

Hall (TX) Martini
 Hancock McCollum
 Hansen McCrery
 Harman McDade
 Hastert McHugh
 Hastings (WA) McInnis
 Hayes McIntosh
 Hayworth McKeon
 Hefley Metcalf
 Heineman Meyers
 Herger Mica
 Hilleary Miller (FL)
 Hobson Minge
 Hoekstra Molinari
 Hoke Montgomery
 Horn Moorhead
 Houghton Morella
 Hunter Murtha
 Hutchinson Myers
 Hyde Myrick
 Inglis Nethercutt
 Jacobs Neumann
 Johnson (CT) Ney
 Johnson, Sam Norwood
 Jones Nussle
 Kaptur Orton
 Kasich Oxley
 Kelly Packard
 Kim Parker
 King Paxon
 Kingston Payne (VA)
 Kleczka Peterson (MN)
 Klug Petri
 Knollenberg Pickett
 Kolbe Pombo
 LaHood Pomeroy
 Largent Porter
 Latham Portman
 LaTourette Pryce
 Laughlin Quillen
 Lazio Quinn
 Leach Radanovich
 Lewis (CA) Rahall
 Lewis (KY) Ramstad
 Lightfoot Regula
 Linder Riggs
 Livingston Roberts
 LoBiondo Rogers
 Longley Rohrabacher
 Lucas Ros-Lehtinen
 Manzullo Rose
 Martinez Roth

NOT VOTING—28

Becerra Hefner
 Beville Hostettler
 Bilely Hoyer
 Chapman Istook
 Coleman Mfume
 Dixon Mollohan
 Durbin Obey
 Fazio Ortiz
 Gejdenson Sabo
 Gunderson Sisisky

So the amendment was not agreed to.
 After some further time,

¶17.6 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. DOGGETT:

At the end, add the following new title:
 TITLE IV—SUNSET

SEC. 401. TERMINATION DATE.

This Act shall cease to be in effect on January 3, 2000.

It was decided in the { Yeas 145
 negative } Nays 283

¶17.7 [Roll No. 81]
 AYES—145

Abercrombie Brown (FL)
 Ackerman Bryant (TX)
 Barcia Cardin
 Barrett (WI) Clay
 Beilenson Clayton
 Bentsen Clyburn
 Berman Coleman
 Bishop Collins (IL)
 Bonior Collins (MI)
 Borski Conyers
 Boucher Costello
 Brown (CA) Coyne

Roukema Royce
 Salmon Salomon
 Sanford Sanford
 Saxton Saxton
 Scarborough Scarborough
 Schaefer Schaefer
 Schiff Schiff
 Seastrand Seastrand
 Sensenbrenner Sensenbrenner
 Shadegg Shadegg
 Shaw Shaw
 Shays Shays
 Shuster Shuster
 Skeen Skeen
 Smith (MI) Smith (MI)
 Smith (NJ) Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX) Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA) Smith (WA)
 Solomon Solomon
 Souder Souder
 Spence Spence
 Stearns Stearns
 Stenholm Stenholm
 Stump Stump
 Tanner Tanner
 Tate Tate
 Tauzin Tauzin
 Taylor (NC) Taylor (NC)
 Tejeda Tejeda
 Thomas Thomas
 Thornberry Thornberry
 Tiahrt Tiahrt
 Torkildsen Torkildsen
 Upton Upton
 Vucanovich Vucanovich
 Waldholtz Waldholtz
 Walker Walker
 Walsh Walsh
 Wamp Wamp
 Weldon (FL) Weldon (FL)
 Weldon (PA) Weldon (PA)
 Weller Weller
 White White
 Whitfield Whitfield
 Wickert Wickert
 Wolf Wolf
 Young (AK) Young (AK)
 Young (FL) Young (FL)
 Zeliff Zeliff
 Zimmer Zimmer

NOES—283

Allard Allard
 Andrews Andrews
 Archer Archer
 Army Army
 Bachus Bachus
 Baesler Baesler
 Baker (CA) Baker (CA)
 Baker (LA) Baker (LA)
 Baldacci Baldacci
 Ballenger Ballenger
 Barr Barr
 Barrett (NE) Barrett (NE)
 Bartlett Bartlett
 Barton Barton
 Bass Bass
 Bateman Bateman
 Bereuter Bereuter
 Bevill Bevill
 Bilbray Bilbray
 Bilirakis Bilirakis
 Bilely Bilely
 Blute Blute
 Boehlert Boehlert
 Boehner Boehner
 Bonilla Bonilla
 Bono Bono
 Brewster Brewster
 Browder Browder
 Brown (OH) Brown (OH)
 Brownback Brownback
 Bryant (TN) Bryant (TN)
 Bunn Bunn
 Bunning Bunning
 Burr Burr
 Burton Burton
 Buyer Buyer
 Callahan Callahan
 Calvert Calvert
 Camp Camp
 Canady Canady
 Castle Castle
 Chabot Chabot
 Chambliss Chambliss
 Chenoweth Chenoweth
 Christensen Christensen
 Chrysler Chrysler
 Clement Clement
 Clinger Clinger
 Coble Coble
 Coburn Coburn
 Collins (GA) Collins (GA)
 Combest Combest
 Condit Condit
 Cox Cox
 Cramer Cramer
 Crane Crane
 Crapo Crapo
 Cremeans Cremeans
 Cuban Cuban
 Cunningham Cunningham
 Danner Danner

Rivers Rivers
 Roybal-Allard Roybal-Allard
 Rush Rush
 Sabo Sabo
 Sanders Sanders
 Neumann Neumann
 Sawyer Sawyer
 Schroeder Schroeder
 Schumer Schumer
 Scott Scott
 Serrano Serrano
 Skaggs Skaggs
 Slaughter Slaughter
 Spratt Spratt
 Stark Stark
 Stokes Stokes
 Studds Studds
 Stupak Stupak
 Tanner Tanner
 Taylor (MS) Taylor (MS)
 Thompson Thompson
 Thurman Thurman
 Torricelli Torricelli
 Towns Towns
 Tucker Tucker
 Velazquez Velazquez
 Vento Vento
 Ward Ward
 Waters Waters
 Watt (NC) Watt (NC)
 Waxman Waxman
 Williams Williams
 Wise Wise
 Woolsey Woolsey
 Wynn Wynn
 Yates Yates

NOT VOTING—6

Becerra Cooley
 Chapman Houghton
 Leach Radanovich

So the amendment was not agreed to.
 After some further time,

¶17.8 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment in the nature of a substitute submitted by Mr. MORAN:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform Act" ("FAIR Act").

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds and declares:

(1) Federal legislation and regulatory requirements impose burdens on State and local resources to implement federally mandated programs without fully evaluating the costs to State and local governments associated with compliance with those requirements and often times without provisions of adequate federal financial assistance. These Federal legislative and regulatory initiatives—

(A) force State and local governments to utilize scarce public resources to comply with Federal mandates;

(B) prevent these resources from being available to meet local needs; and

(C) detract from the ability of State and local governments to establish local priorities for use of local public resources.

(2) Federal legislation and regulatory programs result in inefficient utilization of economic resources, thereby reducing the pool of resources available—

(A) to enhance productivity, and increase the quantity and quality of goods and services produced by the American economy; and
 (B) to enhance international competitiveness.

(3) In implementing Congressional policy, Federal agencies should, consistent with the requirements of Federal law, seek to implement statutory requirements, to the maximum extent feasible, in a manner which minimizes—

(A) the inefficient allocation of economic resources;

(B) the burden such requirements impose on use of local public resources by State and local governments; and

(C) the adverse economic effects of such regulations on productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive jobs, and international competitiveness of American goods and services.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this act are:

(1) To assist Congress in consideration of proposed legislation establishing or revising Federal programs so as to assure that, to the maximum extent practicable, legislation enacted by Congress will—

(A) minimize the burden of such legislation on expenditure of scarce local public resources by State and local governments;

(B) minimize inefficient allocation of economic resources; and

(C) reduce the adverse effect of such legislation—

(i) on the ability of State and local governmental entities to use local public resources to meet local needs and to establish local priorities for local public resources, and

(ii) on allocation of economic resources, productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive jobs, and international competitiveness.

(2) To require Federal agencies to exercise discretionary authority and to implement statutory requirements in a manner which is consistent with fulfillment of each agency's mission and with the requirements of other laws, minimizes the impact regulations and other major Federal actions affecting the economy have on—

(A) the ability of State and local governmental entities to use local public resources to meet local needs; and

(B) the allocation of economic resources, productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive jobs, and international competitiveness of American goods and services.

TITLE I—LEGISLATIVE REFORM

SEC. 101. REPORTS ON LEGISLATION.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), whenever a committee of either House reports a bill or resolution of a public character to its House which mandates unfunded requirements upon State or local governments or the private sector, the report accompanying that bill or resolution shall contain an analysis, prepared after consultation with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, detailing the effect of the new requirements on—

(A) State and local government expenditures necessary to comply with Federal mandates;

(B) private businesses, including the economic resources required annually to comply with the legislation and implementing regulations; and

(C) economic growth and competitiveness.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The requirements of paragraph (1) shall not apply to any bill or resolution with respect to which the Director of the Congressional Budget Office certifies in writing to the Chairman of the Committee reporting the legislation that the estimated costs to State and local governments and the private sector of implementation of such legislation during the first three years will not exceed \$50,000,000 in the aggregate and during the first five years will not exceed \$100,000,000 in the aggregate. For this purpose, a year shall be a period of three hundred and sixty five consecutive days.

(b) DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall prepare for each bill or resolution of a public character reported by any committee of the House of Representatives or of the Senate, an economic analysis of the effects of such bill or

resolution, satisfying the requirements of subsection (a). The analysis prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall be included in the report accompanying such bill or resolution if timely submitted to such committee before such report is filed.

(c) LEGISLATION SUBJECT TO POINT OF ORDER.—Any bill or resolution shall be subject to a point of order against consideration of the bill by the House of Representatives or the Senate (as the case may be) if such bill or resolution is reported for consideration by the House of Representatives or the Senate unaccompanied by the analysis required by this section.

SEC. 102. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The provisions of this title are enacted by the Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to such House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House.

SEC. 103. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall apply to any bill or resolution ordered reported by any committee of the House of Representatives or of the Senate after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—FEDERAL

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SEC. 201. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

The Congress authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent practicable:

(1) the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the purposes of this Act;

(2) all agencies of the Federal Government shall, consistent with attainment of the requirements of Federal law, minimize—

(A) the burden which rules and other major Federal actions affecting the economy impose on State and local governments,

(B) the effect of rules and other major Federal actions affecting the economy on allocation of private economic resources, and

(C) the adverse effects of rules and other major Federal actions affecting the economy on productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive, and international competitiveness of American goods and services; and

(3) in promulgating new rules, reviewing existing rules, developing legislative proposals, or initiating any other major Federal action identifies two or more alternatives which will satisfy the agency's statutory obligations, the agency shall—

(A) select the alternative which, on balance—

(i) imposes the least burden on expenditure of local public resources by State and local governments, and

(ii) has the least adverse effect on productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive jobs, and international competitiveness of American goods or services; or

(B) provide a written statement—

(i) that the agency's failure to select such alternative is precluded by the requirements of Federal law; or

(ii) that the agency's failure to select such alternative is consistent with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 202. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Whenever an agency publishes a general notice of proposed rule-

making for any proposed rule, and before initiating any other major Federal action affecting the economy, the agency shall prepare and make available for public comment an Intergovernmental and Economic Impact Assessment. Such Assessment shall be published in the Federal Register at the time of the publication of general notice of proposed rulemaking for the rule or prior to implementing such other major agency action affecting the economy.

(b) CONTENT.—Each Intergovernmental and Economic Impact Assessment required under this section shall contain—

(1) a description of the reasons why action by the agency is being considered;

(2) a succinct statement of the objective of, and legal basis for, the proposed rule or other action; and

(3) a description and an estimate of the effect the proposed rule or other major Federal action will have on—

(A) expenditure of State or local public resources by State and local governments,

(B) allocation of economic resources, and

(C) productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive jobs, and international competitiveness of American goods and services.

(c) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED.—Each Intergovernmental and Economic Impact Assessment shall also contain a detailed description of any significant alternatives to the proposed rule or other major Federal action which would accomplish applicable statutory objectives while reducing—

(1) the need for expenditure of State or local public resources by State and local governments; and

(2) the potential adverse effects of such proposed rule or other major Federal action on productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive jobs, and international competitiveness of American goods and services.

SEC. 203. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—When an agency promulgates a final rule or implements any other major Federal action affecting the economy, the agency shall prepare an Intergovernmental and Economic Impact Statement. Each Intergovernmental and Economic Impact Statement shall contain—

(1) a succinct statement of the need for, and the objectives of, such rule or other major Federal action;

(2) a summary of the issues raised by the public comments in response to the publication by the agency of the Economic Impact Assessment, a summary of the agency's evaluation of such issues, and a statement of any changes made in the proposed rule or other proposed action as a result of such comments;

(3) a description of each of the significant alternatives to the rule or other major Federal action affecting the economy, considered by the agency, which, consistent with fulfillment of agency statutory obligations, would—

(A) lessen the need for expenditure of State or local public resources by State and local governments; or

(B) reduce the potential adverse effects of such proposed rule or other major Federal action on productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive jobs, and international competitiveness of American goods and services,

along with a statement of the reasons why each such alternative was rejected by the agency; and

(4) an estimate of the effect the rule or other major Federal action will have on—

(A) expenditure of State or local public resources by State and local governments; and

(B) productivity, economic growth, full employment, creation of productive jobs,

and international competitiveness of American goods and services.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The agency shall make copies of each Intergovernmental and Economic Impact Statement available to members of the public and shall publish in the Federal Register at the time of publication of any final rule or at the time of implementing any other major Federal action affecting the economy, a statement describing how the public may obtain copies of such Statement.

SEC. 204. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.

The requirements of this title shall not alter in any manner the substantive standards otherwise applicable to the implementation by an agency of statutory requirements or to the exercise by an agency of authority delegated by law.

SEC. 205. EFFECTIVE DATE AND EXEMPTION.

This title shall apply to any rule proposed, any final rule promulgated, and any other major Federal action affecting the economy implemented by any agency after the date of the enactment of this Act. This title shall not apply to any agency which is not an agency within the meaning of section 551(l) of title 5, United States Code.

It was decided in the } Yeas 152
negative } Nays 278

¶17.9 [Roll No. 82]
AYES—152

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Abercrombie | Gonzalez | Pastor |
| Ackerman | Green | Payne (NJ) |
| Barrett (WI) | Gutierrez | Pelosi |
| Beilenson | Hastings (FL) | Peterson (FL) |
| Bentsen | Hefner | Pomeroy |
| Berman | Hilliard | Rahall |
| Bishop | Hinchev | Rangel |
| Bonior | Holden | Reed |
| Borski | Hoyer | Reynolds |
| Boucher | Jackson-Lee | Richardson |
| Brown (CA) | Jefferson | Richards |
| Brown (FL) | Johnson, E. B. | Roybal-Allard |
| Brown (OH) | Johnston | Rush |
| Bryant (TX) | Kanjorski | Sabo |
| Cardin | Kennedy (RI) | Sanders |
| Clay | Kennelly | Sawyer |
| Clayton | Kildee | Schroeder |
| Clyburn | Klink | Scott |
| Coleman | LaFalce | Serrano |
| Collins (IL) | Lantos | Skaggs |
| Collins (MI) | Levin | Slaughter |
| Conyers | Lewis (GA) | Stark |
| Costello | Lipinski | Stokes |
| Coyne | Lofgren | Studds |
| de la Garza | Lowey | Stupak |
| DeFazio | Luther | Tanner |
| DeLauro | Maloney | Taylor (MS) |
| Dellums | Manton | Tejeda |
| Dicks | Markey | Thompson |
| Dingell | Mascara | Thornton |
| Dixon | Matsui | Thurman |
| Doggett | McDermott | Torres |
| Doyle | McKinney | Torricelli |
| Durbin | Meehan | Towns |
| Engel | Meek | Trafigant |
| Eshoo | Mfume | Tucker |
| Evans | Miller (CA) | Velazquez |
| Farr | Mineta | Vento |
| Fattah | Mink | Visclosky |
| Fazio | Moakley | Volkmer |
| Fields (LA) | Mollohan | Ward |
| Filner | Moran | Waters |
| Flake | Murtha | Watt (NC) |
| Foglietta | Nadler | Waxman |
| Ford | Neal | Williams |
| Frank (MA) | Oberstar | Wise |
| Frost | Obey | Woolsey |
| Furse | Olver | Wyden |
| Gejdenson | Ortiz | Wynn |
| Gephardt | Owens | Yates |
| Gibbons | Pallone | |

NOES—278

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|
| Allard | Baldacci | Bateman |
| Andrews | Ballenger | Bereuter |
| Archer | Barcia | Bevill |
| Armey | Barr | Bilbray |
| Bachus | Barrett (NE) | Bilirakis |
| Baesler | Bartlett | Bliley |
| Baker (CA) | Barton | Blute |
| Baker (LA) | Bass | Boehlert |

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Boehner | Gutknecht | Nussle |
| Bonilla | Hall (OH) | Orton |
| Bono | Hall (TX) | Oxley |
| Brewster | Hamilton | Packard |
| Browder | Hancock | Parker |
| Brownback | Hansen | Paxon |
| Bryant (TN) | Harman | Payne (VA) |
| Bunn | Hastert | Peterson (MN) |
| Bunning | Hastings (WA) | Petri |
| Burr | Hayes | Pickett |
| Burton | Hayworth | Pombo |
| Buyer | Hefley | Porter |
| Callahan | Heineman | Portman |
| Calvert | Herger | Poshard |
| Camp | Hilleary | Pryce |
| Canady | Hobson | Quillen |
| Castle | Hoekstra | Quinn |
| Chabot | Hoke | Radanovich |
| Chambliss | Horn | Ramstad |
| Chapman | Hostettler | Regula |
| Chenoweth | Houghton | Riggs |
| Christensen | Hutchinson | Roberts |
| Chrysler | Hyde | Roemer |
| Clement | Inglis | Rogers |
| Clinger | Istook | Rohrabacher |
| Coble | Jacobs | Ros-Lehtinen |
| Coburn | Johnson (CT) | Rose |
| Collins (GA) | Johnson (SD) | Roth |
| Combest | Johnson, Sam | Roukema |
| Condit | Jones | Royce |
| Cooley | Kasich | Salmon |
| Cox | Kelly | Sanford |
| Cramer | Kennedy (MA) | Saxton |
| Crane | Kim | Schaefer |
| Crapo | King | Schiff |
| Creameans | Kingston | Schumer |
| Cubin | Klecza | Seastrand |
| Cunningham | Klug | Sensenbrenner |
| Danner | Knollenberg | Shadegg |
| Davis | Kolbe | Shaw |
| Deal | LaHood | Shays |
| DeLay | Largent | Shuster |
| Deutsch | Latham | Sisisky |
| Diaz-Balart | LaTourrette | Skeen |
| Dickey | Laughlin | Skelton |
| Dooley | Lazio | Smith (MI) |
| Doolittle | Leach | Smith (NJ) |
| Dornan | Lewis (CA) | Smith (TX) |
| Dreier | Lewis (KY) | Smith (WA) |
| Duncan | Lightfoot | Solomon |
| Dunn | Lincoln | Souder |
| Edwards | Linder | Spence |
| Ehlers | Livingston | Spratt |
| Ehrlich | LoBiondo | Stearns |
| Emerson | Longley | Stenholm |
| English | Lucas | Stockman |
| Ensign | Manzullo | Stump |
| Everett | Martinez | Talent |
| Ewing | Martini | Tate |
| Fawell | McCarthy | Tauzin |
| Fields (TX) | McCollum | Taylor (NC) |
| Flanagan | McCrery | Thomas |
| Foley | McDade | Thornberry |
| Forbes | McHale | Tiahrt |
| Fowler | McHugh | Torkildsen |
| Fox | McInnis | Upton |
| Franks (CT) | McIntosh | Vucanovich |
| Franks (NJ) | McKeon | Waldholtz |
| Frelinghuysen | McNulty | Walker |
| Frisa | Menendez | Walsh |
| Funderburk | Metcalfe | Wamp |
| Galleghy | Meyers | Watts (OK) |
| Ganske | Mica | Weldon (FL) |
| Gekas | Miller (FL) | Weldon (PA) |
| Gerens | Minge | Weller |
| Gilchrest | Molinari | White |
| Gillmor | Montgomery | Whitfield |
| Gilman | Moorhead | Wicker |
| Goodlatte | Morella | Wilson |
| Goodling | Myers | Wolf |
| Gordon | Myrick | Young (AK) |
| Goss | Nethercutt | Young (FL) |
| Graham | Neumann | Zeliff |
| Greenwood | Ney | Zimmer |
| Gunderson | Norwood | |

NOT VOTING—4

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| Becerra | Kaptur |
| Hunter | Scarborough |

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was not agreed to.

After some further time, The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. UPTON, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. EMERSON, Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 38, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

The following amendment, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, was agreed to:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and States, local governments, and tribal governments;

(2) to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on States, local governments, and tribal governments in a manner that may displace other essential State, local, and tribal governmental priorities;

(3) to assist Congress in its consideration of proposed legislation establishing or revising Federal programs containing Federal mandates affecting States, local governments, tribal governments, and the private sector by—

(A) providing for the development of information about the nature and size of mandates in proposed legislation; and

(B) establishing a mechanism to bring such information to the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives before the Senate and House of Representatives votes on proposed legislation;

(4) to promote informed and deliberate decisions by Congress on the appropriateness of Federal mandates in any particular instance;

(5) to establish a point-of-order vote on the consideration in the Senate and House of Representatives of legislation containing significant Federal mandates;

(6) to assist Federal agencies in their consideration of proposed regulations affecting States, local governments, and tribal governments, by—

(A) requiring that Federal agencies develop a process to enable the elected and other officials of States, local governments, and tribal governments to provide input when Federal agencies are developing regulations; and

(B) requiring that Federal agencies prepare and consider better estimates of the budgetary impact of regulations containing Federal mandates upon States, local governments, and tribal governments before adopting such regulations, and ensuring that small governments are given special consideration in that process;

(7) to establish the general rule that Congress shall not impose Federal mandates on States, local governments, and tribal governments without providing adequate funding to comply with such mandates; and

(8) to begin consideration of methods to relieve States, local governments, and tribal governments of unfunded mandates imposed by Federal court interpretations of Federal statutes and regulations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the terms "agency", "Federal financial assistance", "Federal private sector mandate", "Federal mandate" (except as provided by section 108), "local government", "private sector", "regulation" or "rule", and "State" have the meaning given those terms by section 421 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(2) the term "small government" means any small governmental jurisdiction as defined in section 601(5) of title 5, United States Code, and any tribal government.