Budget FY1999:
A Chronology with Internet Access

Updated January 4, 1999

Mary Frances Bley
Information Research Specialist
Congressional Reference Division
Summary

This is a select chronology of, and a finding guide for information on, congressional and presidential actions and documents related to major budget events in calendar year 1998, covering the FY1999 budget (October 1, 1998 — September 30, 1999). Brief information is provided for the President’s budget, congressional budget resolutions, appropriations measures (regular, continuing, supplementals, and rescissions), budget reconciliation, House and Senate votes, line-item vetoes, publications, testimony, charts, and tables.

Congressional offices can use the Internet version of this report found on the CRS Appropriations Page [http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/apppage.html] to gain access to more information about the citations. In using this online version, one can click on the highlighted (underlined) section and be connected to full-text CRS products, documents, publications, testimony, and data tables. Internet addresses (http://) are provided in the printed copy of this report, so that the reader can consult cited information.

Examples of Internet connections to full-text material found in this report include CRS products, when they become available, on the budget process, reconciliation, and each of the 13 appropriation bills, pie charts such as “The Federal Dollar — Where the Money Comes From and Where it Goes,” Congressional Budget Office (CBO) publications including the Economic and Budget Outlook: Fiscal Years 1999-2008, and General Accounting Office (GAO) reports such as Federal Debt: Answers to Frequently Asked Questions.

Other Internet-linkages provide full access to budget, deficit, debt and economic data tables and charts, selected congressional testimony including that of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan and CBO Director June O’Neill, the full text of line item vetoes, and bills, reports, and public laws for FY1997-FY1999 appropriations legislation.

If Internet access is not available, addresses and phone numbers are listed for congressional committees, executive branch agencies mentioned in this report, and the sources of other publications.

Congressional offices using a printed copy of this CRS product can check the CRS Appropriations Page on the Internet to see whether there is a later edition than January 4, 1999 of this report. [http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/apppage.html]
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Budget FY1999:
A Chronology with Internet Access

Status

Table 1. Status of Budget Legislation, FY1999

For the most recent information see the CRS Status Table of FY1999 Appropriations Bills and the CRS Products on Each Appropriations Bill: [http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/appover.html] and [http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/apppage.html]. See also CRS Report 98-800, Fiscal Year 1999 Continuing Resolution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Resolutions, Reports, and Votes</th>
<th>Conference Report</th>
<th>Public Law</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>President</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.Con.Res. 284, H.Rept. 105-555</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Passed 6/5/98, 216-204, H.Vote #210, 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.Con.Res. 86, S.Rept. 105-170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passed 4/2/98, 57-41, S.Vote #84, 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spratt amendment #HA658</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Democratic alternative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neumann amendment #HA657</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Conservative Action Team, CATs)</td>
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</table>

Click on the bill to see the latest status steps and votes.

Omnibus, Continuing Resolution History, and Congressional Legislative Action

See the CRS Status Table of FY1999 Appropriations Bills and the CRS Products on each Appropriations Bill: [http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/appover.html] and [http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/apppage.html]. See also CRS Report 98-800, Fiscal Year 1999 Continuing Resolution.
10/21/98 — President signed the FY1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 105-277 (H.R. 4328).

To search the Omnibus, use the text of the conference report from the 10/19/98 Congressional Record (the public law is still not available):
Congressional offices [http://www.congress.gov/homepage/omni.html]
Public [http://thomas.loc.gov]

Please note that the full-page horizontal tables for the District of Columbia (p. H11341-H11354), Labor/Health and Human Services/Education (p. H11408-H11472), and Transportation (p.H11498-H11507) cannot be searched on this site.

The Omnibus legislation covered eight appropriation bills: Agriculture, (H.R. 4101), vetoed by the President on 10/07/98; Commerce, Justice, State, (H.R. 4276, S. 2260); District of Columbia (H.R. 4380, S. 2333); Foreign Operations (H.R. 4569, S. 2334); Interior (H.R. 4193, S. 2237); Labor/Health and Human Services (H.R. 4274, S. 2440); Transportation (H.R. 4328, S. 2307); and Treasury/Postal Service (H.R. 4104, S. 2312). The House Appropriations Committee posted news releases and summaries about the legislation at [http://www.house.gov/appropriations/omnibus.htm].


10/20/98 — President signed the sixth Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-273 (H.J.Res. 137), providing funding from 10/20/98 through midnight of 10/21/98. On 10/19/98, the resolution passed the House by unanimous consent and on passed the Senate by unanimous consent on 10/20/98.


10/16/98 — President signed the fifth Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-260 (H.J.Res. 136), providing funding from 10/16/98 through midnight of 10/20/98. On 10/16/98, the resolution passed the House and Senate by unanimous consent.

10/14/98 — President signed the fourth Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-258 (H.J. Res. 135), providing funding from 10/15/98 through midnight 10/16/98. On 10/14/98, the resolution passed the House by voice vote and passed the Senate by unanimous consent.
10/12/98 — President signed the third Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-254 (H.J.Res. 134), providing funding from 10/13/98 through midnight of 10/14/98. On 10/12/98, the resolution passed the House by voice vote and passed the Senate by unanimous consent.

10/09/98 — President signed the second Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-249 (H.J.Res. 133), providing funding from 10/10/98 through midnight of 10/12/98. On 10/09/98, the resolution passed the Senate by unanimous consent, and passed the House by a vote of 421-0. CR, 10/09/98, p. H10323, H.Vote #511, 1998.


Where Can I Find ... on the Internet?

Appropriations Status, CRS Products and Legislation

CRS status table of FY1999 appropriations bills:
[http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/appover.html]

CRS products covering each of the 13 appropriation bills:
[http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/apppage.html]

Full-text FY1999, FY1998 and FY1997 Appropriation Bills, Reports, Laws:
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/congress/legislation/99appro.html]
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/congress/legislation/98appro.html]
[http://www.house.gov/appropriations/97bills.htm]

**House and Senate Appropriations Committees Home Pages**

**Discretionary Appropriations.** CBO FY1998 estimates of discretionary appropriations budget authority and outlays.
[http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=766&sequence=0&from=7]

**Unauthorized Appropriations and Expiring Authorizations (CBO).** “The purpose of the report is to help the Congress adopt authorizing legislation that should be in place before it considers the 13 regular appropriation bills for fiscal year 1999 (which begins October 1, 1998).”
[http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=315&sequence=0&from=7]

**Veto Indicators, Statements of Administration Policy (SAPs)**
[http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OMB/SAP/Subcommittee/]

**Locating Agencies, Departments and Programs in Appropriation Bills**

“I’m looking for a particular program, but I don’t know which appropriation bill it’s in.” Indexes for finding specific entities in the 13 appropriation bills can be consulted at:
[http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/approgs.html]
[http://www.senate.gov/~appropriations/jurisd.htm]

**Mark-up and Hearing Schedules for Appropriation Bills**

House: [http://www.house.gov/appropriations/markup.htm]
Senate: [http://www.senate.gov/~appropriations/hearing.htm]

**Debt**

The gross federal debt as of December 31, 1998 was $5,614,217,021,195.87.
The debt as of September 30, 1998, the end of FY1998, was $5,526,193,008,897.62.

The Bureau of the Debt provides a daily “Debt to the Penny” and historical data:

**Table 2. Gross Federal Debt Projections in Billions of Dollars**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>$5,370</td>
<td>$5,475</td>
<td>$5,594</td>
<td>$5,721</td>
<td>$5,845</td>
<td>$5,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMB</td>
<td>$5,370</td>
<td>$5,502</td>
<td>$5,661</td>
<td>$5,796</td>
<td>$5,915</td>
<td>$5,990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Debt Per Capita**

To find the debt per capita, divide the debt by the population, using these two sites.
Deficits/Surpluses


On 09/30/98, President Clinton announced a projected budget surplus of $70 billion for FY1998, the largest dollar surplus in U.S. history. Final figures for FY1998 (October 1, 1997-September 30, 1998) will be available at the end of October 1998.

The two government agencies that issue federal deficit/surplus projections are the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), an agency of Congress, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), an executive branch agency. The latest FY1998 CBO projection, issued October 6, 1998, is a surplus of $71 billion. The latest FY1998 OMB projection, issued May 27, 1998, is a surplus of $39 billion.

Table 3. Deficit/Surplus Projections in Billions of Dollars

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>+71</td>
<td>+80</td>
<td>+79</td>
<td>+86</td>
<td>+139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMB</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>+39</td>
<td>+54</td>
<td>+61</td>
<td>+83</td>
<td>+148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Economic and Budget Outlook for Fiscal Years 1999-2008: Update was released by CBO on August 31, 1998. “The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that the federal budget for fiscal year 1998 will record a total surplus of $63 billion, or 0.8 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). If current policies remain unchanged, the surplus is expected to rise to $80 billion in 1999 and reach $251 billion (nearly 2 percent of GDP) by 2008. Excluding the surplus in Social Security and the net outlays of the Postal Service (both of which are legally classified as off-budget), CBO’s new
projections show an on-budget deficit of $41 billion in 1998, which gives way to surpluses in 2002 and in 2005 through 2008.”

Internet: [http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=828&sequence=0&from=7]
Also available in PDF format: [http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdoc.cfm?index=828&type=1]

OMB’s FY1999 Mid-Session Review, issued 05/28/98, projects that the surplus for 1998 will be $39 billion, the largest surplus in dollar terms in all of U.S. history and the largest as a percentage of GDP since 1957. Furthermore, the Administration’s projections indicate that this budget surplus could grow over the next four years to $148 billion by fiscal year 2000 ....”
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget/index.html]


OMB’s Citizen’s Guide to the Budget:
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget99/guide/guide04.html#T41]

Deficits/Surpluses: Balanced Budgets — Historical

The last time there was a balanced budget or budget surplus, where receipts exceeded outlays, was FY1969 with a $3,242,000,000 surplus. Prior to fiscal year 1977, federal fiscal years began on July 1 and ended on June 30. President Lyndon Johnson was in office when FY1969 began on July 1, 1968, and President Richard Nixon began his term on January 20, 1969.

Line Item Vetoes

The U.S. Supreme Court decision, issued 06/25/98 (Clinton, President of the United States, et al. v. City of New York et al.) struck down the Line Item Veto Act, P.L. 104-130.

“The profound importance of these cases makes it appropriate to emphasize three points. First, the Court expresses no opinion about the wisdom of the Act’s procedures and does not lightly conclude that the actions of the Congress that passed it, and the President who signed it into law, were unconstitutional. The Court has, however, twice had full argument and briefing on the question and has concluded that its duty is clear.

“Second, having concluded that the Act’s cancellation provisions violate Article I, §7, the Court finds it unnecessary to consider the District Court’s alternative holding that the Act impermissibly disrupts the balance of powers among the three branches of Government.
“Third, this decision rests on the narrow ground that the Act’s procedures are not authorized by the Constitution. If this Act were valid, it would authorize the President to create a law whose text was not voted on by either House or presented to the President for signature. That may or may not be desirable, but it is surely not a document that may ‘become a law’ pursuant to Article I, §7. If there is to be a new procedure in which the President will play a different role, such change must come through the Article V amendment procedures. Pp. 29-31.”

The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia decision, issued 02/02/98, finding the Line Item Veto Act, P.L. 104-130, unconstitutional:
[http://www.ljx.com/LJXfiles/nycveto/vetodecision.html]

Full text of every line item veto and affected legislation:
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/nara004.html]

See also CRS Issue Brief 89148, Item Veto and Expanded Impoundment Proposals.

See also CRS Report 97-1012, Line Item Vetoes in the 105th Congress (First Session): A Finding Aid.

The Line Item Veto Act After One Year released on 4/27/98 by CBO.
[http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=454&sequence=0&from=7#pt1]

In addition, the House Rules Committee released The Use and Application of the Line Item on January 2, 1997. [http://www.house.gov./rules/lineveto.htm]

Pie Charts and Tables

[http://www.fms.treas.gov/pdf/citizen.html]

The Federal Dollar — Where It Comes From and Where It Goes
Includes charts and tables covering budget, deficit, debt, and economic data.
[http://www.fms.treas.gov/pdf/citizen.html]
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget99/guide/guidect.html]
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget99/guide/guide02.html#C23]
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget99/guide/guide02.html#C26]

Spreadsheet files:
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget99/maindown.html]
[http://www.loc.gov/crs/budget/graphs.html]

Congressional Documents

CRS FY1999 Appropriations Status Table and Products:
[http://www.loc.gov/crs/products/appover.html]

12/10/98 — CBO releases *Emergency Spending Under the Budget Enforcement Act*. [http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=1050&sequence=0&from=7] “CBO was asked to review the current budgetary treatment of emergency spending, highlight recent trends in emergency appropriations, and discuss various options for changing the way policymakers budget for emergencies.”

10/30/98 — CBO releases the *Final Sequestration Report for Fiscal Year 1999*. [http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=1022&sequence=0&from=1]


10/20/98 — House Appropriations Committee news releases and summaries about the proposed Omnibus legislation. [http://www.house.gov/appropriations/omnibus.htm]


08/31/98 — CBO releases *The Economic and Budget Outlook: Update*. (Includes the *Sequestration Update Report for Fiscal Year 1999.*) 87 p. Please note that the August printed publication contains an error in Table 1-2 for the 1998 economic forecast. However, the forecast was correct in Summary Table 2 and Table 1-5. An errata sheet was issued on 09/08/98. The Internet version contains the corrected table. [http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=828&sequence=0&from=7] Also available in PDF format: [http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdoc.cfm?index=828&type=1]  “If current policies remain unchanged, the surplus is expected to rise to $80 billion in 1999 and reach $251 billion (nearly 2 percent of GDP) by 2008.”


05/20/98 — *FY1999 Budget Resolution, Chairman’s Mark* released by the House Budget Committee. “In our effort to keep the budget in balance and promote continued prosperity, we must pursue policies and reforms that will pay down the public debt, preserve and protect Social Security, and shrink the growth of government by one percent over 5 years so we can relieve families of the marriage penalty.” [http://www.house.gov/budget]

05/20/98 — *Long-Term Budgetary Pressures and Policy Options* released by CBO. “... the good budgetary news will not last forever. The large baby-boom generation will begin to retire in about 10 years, and as the demographic structure of the population changes, federal revenues will grow more slowly, and outlays for Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid will rise. Moreover, because spending per enrollee in Medicare and Medicaid is expected to climb faster than the average wage, the share of income spent on those programs will increase even without any change in demography. Because of those pressures, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that deficits will reemerge and grow in the years after 2008 unless current policies are changed.” [http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=492&sequence=0&from=7]

05/19/98 — The “*1998 Green Book*” (also known as Background Material and Data on Programs Within the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means) released by the House Ways and Means Committee. Internet search techniques from the Committee: “The 1998 Green Book can be searched as a database and viewed in a text or .pdf format. Type ‘green book’ in the Search Terms field to retrieve all sections of the Green Book. (Please note that due to the large size of many of the sections, it may be necessary to increase the Disk Cache setting in your web browser when viewing the Green Book).” [http://www.access.gpo.gov/congress/wm001.html]

05/05/98 — *Letter to the Honorable John R. Kasich accompanying the Monthly Budget Review dated 5/6/98*. “CBO now estimates that the surplus for 1998 is likely to be $43 billion to $63 billion—$35 billion to $55 billion larger than the $8 billion projected in March. In addition, the strength of revenues this year suggests that the surplus is also likely to be larger in succeeding years than was previously anticipated—by $20 billion to $30 billion in 1999 (resulting in a surplus of $30 billion or more instead of the $9 billion projected in March) and by smaller amounts thereafter.” [http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=470&sequence=0&from=7]


04/27/98 — *The Line Item Veto Act After One Year* released by CBO. “After a year, opinion about the act remains sharply divided. Proponents view the President’s cancellation authority as a significant tool for eliminating wasteful spending or tax provisions and maintaining
fiscal discipline. Opponents see it as an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority to the executive branch.” [http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=454&sequence=0&from=7#pt1]

04/01/98 — Compendium of Budget Accounts: Fiscal Year 1999 was released by GAO, 107 p., and two appendixes, 5 p. “We developed this compendium to give users a convenient way to sort through the fiscal structure of the federal government and to determine the level of budgetary resources—used, estimated, or requested by fiscal year— for individual accounts.” [http://www.gao.gov/reports.htm]

03/18/98 — FY1999 Budget Resolution, Chairman’s Mark released by the Senate Budget Committee Majority Staff. Explains the purpose of a budget resolution, provides a brief overview of the federal budget, underlying economic assumptions, procedures, and discussion of each of the spending and revenue budget functions. [http://www.senate.gov/~budget/republican/major%20documents/mark98/markcntntnts.htm]

03/04/98 — An Analysis of the President’s Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Years 1999: Preliminary Report. “CBO estimates that the President’s policies will reduce projected baseline surpluses by $43 billion between 1999 and 2003—and will temporarily dip the budget back into red ink by a small amount in 2000. Nonetheless, the overall picture is one of continuing surpluses through 2003. Yet the good news embodied in the projections by both CBO and the Office of Management and Budget could easily be reversed. If revenue growth this year is just one-half of one percent lower than expected, the budget could remain in deficit. Alternatively, continued robust economic growth could push up estimated surpluses. In any case, deficits or surpluses over the next several years that differ from current projections by upwards of $100 billion are entirely possible.” [http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=361&sequence=0&from=7]

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan Testimony before the House Budget Committee: “There is no guarantee that projected surpluses over the next few years will actually materialize. However, we can be more certain that, absent action, the budgetary position will erode after the next decade as the baby boom generation moves into retirement, putting massive strains on the social security and medicare programs. Without question, the task of stemming that erosion will become increasingly difficult the longer it is postponed. Indeed, especially in light of these inexorable demographic trends, I have always emphasized that we should be aiming for budgetary surpluses and using the proceeds to retire outstanding federal debt.” [http://www.bog.frb.fed.us/boarddocs/testimony/19980304.htm]

02/27/98 — Budget Function Classifications: Origins, Trends, and Implications for Current Uses released by GAO. AIMD-98-67. “Our objectives were to (1) discuss the origin and evolution of budget function and subfunction classifications, (2) describe recent federal spending trends in the context of this framework, and (3) comment on the implications of using this framework for modern applications.” [http://www.gao.gov/reports.htm]

02/24/98 — Monetary Policy Testimony and Report to the Congress (also known as Humphrey-Hawkins). Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan before the House Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy of Banking and Financial Services: “The robust economy has facilitated the efforts of the Congress and the Administration to restore balance in the unified federal budget. As I have indicated to the Congress on numerous occasions,
moving beyond this point and putting the budget in significant surplus would be the surest and most
direct way of increasing national saving.”

02/06/98 — A Summary of President Clinton’s Fiscal Year 1999 Budget released
by the Democratic Staff of the House Budget Committee.

02/03/98 — Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin Testimony before the Senate Budget
Committee: “We believe the surpluses should be reserved until Social Security is placed on a sound
financial footing for the 21st century.”
[http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/pr2192.htm]

— Reinventing the Era of Big Government? A Review of the Clinton Budget for
Fiscal Year 1999 released by the Majority Staff of the House Budget Committee.

01/29/98 — Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan Testimony before the
Senate Budget Committee.
[http://www.bog.frb.fed.us/BOARDDOCS/TESTIMONY/19980129.htm]

01/28/98 — The Economic and Budget Outlook: Fiscal Years 1999-2008. Provides
CBO budget and economic data. See its Appendix E for historical data.
[http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=316&sequence=0&from=7]

01/28/98 — CBO Director June O’Neill Testimony before the Senate Budget
Committee. [http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=318&from=3&sequence=0]

01/15/98 — Unauthorized Appropriations and Expiring Authorizations released by
CBO. “The purpose of the report is to help the Congress adopt authorizing legislation that should
be in place before it considers the 13 regular appropriation bills for fiscal year 1999 (which begins
October 1, 1998).”
[http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=315&sequence=0&from=7]

12/31/97 — Budgetary Implications of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 released
by CBO. “The cost or savings figures cited in this memorandum represent the estimated changes in
spending or revenues attributable to the Balanced Budget Act, compared with baseline projections
of what would have happened under prior law.” Released by CBO.
[http://www.cbo.gov/showdoc.cfm?index=302&sequence=0&from=7]

12/18/97 — General Explanation of Tax Legislation Enacted in 1997 (also known
as the “Bluebook”) released by the Joint Tax Committee. Provides an “explanation of the final
tax legislation enacted in 1997, as well as a table showing estimates of the effects of tax legislation
[http://www.house.gov/jct/BLUEBOOK.html]
Presidential Action and Documents

For the most recent status information, see the CRS status table of FY1999 appropriations bills and the CRS products on each appropriations bill:
See also CRS Report 98-800, Fiscal Year 1999 Continuing Resolution.

10/21/98 — President signed the FY1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 105-277 (H.R. 4328).

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Public [http://thomas.loc.gov]

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10/20/98 — President signed the sixth Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-273 (H.J.Res. 137), providing funding from 10/20/98 through midnight of 10/21/98.


10/16/98 — President signed the fifth Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-260 (H.J.Res. 136), providing funding from 10/16/98 through midnight of 10/20/98.

10/14/98 — President signed the fourth Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-258 (H.J. Res. 135), providing funding from 10/15/98 through midnight 10/16/98.

10/12/98 — President signed the third Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-254 (H.J.Res. 134), providing funding from 10/13/98 through midnight of 10/14/98.

10/09/98 — President signed the second Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-249 (H.J.Res. 133), providing funding from 10/10/98 through midnight of 10/12/98.

09/25/98 — President signed the first Continuing Resolution, P.L. 105-240 (H.J.Res. 128), providing funding from 10/01/98 through midnight of 10/09/98. [http://library.whitehouse.gov/ThisWeek.cgi?type=p&date=3&briefing=4]
08/26/98 — OMB releases the **Sequestration Update Report. 19 p.** “The report estimates that no sequestration for 1999 is necessary based on enacted legislation ... However, the report indicates that if appropriations were enacted at the House levels, sequestration of defense budget authority would be triggered ... A final sequestration report will be issued 15 days after Congress adjourns.” [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget/index.html]


05/27/98 — OMB releases the **FY1999 Mid-Session Review. 28 p.** “The Administration projects that the surplus for 1998 will be $39 billion, the largest surplus in dollar terms in all of U.S. history and the largest as a percentage of GDP since 1957. Furthermore, the Administration’s projections indicate that this budget surplus could grow over the next four years to $148 billion by fiscal year 2000 ...” [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget/index.html]


04/14/98 — OMB Director Frank Raines resignation (effective May 20) to become Fannie Mae CEO; nomination of OMB Deputy Director Jack Lew as successor. [http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/New/html/19980414-4831.html]

04/05/98 — **Budget Information for States** released by GPO. Part of the President’s budget documents, this OMB publication provides “proposed state-by-state obligations for the major Federal formula grant programs to state and local governments ... allocations are based on the proposals in the President’s budget.” [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget99/bis_info.html]

03/31/98 — **Consolidated Financial Statements of the United States Government.** Comprehensive financial statements that have been subjected to an audit. Released by the Department of the Treasury. [http://www.fms.treas.gov/cfs/]


02/10/98 — **Economic Report of the President.** Commentary and extensive economic and budget statistical tables in Appendix B. Volume available through GPO. [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget99/index.html#budget]

02/02/98 — **General Explanations of the Administration’s Revenue Proposals** (also known as the Treasury’s “Green Book”). Includes sections for current law, reasons for change, and the Administration’s proposals covering child care, energy efficiency, environment,
retirement savings, education, tax credits, simplifying tax laws, taxpayers’ rights, and revenue measures. Issued by the Treasury Department, 150+ pages. [http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/grnbk98.htm]

**02/02/98 — President’s Budget Documents.** Includes the following volumes of the *Budget of the United States Government, FY1999: Appendix, Analytical Perspectives, A Citizen’s Guide to the Federal Budget, Historical Tables, Budget System and Concepts, Federal Credit Supplement, Object Class Analysis, Object Class Analysis—Detail, and Balances of Budget Authority.* (Budget Information for States released in April.) Also accessible are spreadsheet files in .wk1 and .wk4 formats. (One can hold down the shift key and click on the title to download the spreadsheet file. The files can be viewed using most standard spreadsheet programs.) Documents and CD-ROMs are available through GPO. For a description of each document and access go to [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget99/index.html#budget]

**01/27/98 — State of the Union Address and Background Material.** Includes transcript and audio and video access to the State of the Union address. Background material covers foreign policy, child care, juvenile crime and drug use, education, public health, environment, health care, and the President’s Initiative on Race. [http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/SOTU98/]

**Other Budget Internet Sites**

**Budget, Deficit, and Economic Information and Data**

*Budget Time Line*

*Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Cost Estimates and Mandates Statements*
[http://www.cbo.gov/costextend.shtml]
Search by bill number, word or phrase, committee, or budget function.

*Congressional Budget Process — An Explanation* (Senate Budget Committee)

*CRS Budget Resources Page*
[http://www.loc.gov/crs/budget/budpage.html]

*CRS Economics Page*
[http://www.loc.gov/crs/economic/econweb.html]

*Financial Management Service (U.S. Treasury).*

*President’s Budget Documents*
*Economic Report of the President* (Appendix B) contains extensive statistical tables on the economy, employment, population, income, and government finance. *Historical Tables* include detailed data tables on the budget, deficit, debt, composition of receipts and outlays, and outlays by agency and by budget enforcement category (mandatory and discretionary). Also included are outlays and budget
authority by function and subfunction, data on Social Security, Medicare, health, and government employment. The *Citizen’s Guide to the Budget* is a good source for tables, charts and pie charts. [http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/budget99/index.html#budget]

**House and Senate Budget Committees Home Pages**

**House Ways and Means Committee Home Page**
Publishes the *Green Book* with background material and historical statistical data on the major entitlement programs, and this site provides Internet access in text, PDF, and book formats. [http://www.house.gov/ways_means/]

**Senate Finance Committee Home Page**
[http://www.senate.gov/committee/finance.html]

**Congressional Agencies**

**Congressional Research Service (CRS)**
[http://lcweb.loc.gov/crs/crstext.html]

**Congressional Budget Office (CBO)**
[http://www.cbo.gov/]

**General Accounting Office (GAO)**
[http://www.gao.gov/]

**Government Printing Office (GPO)**
[http://www.access.gpo.gov/#info]

**Legislation**

**Congressional offices: Legislative Information Service (LIS)**
[http://www.congress.gov/]

**Public: THOMAS**
[http://thomas.loc.gov/]

**Library of Congress (LOC) Home Page**
[http://www.loc.gov/]

**Glossaries of Appropriations and Budget Terms**
[http://www.loc.gov/crs/legproc/frames/glossary/cq.html]

**Income and Poverty**

**Statistics**
Fedstats
Federal statistics from 70 agencies searchable by keywords, subjects, agencies, and an A-Z index. Regional statistics also available. [http://www.fedstats.gov/]

Economic and Social Statistics Briefing Rooms (Charts and Graphs)
Current economic and social statistics. Click on the graphic if you want to enlarge it. [http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/esbr.html] [http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/ssbr.html]

Schedule of 1998 Release Dates for Economic Indicators
Monthly: [http://www.dismal.com/toolbox/calendar.stm]

Economic Clock (Census)
A-Z subject index includes the most recent economic, unemployment, income, and poverty data. [http://www.census.gov/econ/ww/]

Dismal Scientist
National, state, and local economic data, definitions, and analysis. [http://www.dismal.com/]

University of Michigan Statistics Center
Comprehensive coverage of national and international statistics. [http://www.lib.umich.edu/libhome/Documents.center/stats.html]

White House

Statements of Administration Policy (SAPs) on appropriations and non-appropriations bills. [http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OMB/SAP/]

Addresses and Phone Numbers

Appropriations Committee, Senate, S-128 Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-6025
Budget Committee, House, 309 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-6065
Budget Committee, Senate, 621 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-6100
Bureau of the Census, Publications: (301) 457-4100, Federal Center, Suitland, MD 20233
For Additional Reading

**CRS Issue Briefs**


**CRS Reports**

CRS Budget Process Fact Sheets
[http://lcweb.loc.gov/crs/legproc/newformat/CRSFactSheets/FactSheetMenuNF.html#Budget Process]


Table 2. FY1999 Annual Appropriations Legislation—Initial Stages

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Roll call votes are given within parentheses; vv= voice vote; uc= unanimous consent.
Table 2a. FY1999 Appropriations Legislation — Final Stages

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P.L. 105-277 is the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for FY1999, enacted 10/21/98.