd - 1/21/1999
Sen Hutchinson, Y. Tim - 1/22/1999	Sen Lott, Trent - 1/21/1999
Sen Mack, Connie - 1/21/1999	Sen Sessions, Jeff - 1/21/1999

MOST RECENT SUMMARY:
1/21/1999--Introduced.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Educational Opportunities and Excellence Act of 1999 - **Title I: Education Savings Accounts** - Education Savings Accounts Act of 1999 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts (IRAs) for elementary and secondary education expenses (including tuition, special needs services, home schooling expenses, and transportation expenses) required for attendance at a public, private, or religious school, or for home schooling that meets State or local requirements.

Increases from $500 to $2,000, through December 31, 2002, the maximum annual contribution to such an account.

Waives the age limitation for special needs beneficiaries.

Permits corporations to contribute to education IRAs.

Title II: Dollars to the Classroom - Dollars to the Classroom Act - Requires the Secretary of Education to award the total amount of certain applicable education funding directly to the States.

(Sec. 202) Requires such direct awarding of all the funds (except those used for specified multiyear awards) that are appropriated for the Department of Education for the fiscal year for programs or activities under specified provisions of: (1) the Goals 2000: Educate America Act; (2) the Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994; (3) the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994; (4) the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA); and (5) the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

Sets deadlines for: (1) each State to conduct a census to determine, and report to the Secretary, the number of kindergarten through grade 12 students in the State for the academic year; and (2) the Secretary to publish and disburse the amount each State will receive under this Act for the succeeding fiscal year. Sets forth: (1) a formula for determination of such award amounts, based on relative numbers of such students in each State; and (2) penalties for false information. Provides for continuation of certain multiyear awards made prior to enactment of this Act.

Requires award amounts under this Act to be paid to the State Governor, who shall make them available to the individual or entity in the State responsible for the State administration of Federal education funds. Prescribes requirements for the use of such funds, earmarking not less than 95 percent for distribution to local educational agencies (LEAs) for the costs of activities or services provided in the classroom that LEAs determine appropriate, excluding associated administrative expenses, but including non-administrative expenses associated with statewide or districtwide initiatives directly affecting classroom learning.

Prohibits: (1) any head of a Federal department or agency other than the Secretary from promulgating regulations under this Act; and (2) the Secretary from issuing any regulation regarding the type of classroom activities or services that may be assisted under this Act.

(Sec. 203) Amends ESEA title I (Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards) to require the use of at least 95 percent of title I funds for an LEA for a fiscal year according to the requirements of this Act.

Directs the Secretary to: (1) develop and implement a plan for streamlining regulations and eliminating bureaucracy so that 95 percent of such ESEA title I funds for LEAs are used for the costs of activities and services provided in the classroom; and (2) recommend to Congress legislation containing changes to Federal law needed for the use of such funds.

(Sec. 204) Requires each LEA that receives funds under this Act to provide for the participation of children enrolled in private and home schools.

Title III: Measures to Enhance Results in Teaching - Merit Act of 1999 - Amends title II (Dwight D. Eisenhower Professional Development Program) of ESEA to establish a new part D (State Incentives for Teacher Testing and Merit Pay).

(Sec. 302) Directs the Secretary of Education to make an award to each State that: (1) administers a test to each elementary school and secondary school teacher in the State, with respect to the subjects taught by the teacher, every three to five years; and (2) has an elementary school and secondary school teacher compensation system based on merit.

(Sec. 303) Allows States to use Federal education funds for teacher testing and merit pay programs.

Title IV: Funding for Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act - Amends the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to set forth specified minimum amounts for FY 2000 through 2006 under the authorization of appropriations to carry out IDEA part B (Assistance for Education of All Children with Disabilities).

Title V: Tax Credits for Support of Elementary and Secondary School Students - K-12 Community Participation Act of 1999 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited tax credit for the expenses of attending elementary and secondary schools (including home schooling) and for contributions to charitable organizations which provide scholarships for children to attend such schools.

Title VI: Collegiate Learning and Student Savings - CLASS Act - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) permit private higher educational institutions, in addition to currently permitted State institutions, to establish qualified prepaid tuition programs; and (2) exclude from gross income such program distributions used for qualified higher education expenses.

(Sec. 603) Amends the Securities Act of 1933 to exempt from certain coverage securities issued by qualified prepaid tuition programs.

Amends the Investment Company Act of 1940 to exempt qualified prepaid tuition programs from the definition of an investment company.

Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress

NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP

S.1134
Sponsor: Sen Roth, William V., Jr. (introduced 5/26/1999)
Latest Major Action: 5/26/1999 Senate preparation for floor
Title: An original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

Jump to: Titles, Status, Committees, Related Bill Details, Amendments, Cosponsors, Summary

TITLE(S): (*italics indicate a title for a portion of a bill*)

- SHORT TITLE(S) AS INTRODUCED:
  Affordable Education Act of 1999
- OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:
  An original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

STATUS: *(color indicates Senate actions)* (Floor Actions/Congressional Record Page References)

5/19/1999:
Committee on Finance ordered to be reported an original measure.
5/26/1999:
Committee on Finance. Original measure reported to Senate by Senator Roth. With written report No. 106-54. Minority views filed.
5/26/1999:
Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 124.

COMMITTEE(S):

Committee/Subcommittee:	**Activity:**
Senate Finance	Origin, Reporting

RELATED BILL DETAILS:

NONE

AMENDMENT(S):

NONE

COSPONSOR(S):

NONE

MOST RECENT SUMMARY:

5/26/1999--Introduced.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Affordable Education Act of 1999 - **Title I: Education Savings Incentives** - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase the maximum annual contribution allowed to an education individual retirement account. Permits eligible educational institutions to maintain qualified tuition programs.

Title II: Educational Assistance - Extends the termination date for the exclusion of employer provided educational assistance provisions. Eliminates the 60 month limit on the student loan interest deduction. Excludes from gross income certain amounts received under the National Public Health Service Corps Scholarship Program and the F. Edward Hebert Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program.

Title III: Liberalization of Tax-Exempt Financing Rules for Public School Construction - Increases the amount by which certain governmental bonds used to finance public school capital expenditures may be exempted from specified arbitrage bond provisions. Provides for the treatment of qualified public educational facility bonds as exempt facility bonds. Permits aggregate Federal guarantees of up to $500 million in school construction bonds by the Federal Housing Finance Board.

Title IV: Revenue Provisions - Modifies the foreign tax credit carryback and carryover periods. Limits the use of the non-accrual experience method of accounting under provisions relating to special rules for services. Amends provisions involving returns relating to the cancellation of indebtedness by certain entities to include within the definition of "applicable financial entity" any organization a significant trade or business of which is the lending of money. Directs the Secretary to establish a program requiring the payment of user fees for requests to the IRS for ruling letters, opinion letters, determination letters, and other similar requests (terminates fees October 1, 2009). Revises provisions concerning a corporation, its shareholders, and the transferring of certain assets and liabilities. Disallows a deduction for the transfer of a charitable contribution to or for the use of a State or charitable tax-exempt organization or trust if in connection with such transfer: (1) the organization directly or indirectly pays, or has previously paid, any premium on any personal benefit contract (life insurance, annuity, or endowment contract, also known as charitable split-dollar life insurance) with respect to the transferor; or (2) there is an understanding (side agreement) that any person will directly or indirectly pay any premium on such contract with respect to such transferor. Prohibits transfers of excess pension assets to retiree health account made after September 30, 2009 (currently, after December 31, 2000), from being treated as qualified transfers. Modifies rules relating to the exemption of certain ten or more employer plans from welfare benefit fund provisions. Prohibits, in general, the use of the installment method of accounting for accrual method dispositions. Adds to the list of taxable vaccines any conjugate vaccine of streptococcus pneumoniae.

Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress

Item 2 of 6

PREVIOUS | NEXT
PREVIOUS:ALL | NEXT:ALL
NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP

H.R.2300
Sponsor: Rep Goodling, William F. (introduced 6/22/1999)
Related Bills: H.RES.338
Latest Major Action: 10/25/1999 Referred to Senate committee
Title: To allow a State to combine certain funds to improve the academic achievement of all its students.

Jump to: Titles, Status, Committees, Related Bill Details, Amendments, Cosponsors, Summary

TITLE(S): (*italics indicate a title for a portion of a bill*)

- POPULAR TITLE(S):
  Straight A's Act (identified by CRS)
- SHORT TITLE(S) AS INTRODUCED:
  Academic Achievement for All Act (**Straight** A's Act)
- SHORT TITLE(S) AS REPORTED TO HOUSE:
  Academic Achievement for All Act (**Straight** A's Act)
- SHORT TITLE(S) AS PASSED HOUSE:
  Academic Achievement for All Act (**Straight** A's Act)
- OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:
  To allow a State to combine certain funds to improve the academic achievement of all its students.

STATUS: *(color indicates Senate actions)* (Floor Actions/Congressional Record Page References)

6/22/1999:
Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.
10/13/1999:
Committee Consideration and Mark-up Session Held.
10/13/1999:
Ordered to be Reported by the Yeas and Nays: 26 - 19.
10/15/1999 6:02pm:
Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Education and the Workforce. H. Rept. 106-386.
10/15/1999 6:02pm:
Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 221.
10/20/1999 9:38pm:
Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 338 Reported to House. Rule provides for consideration of H.R. 2300 with 2 hours of general debate. Previous question shall be considered as ordered without intervening motions except motion to recommit with or without instructions. makes in order the Committee on Education and the Workforce amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill as an original bill modified by the amendments printed in Part A of H. Rept. 106-408. Makes in order only those amendments printed in Part B of H. Rept. 106-408.
10/21/1999 7:22pm:
Rule H. Res. 338 passed House.
10/21/1999 7:22pm:
Considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 338.

10/21/1999 7:22pm:
House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union pursuant to H. Res. 338 and Rule XXIII.
10/21/1999 7:22pm:
The Speaker designated the Honorable Edward A. Pease to act as Chairman of the Committee.
10/21/1999 9:33pm:
H.AMDT.544 Amendment (A001) offered by Mr. Fattah.
Amendment sought to require that States certify that their per pupil expenditures or achievement levels are substantively equal in the State.
10/21/1999 10:14pm:
H.AMDT.544 On agreeing to the Fattah amendment (A001) Failed by recorded vote: 183 - 235 (Roll no. 530).
10/21/1999 10:14pm:
The House rose from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to report H.R. 2300.
10/21/1999 10:15pm:
The House adopted the amendment in the nature of a substitute as agreed to by the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.
10/21/1999 10:15pm:
The previous question was ordered pursuant to the rule.
10/21/1999 10:16pm:
Mr. Clay moved to recommit with instructions to Education and the Workforce.
10/21/1999 10:37pm:
On motion to recommit with instructions Failed by recorded vote: (Roll No. 531).
10/21/1999 10:55pm:
On passage Passed by recorded vote: 213 - 208 (Roll no. 532).
10/21/1999 10:55pm:
Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.
10/21/1999 10:55pm:
The Clerk was authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, and cross references, and to make other necessary technical and conforming corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 2300.
10/25/1999:
Received in the Senate and read twice and referred to the Committee on HELP.

COMMITTEE(S):

Committee/Subcommittee:	**Activity:**
House Education and the Workforce	Referral, Reporting
Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	Referral

RELATED BILL DETAILS: (additional related bills may be indentified in Status)

Bill:	**Relationship:**
H.RES.338	Rule related to H.R.2300 in House

AMENDMENT(S):

1. H.AMDT.544 to H.R.2300 Amendment sought to require that States certify that their per pupil expenditures or achievement levels are substantively equal in the State.
Sponsor: Rep Fattah, Chaka - **Latest Major Action:** 10/21/1999 House amendment not agreed to

COSPONSORS(128), ALPHABETICAL: (Sort: by date)

Rep Aderholt, Robert B. - 6/23/1999
Rep Armey, Richard K. - 6/22/1999
Rep Bachus, Spencer - 6/22/1999
Rep Baker, Richard H. - 6/22/1999
Rep Ballenger, Cass - 6/22/1999
Rep Barr, Bob - 6/23/1999
Rep Bartlett, Roscoe G. - 6/22/1999
Rep Barton, Joe - 6/29/1999
Rep Bliley, Tom - 6/22/1999
Rep Blunt, Roy - 6/22/1999
Rep Boehner, John A. - 6/22/1999
Rep Bonilla, Henry - 10/1/1999
Rep Bono, Mary - 6/23/1999
Rep Brady, Kevin - 7/12/1999
Rep Burton, Dan - 7/21/1999
Rep Canady, Charles T. - 7/12/1999
Rep Cannon, Chris - 6/22/1999
Rep Castle, Michael N. - 6/22/1999
Rep Chabot, Steve - 10/7/1999
Rep Chambliss, Saxby - 6/22/1999
Rep Chenoweth-Hage, Helen - 6/23/1999
Rep Coburn, Tom A. - 6/23/1999
Rep Collins, Mac - 6/29/1999
Rep Cook, Merrill - 6/22/1999
Rep Cox, Christopher - 6/29/1999
Rep Cubin, Barbara - 7/12/1999
Rep Cunningham, Randy (Duke) - 6/23/1999
Rep Deal, Nathan - 6/22/1999
Rep DeLay, Tom - 6/22/1999
Rep DeMint, Jim - 6/22/1999
Rep Dickey, Jay - 6/22/1999
Rep Doolittle, John T. - 6/22/1999
Rep Dreier, David - 6/29/1999
Rep Dunn, Jennifer - 6/22/1999
Rep Emerson, Jo Ann - 6/23/1999
Rep Ewing, Thomas W. - 6/22/1999
Rep Fletcher, Ernest L. - 6/22/1999
Rep Forbes. Michael P. - 6/22/1999
Rep Fossella, Vito - 6/23/1999
Rep Fowler, Tillie - 6/29/1999
Rep Franks, Bob - 6/22/1999
Rep Gibbons, Jim - 10/1/1999
Rep Gillmor, Paul E. - 7/21/1999
Rep Goodlatte, Bob - 10/13/1999
Rep Goss, Porter J. - 10/1/1999
Rep Graham, Lindsey O. - 6/22/1999
Rep Granger, Kay - 6/22/1999
Rep Green, Mark - 6/23/1999
Rep Greenwood, James C. - 6/22/1999
Rep Hall, Ralph M. - 6/22/1999
Rep Hastert, J. Dennis - 6/22/1999
Rep Hastings, Doc - 6/22/1999
Rep Hayes, Robin - 6/22/1999
Rep Hayworth, J. D. - 6/29/1999
Rep Hefley, Joel - 6/22/1999
Rep Herger, Wally - 6/22/1999
Rep Hill, Rick - 6/22/1999
Rep Hilleary, Van - 6/22/1999
Rep Hoekstra, Peter - 6/22/1999
Rep Hostettler, John N. - 6/22/1999
Rep Hunter, Duncan - 7/12/1999
Rep Hyde, Henry J. - 7/12/1999
Rep Isakson, Johnny - 6/23/1999
Rep Johnson, Sam - 6/22/1999
Rep King, Peter T. - 6/29/1999
Rep Kingston, Jack - 6/29/1999
Rep Knollenberg, Joe - 6/22/1999
Rep Kolbe, Jim - 10/1/1999
Rep Largent, Steve - 7/29/1999
Rep Lewis, Jerry - 7/12/1999
Rep Lewis, Ron - 6/22/1999
Rep Linder, John - 7/21/1999
Rep Lucas, Frank D. - 7/1/1999
Rep McInnis, Scott - 6/22/1999
Rep McIntosh, David M. - 6/22/1999
Rep McKeon, Howard P. (Buck) - 6/22/1999
Rep Metcalf, Jack - 6/22/1999
Rep Miller, Dan - 6/22/1999

Rep Miller, Gary - 6/22/1999
Rep Myrick, Sue - 6/22/1999
Rep Nethercutt, George R., Jr. - 6/29/1999
Rep Northup, Anne - 6/22/1999
Rep Norwood, Charlie - 6/22/1999
Rep Nussle, Jim - 7/12/1999
Rep Ose, Doug - 7/12/1999
Rep Oxley, Michael G. - 10/14/1999
Rep Packard, Ron - 6/22/1999
Rep Peterson, John E. - 6/22/1999
Rep Petri, Thomas E. - 6/22/1999
Rep Pitts, Joseph R. - 6/22/1999
Rep Pombo, Richard W. - 6/22/1999
Rep Portman, Rob - 6/22/1999
Rep Pryce, Deborah - 6/22/1999
Rep Radanovich, George P. - 7/12/1999
Rep Regula, Ralph - 6/23/1999
Rep Roukema, Marge - 6/23/1999
Rep Royce, Edward R. - 6/22/1999
Rep Ryun, Jim - 7/12/1999
Rep Salmon, Matt - 6/22/1999
Rep Schaffer, Bob - 6/22/1999
Rep Sensenbrenner, James, Jr. - 6/29/1999
Rep Sessions, Pete - 6/22/1999
Rep Shadegg, John B. - 10/7/1999
Rep Shays, Christopher - 6/22/1999
Rep Shimkus, John - 7/21/1999
Rep Smith, Christopher H. - 6/22/1999
Rep Smith, Lamar - 7/12/1999
Rep Smith, Nick - 6/22/1999
Rep Souder, Mark E. - 6/23/1999
Rep Spence, Floyd - 7/21/1999
Rep Stearns, Cliff - 6/29/1999
Rep Stump, Bob - 6/22/1999
Rep Sununu, John E. - 6/22/1999
Rep Sweeney, John E. - 6/23/1999
Rep Talent, James M. - 6/22/1999
Rep Tancredo, Thomas G. - 6/22/1999
Rep Terry, Lee - 6/22/1999
Rep Thornberry, William (Mac) - 7/1/1999
Rep Tiahrt, Todd - 7/29/1999
Rep Toomey, Patrick J. - 10/1/1999
Rep Upton, Fred - 8/5/1999
Rep Vitter, David - 7/21/1999
Rep Watts, J. C., Jr. - 6/22/1999
Rep Weldon, Curt - 6/23/1999
Rep Weldon, Dave - 6/29/1999
Rep Wicker, Roger F. - 7/1/1999
Rep Wilson, Heather - 7/1/1999
Rep Wolf, Frank R. - 6/29/1999

MOST RECENT SUMMARY:
10/21/1999--Passed House, amended. (There are 2 other summaries)

Academic Achievement for All Act (**Straight** A's Act) - Allows up to ten States a certain type of flexibility in combining and using specified Federal elementary and secondary education formula program funds for State education priorities and programs, in exchange for being held accountable for meeting, in a five-year period, certain performance goals which they propose.

(Sec. 3) Allows not more than ten States to opt to enter into such a performance agreement with the Secretary of Education, under which provisions of law relating to specified eligible programs shall not apply to the State, with certain exceptions.

Requires such States to provide parents, teachers, and local schools notice and opportunity to comment on any such proposed performance agreement prior to submission to the Secretary.

Includes under the terms of such agreements requirements relating to: (1) use of such funds to improve student achievement; (2) an accountability system; (3) performance goals and measures, and student academic achievement data; (4) fiscal responsibilities; (5) civil rights; (6) private school student and staff participation; (7) State financial participation; and (8) annual reports.

(Sec. 4) Lists such eligible programs, under various provisions of the Elementary and Secondary

Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), the Department of Education Appropriation Act of 1999, the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Technical Education Act, and the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

(Sec. 5) Sets forth requirements relating to: (1) within-State distribution of funds; (2) local participation; and (3) limitations on State and local educational agency administrative expenditures.

(Sec. 8) Requires performance reviews at mid-term and at the end of the five-year period of the performance agreement. Authorizes termination of the agreement if student achievement in the academic categories significantly declines for three consecutive years during the five-year term. Requires termination of the agreement and State compliance with program requirements in effect at the time of termination if a State has not substantially met the performance goals by the end of the five-year term. Authorizes reductions of State administrative funds for States that have no progress by the end of the term.

(Sec. 9) Allows States that have met at least 80 percent of their performance goals to apply for renewal of performance agreements for an additional five-year period.

(Sec. 10) Directs the Secretary annually to set aside sufficient funds from the Fund for the Improvement of Education under ESEA to grant achievement gap reduction rewards to such States. Requires a performance reward to equal at least five percent of funds allocated to the State during the first year of the performance agreement for programs included in the agreement. Makes a State eligible to receive a reward if, over the five-year term of the performance agreement, it reduces by at least 25 percent the difference between the percentage of highest and lowest performing groups of students that meet the State's definition of proficient, with such reduction occurring in at least: (1) two content areas, one of which must be mathematics or reading; and (2) two grade levels.

(Sec. 11) Directs the Secretary to make the annual State reports available to specified congressional committees.

CQ WEEKLY – SOCIAL POLICY
Feb. 19, 2000

Bipartisan Support Propels Social Security Bill

By Lori Nitschke, CQ Staff

Having played Charlie Brown to President Clinton's Lucy on so many political footballs that have emerged in the past three years from the House Ways and Means Committee, it appeared the week of Feb. 14 as though Republicans were finally ready to kick one through the uprights.

Legislation (HR 5) to lift the limit on how much outside income retirees ages 65 through 69 may earn and still collect their full Social Security benefits looks to be headed for quick enactment. That would mark the first substantive change to tax or entitlement law since 1997, when twin reconciliation measures were enacted to carry out the budget-balancing and tax cut deal between Clinton and the GOP.

"This is going to be one of the happiest days . . . which all of us are going to remember for doing the right thing," Republican E. Clay Shaw Jr. of Florida, chairman of the Ways and Means Social Security Subcommittee, declared as the Feb. 16 markup began. Ten minutes later, the bill to repeal the "earnings test" had been approved by voice vote.

BoxScore

Bill: HR 5 -- To repeal the "earnings test" for some Social Security beneficiaries.
Latest action: House Ways and Means Social Security Subcommittee approved by voice vote Feb. 16.
Next likely action: Full committee markup the week of Feb. 28.
Reference: Marriage penalty, CQ Weekly, p. 290; background, 1997 Almanac, p. 2-27, 1996 Almanac, p. 6-26.

Robert T. Matsui of California, the panel's ranking Democrat, used the markup to highlight other Democratic priorities -- helping impoverished women and disabled people on Social Security. But he did not offer a disparaging remark about the bill, which did not specifically help those groups. "You make a better friend than an enemy," Shaw told Matsui, referring to the acrimonious debates that have engulfed Ways and Means in recent years.

Some of that ire has already surfaced this year, on legislation (HR 6) the House passed Feb. 10 to change the tax treatment for most married couples. Though Democrats and Clinton share the Republican goal of lessening penalties in the tax code for the married, they have a host of objections to the GOP bill; their chief argument is that such an expensive tax cut -- $182 billion in the next decade -- should wait until Social Security and Medicare are made solvent and the national debt is paid down. (CQ Weekly, p. 290)

The marriage penalty and earnings test measures are among the few stand-alone bills advanced by Ways and Means in recent years. Although the Social Security legislation is not a tax cut bill per se -- as are most of the stand-alone GOP measures going before the panel this year -- many Social Security recipients would view it as one, because they describe the current earnings limit as essentially a tax on their income.

People ages 65 through 69 now lose $1 in Social Security benefits for each $3 they earn above an annual limit -- $17,000 this year, rising to $30,000 in two years. Those 62 through 64 lose $1 for every $2 in excess earnings. But all who lose benefits in this way receive higher monthly checks to compensate for the loss later on. There are no earnings limits for recipients age 70 and older. (Chart, below)

In an interview with CNN on Feb. 14, Clinton said he was "thrilled" with the proposal. "If they will send me a bill," he said, that "doesn't have a lot of other things unrelated to that littered to it, I will be happy to sign it."

Clinton added that he hoped Congress would still consider broader Social Security overhaul, an unlikely proposition this year. At a Feb. 15 Ways and Means hearing on the earnings limit, Lloyd Doggett, D-Texas, said, "Congress should be grappling with the tough choices about how to extend the solvency of Social Security for all," not just considering an "eat dessert first" bill. But he did not oppose the measure at the markup the next day.

PDF
Few Now Exceed Earnings Limit

Keeping the bill clean, as Clinton wants, could be easy under the rules of the House, which may consider the measure as soon as March 2. Keeping the measure narrow in scope could be far more tricky under the rules governing the other side of the Capitol. The Senate was in recess the week of Feb. 14, but lobbyists speculated that a number of senators might see the bill as an opportunity to carry favored provisions to the White House. Such efforts could slow action on the bill, but few senators in either party are likely to oppose the underlying measure.

Bipartisan enthusiasm for the legislation was made easier by the endorsement of the AARP, voiced at a Social Security Subcommittee hearing Feb. 15. "Given the increased longevity and generally improved health of many retirees, the prospect of an aging society, and a slower-growing work force, it is critical that we find ways to better tap the valuable and underutilized skills of older workers," said Jane Baumgarten, a board member of the association.

Republicans have long attacked the limit as unwise and unfair. A proposal to reduce it was in the "Contract With America," the House GOP candidates' platform that helped propel the party's takeover of Congress in 1994. An increase in the limit (PL 104-121) was enacted two years later, and last year Clinton proposed a further relaxation.

How Far to Go?

In order to avoid controversy, Shaw and bill sponsor Sam Johnson, R-Texas, decided against proposing a repeal of the penalty for those workers who begin collecting Social Security benefits before turning 65. About three of every five workers begin taking benefits at age 62, the earliest opportunity; in exchange, their monthly benefits are forever reduced. Benefits are further reduced --by $1 for every $2 earned above $10,080 annually --for those ages 62, 63 and 64 who continue to work. Those lost Social Security earnings are replenished when workers turn 65 through a what are known as delayed-retirement credits.

At the Feb. 15 hearing, Social Security Commissioner Kenneth S. Apfel said that ending the earnings test for early retirees could exacerbate elderly poverty. That is because, he said, the move might make it more attractive for workers to retire early, even though they -- and perhaps their surviving spouses -- could receive benefits so reduced as to make them insufficient to live on without additional income.

Repealing the earnings limit for retirees ages 65 through 69 did not raise such questions and enjoyed the added benefit of being less costly.

The bill would deplete the Social Security trust fund by $8.2 billion in fiscal 2001 and by $22.7 billion in the next decade. That is because Social Security would continue to be paying higher monthly benefits to people who lost aid while the earnings test was in effect, and at the same would be required to begin paying full benefits to those who have earned income that is above the previous penalty-free limit. Once both the limits and the corresponding credits are removed, the proposed repeal would be cost-neutral in the long term.

Under the bill, the earnings limit would be repealed for people older than the age required to reap full Social Security benefits, which is scheduled to increase gradually to 67 by 2027.

Some subcommittee Democrats said they also would like to repeal the earnings limit for the blind, $1,170 a month this year. Republicans said that would be unfair without also repealing a $700 monthly cap on earnings by other disabled people. Both groups can qualify for Social Security before retirement age if they do not partake in "substantial gainful activity" above those limits. Members decided not to tackle the changes because they would have increased the bill's costs and possibly jeopardized a smooth ride through Congress..

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Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress

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S.1134
Sponsor: Sen Roth, William V., Jr. (introduced 5/26/1999)
Latest Major Action: 5/26/1999 Senate preparation for floor
Title: An original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

Jump to: Titles, Status, Committees, Related Bill Details, Amendments, Cosponsors, Summary

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TITLE(S): *(italics indicate a title for a portion of a bill)*

- SHORT TITLE(S) AS INTRODUCED:
  Affordable Education Act of 1999
- OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:
  An original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

STATUS: *(color indicates Senate actions)* (Floor Actions/Congressional Record Page References)

5/19/1999:
Committee on Finance ordered to be reported an original measure.

5/26/1999:
Committee on Finance. Original measure reported to Senate by Senator Roth. With written report No. 106-54. Minority views filed.

5/26/1999:
Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 124.

COMMITTEE(S):

Committee/Subcommittee:	**Activity:**
Senate Finance	Origin, Reporting

RELATED BILL DETAILS:

NONE

AMENDMENT(S):

NONE

COSPONSOR(S):

NONE

MOST RECENT SUMMARY:

5/26/1999--Introduced.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Affordable Education Act of 1999 - **Title I: Education Savings Incentives** - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase the maximum annual contribution allowed to an education individual retirement account. Permits eligible educational institutions to maintain qualified tuition programs.

Title II: Educational Assistance - Extends the termination date for the exclusion of employer provided educational assistance provisions. Eliminates the 60 month limit on the student loan interest deduction. Excludes from gross income certain amounts received under the National Public Health Service Corps Scholarship Program and the F. Edward Hebert Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program.

Title III: Liberalization of Tax-Exempt Financing Rules for Public School Construction - Increases the amount by which certain governmental bonds used to finance public school capital expenditures may be exempted from specified arbitrage bond provisions. Provides for the treatment of qualified public educational facility bonds as exempt facility bonds. Permits aggregate Federal guarantees of up to $500 million in school construction bonds by the Federal Housing Finance Board.

Title IV: Revenue Provisions - Modifies the foreign tax credit carryback and carryover periods. Limits the use of the non-accrual experience method of accounting under provisions relating to special rules for services. Amends provisions involving returns relating to the cancellation of indebtedness by certain entities to include within the definition of "applicable financial entity" any organization a significant trade or business of which is the lending of money. Directs the Secretary to establish a program requiring the payment of user fees for requests to the IRS for ruling letters, opinion letters, determination letters, and other similar requests (terminates fees October 1, 2009). Revises provisions concerning a corporation, its shareholders, and the transferring of certain assets and liabilities. Disallows a deduction for the transfer of a charitable contribution to or for the use of a State or charitable tax-exempt organization or trust if in connection with such transfer: (1) the organization directly or indirectly pays, or has previously paid, any premium on any personal benefit contract (life insurance, annuity, or endowment contract, also known as charitable split-dollar life insurance) with respect to the transferor; or (2) there is an understanding (side agreement) that any person will directly or indirectly pay any premium on such contract with respect to such transferor. Prohibits transfers of excess pension assets to retiree health account made after September 30, 2009 (currently, after December 31, 2000), from being treated as qualified transfers. Modifies rules relating to the exemption of certain ten or more employer plans from welfare benefit fund provisions. Prohibits, in general, the use of the installment method of accounting for accrual method dispositions. Adds to the list of taxable vaccines any conjugate vaccine of streptococcus pneumoniae.