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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

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TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

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Sec. 3009. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the Council on Environmental Quality and Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating rules or guidance that bans fracking in the United States.
Sec. 3010. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to facilitating improved internet service for Cuban citizens.
Sec. 3011. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to adjusting Federal funding for local jurisdictions.
Sec. 3012. Reserve fund relating to honoring the Capitol Police, DC Metropolitan Police, and first responders.
Sec. 3013. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting or expediting the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration technologies.
Sec. 3014. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to policies or legislation to prohibit the Department of Agriculture from making ineligible for financing fossil fuel-burning power plants.
Sec. 3015. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the provisions of the American Rescue Plan Act.
Sec. 3016. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing electric vehicle tax credits.
Sec. 3017. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting or limiting the issuance of costly Clean Air Act permit requirements on farmers and ranchers in the United States or the imposition of new Federal methane requirements on livestock.
Sec. 3018. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding of the Office of Foreign Assets Control.
Sec. 3019. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to abortion funding.
Sec. 3020. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply chains, sourced by the United States and allies of the United States, for renewable energy materials, technology, and critical minerals.
Sec. 3021. Reserve fund relating to ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply chains by prohibiting the use of Federal funds to purchase materials, technology, and critical minerals produced, manufactured, or mined with forced labor.
Sec. 3022. Reserve fund relating to Great Lakes ice breaking operational improvements.
Sec. 3023. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to immigration enforcement and addressing the humanitarian crisis at the southern border.
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Sec. 3027. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting migrants and local communities against COVID–19.

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TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031:
(1) Federal revenues.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

   (A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:
   Fiscal year 2022: $3,401,380,000,000.
   Fiscal year 2023: $3,512,947,000,000.
   Fiscal year 2024: $3,542,298,000,000.
   Fiscal year 2025: $3,565,871,000,000.
   Fiscal year 2026: $3,773,174,000,000.
   Fiscal year 2027: $3,995,160,000,000.
   Fiscal year 2028: $4,090,582,000,000.
   Fiscal year 2029: $4,218,130,000,000.
   Fiscal year 2030: $4,352,218,000,000.
   Fiscal year 2031: $4,505,614,000,000.

   (B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:
   Fiscal year 2022: $0.
   Fiscal year 2023: $0.
   Fiscal year 2024: $0.
   Fiscal year 2025: $0.
   Fiscal year 2026: $0.
   Fiscal year 2027: $0.
   Fiscal year 2028: $0.
   Fiscal year 2029: $0.
(2) New budget authority.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2022: $4,417,362,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: $4,579,359,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: $4,699,353,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: $4,940,084,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: $5,107,577,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: $5,311,640,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: $5,633,086,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029: $5,722,075,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030: $6,064,522,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031: $6,365,907,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2022: $4,698,391,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: $4,671,457,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: $4,714,709,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: $4,936,110,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: $5,087,789,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: $5,288,850,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: $5,635,713,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $5,667,301,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $6,024,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $6,322,190,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:
Fiscal year 2022: $1,297,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $1,158,510,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $1,172,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $1,370,239,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $1,314,615,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $1,293,690,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $1,545,131,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $1,449,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $1,671,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $1,816,576,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:
Fiscal year 2022: $30,789,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $32,141,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $33,526,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $35,059,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $36,570,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $37,952,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $39,733,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $41,296,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $43,188,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $45,150,000,000,000.

(6) Debt held by the public.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:
Fiscal year 2022: $24,622,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $25,826,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $27,153,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $28,678,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $30,219,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $31,776,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $33,737,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $35,521,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $37,692,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $39,987,000,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.
Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2022 through 2031 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $765,704,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $763,985,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $782,245,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $770,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $799,520,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $776,297,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $817,214,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $794,946,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $835,351,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $810,367,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $843,873,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $821,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $852,499,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $836,561,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $861,191,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $834,592,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $870,003,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $848,928,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $880,156,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $858,990,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $68,740,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $68,368,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $66,170,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $64,121,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $67,128,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $65,429,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $68,621,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $66,231,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $70,182,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $67,113,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $71,840,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $68,304,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $73,526,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $69,474,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $75,221,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $71,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $76,918,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $72,602,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $78,648,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $74,169,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $43,582,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $39,492,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $46,345,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $43,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $48,435,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $46,597,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $50,286,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $48,830,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $51,492,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,050,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $51,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,449,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $51,169,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,783,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $50,735,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,415,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $50,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,548,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $51,324,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,936,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $14,240,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,032,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $59,665,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,248,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $55,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,858,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $67,729,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,867,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $78,038,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,647,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $79,617,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $79,511,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $74,543,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $74,164,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $68,781,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $68,174,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $63,620,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $62,932,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $55,974,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $55,198,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $60,969,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $54,889,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $70,319,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $67,072,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $78,314,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $75,927,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $85,585,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $84,140,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $88,203,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $89,292,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $85,995,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $88,010,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $79,575,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $81,370,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $72,930,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $74,272,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $68,352,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $69,251,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $68,666,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $68,676,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $23,063,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,334,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $21,368,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,442,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $19,240,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $23,187,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $21,860,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $24,614,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $23,761,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,151,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $25,501,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,471,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $26,186,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $25,629,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,874,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $25,159,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $25,989,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $28,515,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,284,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $18,105,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $42,495,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $19,284,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $29,411,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $25,017,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $22,592,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $24,785,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,146,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $23,609,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,045,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $21,752,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,248,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $21,992,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,894,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $23,789,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $22,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,462,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $17,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,105,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $112,406,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $133,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $113,887,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $118,957,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $115,061,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $112,082,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $115,757,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $114,226,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $116,887,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $116,667,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $109,698,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $119,447,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $110,385,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $121,240,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $110,874,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $122,515,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $106,173,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $117,702,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $107,256,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $118,633,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $43,543,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $47,318,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $27,007,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,380,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $28,430,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,603,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $27,461,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,658,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $27,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $27,744,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,238,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $28,136,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $28,524,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,097,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $28,943,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,452,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $33,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,014,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $159,805,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $208,172,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $180,462,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $225,204,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $200,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $249,029,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $211,940,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $243,908,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $212,123,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $226,623,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $214,568,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $218,916,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $217,422,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $218,221,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $220,255,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $219,079,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $229,691,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $228,404,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $244,488,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $242,537,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $853,696,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $952,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $804,345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $827,269,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $800,361,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $809,731,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $830,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $830,449,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $855,834,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $849,147,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $876,704,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $869,791,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $908,063,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $906,081,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $940,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $939,318,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $982,028,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $970,863,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,018,845,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,017,586,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $772,277,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $771,930,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $882,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $882,065,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $902,102,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $901,899,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $1,018,540,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,018,302,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $1,091,095,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,090,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $1,168,909,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,168,581,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $1,326,565,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,326,191,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $1,262,774,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,262,367,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $1,425,734,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,425,284,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $1,509,905,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $1,509,433,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $830,063,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $867,038,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $820,620,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $836,905,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $821,754,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $811,159,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $792,146,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $780,347,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $730,424,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $725,612,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $733,601,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $724,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $752,515,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $749,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $764,277,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $749,137,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $781,991,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $772,369,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $802,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $792,858,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $47,020,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $47,020,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $50,129,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $50,129,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $53,591,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,591,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $57,355,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,355,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $67,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,932,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $74,299,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,299,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $79,053,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $79,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $84,197,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $84,197,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $89,406,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $89,406,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $93,932,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $93,932,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $274,340,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $282,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $279,810,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $279,868,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $288,676,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $276,026,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $297,105,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $299,907,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $305,075,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $307,739,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $313,512,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $316,417,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $322,020,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $336,852,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $331,220,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $315,456,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $340,439,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $338,867,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $350,829,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $349,032,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $80,614,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $78,094,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $77,444,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $77,431,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $78,904,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $78,533,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $79,626,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $78,861,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $81,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $80,382,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $82,849,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $81,809,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $84,495,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $83,423,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $86,184,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $85,004,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $87,881,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $86,642,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $96,549,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $94,529,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $48,565,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $111,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $29,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,642,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority,
$30,382,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,557,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority,
$30,935,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,585,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority,
$31,538,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,016,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority,
$32,168,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,540,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority,
$32,798,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,807,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority,
$33,432,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,024,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $34,103,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,539,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $35,123,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,544,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $373,011,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $373,011,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $378,542,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $378,542,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $407,539,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $407,539,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $464,069,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $464,069,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $541,134,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $541,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $623,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $623,392,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $719,805,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $719,805,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $813,280,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $813,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $918,333,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $918,333,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,025,810,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,025,810,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $11,507,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,129,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $14,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,706,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $11,538,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,811,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $9,499,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,389,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $8,979,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,646,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $7,240,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,478,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $5,238,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,559,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $5,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,651,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $5,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,393,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $2,530,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,034,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $183,888,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $191,273,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $116,355,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $123,615,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, 
$-109,511,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $-109,116,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, 
$-111,761,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $-116,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, 
$-115,184,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $-113,634,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, 
$-118,981,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $-117,431,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, 
$-122,423,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $-120,603,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, 
$-126,990,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $-125,170,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $131,662,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $130,112,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $136,520,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $135,110,000,000.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

(a) Social Security Revenues.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: $989,019,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $1,084,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $1,128,287,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $1,167,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $1,211,081,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $1,257,670,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $1,305,822,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $1,354,109,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $1,401,701,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $1,451,146,000,000.

(b) Social Security Outlays.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: $1,073,387,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $1,153,424,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $1,231,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $1,311,894,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $1,389,018,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $1,472,602,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $1,566,258,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $1,662,981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $1,764,408,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $1,868,859,000,000.

(c) Social Security Administrative Expenses.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $6,339,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $6,541,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,490,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $6,757,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $6,969,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $6,912,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $7,185,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $7,128,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $7,405,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $7,347,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $7,631,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $7,571,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $7,862,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $7,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $8,098,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $8,035,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $8,343,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $8,278,000,000.

SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, $278,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $278,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, $287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $287,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $299,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $298,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $310,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $310,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $321,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $320,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $332,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $332,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $344,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $343,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $356,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $355,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $368,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $367,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $381,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $380,000,000.
TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $135,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(b) Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $332,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(c) Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $83,076,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(d) Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.—The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than
$198,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(c) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $67,264,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(f) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(g) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $726,380,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(h) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $37,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.
(i) COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $20,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(j) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $107,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(k) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP.—The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $25,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(l) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $18,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(m) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than September 15, 2021, the Committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon
receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the
Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a rec-
ociliation bill carrying out all such recommendations
without any substantive revision.

SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REP-

ERSENTATIVES.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee
on Agriculture of the House of Representatives shall re-
port changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase
the deficit by not more than $89,100,000,000 for the pe-
riod of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(b) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—The
Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Rep-
resentatives shall report changes in laws within its juris-
diction that increase the deficit by not more than
$779,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022
through 2031.

(c) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The
Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of
Representatives shall report changes in laws within its ju-
risdiction that increase the deficit by not more than
$486,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022
through 2031.

(d) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The
Committee on Financial Services of the House of Rep-
representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $339,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(e) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(f) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $107,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(g) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $25,600,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(h) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than
$7,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(i) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $45,510,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(j) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—The Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $17,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(k) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $60,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(l) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $18,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.
(m) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than $1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(n) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than September 15, 2021, the committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR LEGISLATION THAT WON’T RAISE TAXES ON PEOPLE MAKING LESS THAN $400,000 IN THE SENATE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in revenues, without raising taxes on people making less than $400,000, by the amounts in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for the time period of fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2031.
SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

(a) Senate.—

(1) In general.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution, except that no adjustment shall be made pursuant to this subsection if such legislation raises taxes on people making less than $400,000.

(2) Determination of compliance.—For purposes of this subsection, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(3) Exceptions for legislation.—
(A) **SHORT-TERM.**—Section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, as amended by section 3201(b)(2) of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

(B) **LONG-TERM.**—Section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

(b) **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House of the Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to this concurrent resolution containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments
to, a conference report on, or an amendment be-
tween the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint
resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommo-
date the budgetary effects of the legislation.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR LEGISLATION.—The point
of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the
House of Representatives shall not apply to re-
conciliation legislation reported by the Committee on
the Budget pursuant to submissions under this con-
current resolution.

SEC. 3003. RESERVE FUND.

(a) SENATE.—The Chairman of the Committee on
the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a
committee or committees, aggregates, and other appro-
priate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to
the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint reso-
lutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses,
motions, or conference reports by the amounts provided
in such legislation, provided that such legislation would
not increase the deficit for the time period of fiscal year
2022 to fiscal year 2031.

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The chair of the
Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives
may revise the allocations of a committee or committees,
aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent
resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports by the amounts provided in such legislation, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for the following time periods: fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2026 and fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2031.

SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT THE GREEN NEW DEAL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal greenhouse gas restrictions, which may include limiting or prohibiting legislation or regulations to implement the Green New Deal, to ship United States companies and jobs overseas, to impose soaring electricity, gasoline, home heating oil, and other energy prices on working class families, or to make the United States increasingly dependent on foreign supply chains, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of
fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total
of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3005. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING THE
CRISIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.
The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to addressing the crisis of climate
change through new policies that create jobs, reduce pollu-
tion, and strengthen the economy of the United States by
the amounts provided in such legislation for those pur-
poses, provided that such legislation would not increase
the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022
through 2031.

SEC. 3006. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO
SUPPORTING PRIVATELY-HELD BUSINESSES,
FARMS, AND RANCHES.
The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to protecting privately-held busi-
nesses, farms, and ranches, which may include—

(1) preserving the tax principles in effect as of
the date of the adoption of this resolution which are
applicable to owning, operating, or transferring such
businesses, farms, and ranches,

(2) preserving the full benefit of the step-up in
basis for assets acquired from a decedent, or

(3) extending tax relief for such businesses,
farms or ranches,

provided that such legislation would not increase the def-
cit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022
through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years
2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3007. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO
PROMOTING US COMPETITIVENESS AND IN-
NOVATION BY SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to supporting United States economic competitiveness and innovation, which may include expanding the research and development tax credit for small businesses and preserving full expensing for research and development investments, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3008. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING TAX-PAYER PRIVACY WHILE ENSURING THOSE EVADING THE TAX SYSTEM PAY WHAT THEY OWE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening Federal tax administration, which may include requiring reporting on large financial account balances to ensure those evading the tax system pay what they owe while protecting the privacy of American taxpayer and small business tax infor-
mation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3009. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and environmental laws and policies, which may include limiting or prohibiting the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing a rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the pe-
period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the
period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3010. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO
FACILITATING IMPROVED INTERNET SERVICE FOR CUBAN CITIZENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, which may include ensuring that the internet is an engine for innovation and economic growth for the Cuban people, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3011. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO
ADJUSTING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to adjustments to Federal funds for local governments within the jurisdiction of the committees receiving reconciliation instructions under section 2001 of this resolution, which may include limiting or eliminating Federal payments, other than grants under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Byrne JAG grant program”) or section 1701 of title I of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10381) (commonly known as the “COPS grant program”), to local governments that defund the police, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3012. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HONORING THE CAPITOL POLICE, DC METROPOLITAN POLICE, AND FIRST RESPONDERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to honoring the United States
Capitol Police, the District of Columbia Metropolitan Po-
ce, and all other first responders, who fought and died
protecting Congress and the United States Capitol from
the mob of insurrectionists on January 6th, 2021, by the
amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes,
provided that such legislation would not increase the def-
icit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022
through 2031.
SEC. 3013. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO
SUPPORTING OR EXPEDITING THE DEPLOY-
MENT OF CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION,
AND SEQUESTRATION TECHNOLOGIES.
The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to Federal environmental and en-
ergy policies, which may include supporting or expediting
the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration technologies (including technologies that may be used on coal- and natural gas-fired power plants) in the United States to lower emissions and to increase the use of captured carbon dioxide for valuable products and enhanced oil recovery, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3014. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO POLICIES OR LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FROM MAKING INELIGIBLE FOR FINANCING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING POWER PLANTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to agriculture policy, which may include prohibiting or limiting the Department of Agriculture from making ineligible for financing the construction, maintenance, or improvement of fossil fuel-burning
power plants by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3015. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to limitations on Federal relief funds for State or local governments, which may include lifting or prohibiting restrictions related to modifications to a State’s or territory’s tax revenue source, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.
SEC. 3016. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MEANS-TESTING ELECTRIC VEHICLE TAX CREDITS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to means-testing electric vehicle tax credits, which may include limiting eligibility of individuals with an adjusted gross income of greater than $100,000 or setting maximum car values allowed for eligible purchases at $40,000, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.
SEC. 3017. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO

PROHIBITING OR LIMITING THE ISSUANCE

OF COSTLY CLEAN AIR ACT PERMIT RE-

QUIREMENTS ON FARMERS AND RANCHERS

IN THE UNITED STATES OR THE IMPOSITION

OF NEW FEDERAL METHANE REQUIREMENTS

ON LIVESTOCK.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to Federal environmental policies
under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), which
may include prohibiting or limiting the issuance of costly
permit requirements under that Act on farmers and
ranchers in the United States or the imposition of any
new Federal methane requirements on livestock that
would have the effect of increasing the cost of beef and
other critical products, by the amounts provided in such
legislation for those purposes, provided that such legisla-
tion would not increase the deficit over either the period
of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the pe-
riod of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.
SEC. 3018. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING OF THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, which may include additional resources for enforcement activities or additional sanctions against terrorist organizations, including those in the Gaza Strip and their members, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ABORTION FUNDING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conf-
ference reports relating to improving health programs, which may include prohibiting funding for abortions consistent with the Hyde amendment or limitations on Federal funding to State or local governments that discriminate against entities who refuse to participate in abortion consistent with the Weldon amendment, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3020. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ROBUST, SECURE, AND HUMANE SUPPLY CHAINS, SOURCED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY MATERIALS, TECHNOLOGY, AND CRITICAL MINERALS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal energy policy, which may include ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply
chains for renewable energy products and critical minerals
and prohibiting or limiting renewable energy projects
funded or subsidized by Federal funds from purchasing
materials, technology, and critical minerals produced in
China, by the amounts provided in such legislation for
those purposes, provided that such legislation would not
increase the deficit over either the period of the total of
fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total
of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3021. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING RO-
BUST, SECURE, AND HUMANE SUPPLY
CHAINS BY PROHIBITING THE USE OF FED-
ERAL FUNDS TO PURCHASE MATERIALS,
TECHNOLOGY, AND CRITICAL MINERALS
PRODUCED, MANUFACTURED, OR MINED
WITH FORCED LABOR.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to ensuring robust, secure, and
humane supply chains by prohibiting the use of Federal
funds to purchase materials, technology, and critical min-
erals produced, manufactured, or mined with forced labor by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3022. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO GREAT LAKES ICE BREAKING OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving Coast Guard operations, which may include funding for the acquisition, design, and construction of a Great Lakes heavy icebreaker, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.
SEC. 3023. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AND ADDRESSING THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to immigration enforcement, which may include strengthening enforcement of immigration laws to address the humanitarian crisis at the southern border, dramatically increasing funding for smart and effective border security measures, improving asylum processing, and reducing immigration court backlogs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3024. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to providing quality education for
the children of the United States, which may include pro-
hibiting or limiting Federal funding from being used to
promote critical race theory or compel teachers or students
to affirm critical race theory in prekindergarten programs,
elementary schools, and secondary schools, by the amounts
provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided
that such legislation would not increase the deficit over
either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through
2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022
through 2031.

SEC. 3025. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO
HIRING 100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to public safety, which may in-
clude funding the hiring of 100,000 new police officers na-
tionwide, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3026. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING ELECTRICITY BLACKOUTS AND IMPROVING ELECTRICITY RELIABILITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental and energy policies, which may include promoting the increased deployment and use of, or supporting the expansion of, baseload power resources in the United States, including coal-fired and natural gas-fired power plants with carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration technologies and nuclear power to prevent blackouts and improve electric reliability, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of...
fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3027. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING MIGRANTS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AGAINST COVID–19.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting migrants and local communities against COVID–19, which may include resources for testing and treatment of migrants at the United States border, resources for quarantining migrants who test positive, or prohibiting migrants who have not received a negative COVID–19 test from being transported elsewhere, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.
SEC. 3028. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STUDYING AND PROVIDING FOR TAX EQUIVALENcy UNDER THE PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to studying and providing for tax equivalency under the payments in lieu of taxes program established under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3029. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to preventing tax increases on
small businesses by the amounts provided in such legisla-
tion for those purposes, provided that such legislation
would not increase the deficit over either the period of the
total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of
the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3030. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO

PROVIDING SUFFICIENT RESOURCES TO DE-
TAIN AND DEPORT A HIGHER NUMBER OF
ALIENS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF A
CRIME.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of
the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or
committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in
this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-
go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amend-
ments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or con-
ference reports relating to ensuring that U.S. Immigration
and Customs Enforcement has sufficient resources to de-
tain and deport a higher number of illegal aliens who have
been convicted of a criminal offense in the United States,
by the amounts provided in such legislation for those pur-
poses, provided that such legislation would not increase
the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years
SEC. 3031. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE CURRENT LAW TAX TREATMENT OF LIKE KIND EXCHANGES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to maintaining the current law tax treatment of like kind exchanges under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 4001. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) Senate.—

(1) Authority to designate.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an
emergency requirement in such measure, the
amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and re-
cceipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision
shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the
purpose of this subsection.

(2) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—
Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts re-
sulting from any provision designated as an emer-
gency requirement, pursuant to this subsection, in
any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment
between the Houses, or conference report shall not
count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the
Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633,
642), section 404(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Con-
gress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for
fiscal year 2010, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11
(114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the
budget for fiscal year 2016, and section 4106 of H.
Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent reso-
lution on the budget for fiscal year 2018.

(3) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legisla-
tion is designated as an emergency requirement
under this subsection, the committee report and any
statement of managers accompanying that legisla-
tion shall include an explanation of the manner in
which the provision meets the criteria in paragraph (5).

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms “direct spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discretionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.).

(5) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(i) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(ii) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(iii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;
(iv) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(v) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(6) REPEAL.—In the Senate, section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, shall no longer apply.

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, if a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report contains a provision providing new budget authority and outlays or reducing revenue, and a designation of such provision as emergency requirement, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall not count the budgetary effects of such provision for any purpose in the House of Representatives.

(2) PROPOSAL TO STRIKE.—A proposal to strike a designation under paragraph (1) shall be ex-
cluded from an evaluation of budgetary effects for any purpose in the House of Representatives.

(3) Amendment to reduce amounts.—An amendment offered under paragraph (2) that also proposes to reduce each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by the pending measure that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available shall be in order at any point in the reading of the pending measure.

(4) References.—

(A) In general.—All references to section 1(f) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(B) BBEDCA.—All references to a designation by the Congress for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) for amounts for fiscal year 2022 or succeeding fiscal years in any legislation implementing a bipartisan infrastructure agreement shall be treated for all
purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 4002. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation for a discretionary account.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2022 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2022, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2023, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2023.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in
the joint explanatory statement of managers accom-
panying this resolution under the heading “Accounts
Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggre-
gate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new
budget authority in each fiscal year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broad-
casting;

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for
the Medical Services, Medical Community Care,
Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Fa-
cilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administra-
tion;

(4) for legislation implementing a bipartisan in-
frastructure agreement, as determined by the Chair-
man of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate;
and

(5) for the Department of Health and Human
Services for the Indian Health Services and Indian
Health Facilities accounts—

(A) in an amount that is not more than
the amount provided for fiscal year 2022 in a
bill or joint resolution making appropriations
for fiscal year 2022; and

(B) in an amount that is not more than
the amount provided for fiscal year 2023 in a
bill or joint resolution making appropriations
for fiscal year 2023.

(c) Supermajority Waiver and Appeal.—

(1) Waiver.—In the Senate, subsection (a)
may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative
vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and
sworn.

(2) Appeal.—An affirmative vote of three-
fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and
sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the
ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under
subsection (a).

(d) Form of Point of Order.—A point of order
under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as pro-
vided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act
of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(e) Conference Reports.—When the Senate is
considering a conference report on, or an amendment be-
tween the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution,
upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant
to this section, and such point of order being sustained,
such material contained in such conference report or
House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall
proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate
shall recede from its amendment and concur with a fur-
other amendment, or concur in the House amendment with
a further amendment, as the case may be, which further
amendment shall consist of only that portion of the con-
ference report or House amendment, as the case may be,
not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be
debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sus-
tained against a conference report (or Senate amendment
derived from such conference report by operation of this
subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

SEC. 4003. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPRO-
PRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,
except as provided in subsection (b), any general appro-
priation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appro-
priations, or an amendment thereto or conference report
thereon, may not provide an advance appropriation.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be
provided for programs, activities, or accounts identified in
lists submitted for printing in the Congressional Record
by the chair of the Committee on the Budget—

(1) for fiscal year 2023, under the heading “Ac-
counts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an
aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in
new budget authority, and for fiscal year 2024, ac-
counts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for fiscal year 2023, under the heading "Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations".

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2022, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first becomes available following fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 4004. PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, after the reporting of a bill or joint resolution relating to any matter described in subsection (b) or the adoption of a motion to proceed to, the offering of an amendment to, the laying before the Senate of an amendment between the Houses to, or the submission of a conference report on such a bill or joint resolution—

(1) the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the budgetary aggregates and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C.
633(a)) by the amount of new budget authority in
that measure for that purpose and the outlays flow-
ing therefrom; and

(2) following any adjustment under paragraph
(1), the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate
may report appropriately revised suballocations pur-
suant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget
Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)) to carry out this sec-
tion.

(b) Matters Described.—Matters referred to in
subsection (a) are as follows:

(1) Continuing disability reviews and re-
determinations.—

(A) In general.—If a bill, joint resolu-
tion, amendment, amendment between the
Houses, or conference report making discre-
tionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022
specifies an amount for continuing disability re-
views under titles II and XVI of the Social Se-
curity Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq., 1381 et
seq.), for the cost associated with conducting
redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of
the Social Security Act, for the cost of co-oper-
ative disability investigation units, and for the
cost associated with the prosecution of fraud in
the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such costs for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed $1,435,000,000.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this paragraph—

(i) the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of $273,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for the costs of continuing disability reviews, redeterminations, cooperative disability investigation units, and the prosecution of fraud in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys under the heading “Limitation on Administrative Expenses” for the Social Security Administration;
(ii) the term “continuing disability reviews” means continuing disability reviews under sections 221(i) and 1614(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 421(i), 1382c(a)(4)), including work-related continuing disability reviews to determine whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual’s ability to engage in substantial gainful activity; and

(iii) the term “redetermination” means redetermination of eligibility under sections 1611(c)(1) and 1614(a)(3)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382(e)(1), 1382c(a)(3)(H)).

(2) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ENFORCEMENT.—

(A) In general.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap (including an amount for Internal Revenue Service Enforcement (account 020–0913), for Internal Revenue Service Oper-
ations Support (account 020–0919), for Internal Revenue Service Business Systems Modernization (account 020–0921), or for Internal Revenue Service Taxpayer Services (account 020–0912)), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed $417,000,000.

(B) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of $11,919,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, for Internal Revenue Service Enforcement (account 020–0913), Internal Revenue Service Operations Support (account 020–0919), Internal Revenue Service Business Systems Modernization (account 020–0921), or Internal Revenue Service Taxpayer Services (account 020–0912).

(3) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CON-
(A) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for the health care fraud abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services (75–8393–0–7–571), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such program for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed $556,000,000.

(B) DEFINITION.—As used in this paragraph, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of $317,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for the health care fraud abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services (75–8393–0–7–571).

(4) REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the
Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such grants for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed $133,000,000.

(B) DEFINITION.—As used in this paragraph, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of $117,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits.

(5) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.—
(A) ADDITIONAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—If, for any of fiscal years 2022 through 2027, a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for such a fiscal year provides an amount for wildfire suppression operations in the Wildland Fire Management accounts at the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, then the adjustments for that fiscal year shall be the amount of additional new budget authority provided in that measure for wildfire suppression operations for that fiscal year, but shall not exceed the amount for that fiscal year specified in section 251(b)(2)(F)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(F)(i)).

(B) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this paragraph, the terms “additional new budget authority” and “wildfire suppression operations” have the meanings given those terms in section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(F)(ii)).

(6) DISASTER RELIEF.—
(A) ADDITIONAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 provides an amount for disaster relief, the adjustment for fiscal year 2022 shall be the total of such appropriations for fiscal year 2022 designated as being for disaster relief, but not to exceed the amount equal to the total amount calculated for fiscal year 2022 in accordance with the formula in section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(D)(i)), except that such formula shall be applied by substituting “fiscal years 2012 through 2022” for “fiscal years 2012 through 2021”.

(B) DEFINITION.—As used in this paragraph, the term “disaster relief” means activities carried out pursuant to a determination under section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

(7) VETERANS MEDICAL CARE.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for veterans medical care (in the Medical Services, Medical Community Care, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such medical care for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed $7,602,000,000.

(B) DEFINITION.—As used in this paragraph, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of $89,849,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for veterans medical care.

(c) APPLICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS.—The adjustments made pursuant to subsection (a) for legislation shall—
(1) apply while that legislation is under consid-
eration;
(2) take effect upon the enactment of that leg-
islation; and
(3) be published in the Congressional Record as
soon as practicable.

SEC. 4005. PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES AND OTHER
ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REP-
RESENTATIVES.

(a) ADJUSTMENT FOR CONTINUING DISABILITY RE-
VIEWS AND REDETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Rep-
resentatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget
may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budg-
etary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect
changes as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution,
amendment, or conference report making discre-
tionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies
an amount for continuing disability reviews under ti-
tles II and XVI of the Social Security Act (42
U.S.C. 401 et seq., 1381 et seq.), for the cost associ-
ated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility
under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for the
cost of co-operative disability investigation units, and
for the cost associated with the prosecution of fraud
in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such purpose, but shall not exceed $1,435,000,000.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection—

(A) the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of $273,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified to pay for the costs of continuing disability reviews, redeterminations, cooperative disability investigation units, and fraud prosecutions under the heading “Limitation on Administrative Expenses” for the Social Security Administration;

(B) the term “continuing disability reviews” means continuing disability reviews under sections 221(i) and 1614(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 421(i), 1382e(a)(4)), including work related continuing disability reviews to determine whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an individ-
ual’s ability to engage in substantial gainful activity; and

(C) the term “redetermination” means redetermination of eligibility under sections 1611(c)(1) and 1614(a)(3)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382(c)(1), 1382c(a)(3)(H)).

(3) REFERENCES.—All references to section 1(k) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(b) ADJUSTMENT FOR INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX ENFORCEMENT.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, in the Enforcement account and the Operations Sup-
port account of the Internal Revenue Service of the Department of the Treasury, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority provided in such measure for such purpose, but shall not exceed $417,000,000.

(2) Definition.—As used in this subsection, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of $9,141,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, of the Internal Revenue Service.

(3) References.—All references to section 1(i) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(c) Adjustment for Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:
(1) In General.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for the health care fraud abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services (75–8393–0–7–571), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such purpose for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed $556,000,000.

(2) Definition.—As used in this subsection the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided fiscal year 2022, in excess of $317,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified to pay for the costs of the health care fraud and abuse control program.

(3) References.—All references to section 1(j) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(d) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the alloc-
tions, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) **In General.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such grants for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed $133,000,000.

(2) **Definition.**—As used in this subsection, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of $117,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits.

(e) **Adjustment for Wildfire Suppression.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee
on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and
other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to re-

flect changes as follows:

1. **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discre-

tionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies

an amount for wildfire suppression operations in the

Wildland Fire Management accounts at the Depart-

ment of Agriculture or the Department of the Inter-

ior, then the adjustment shall be the amount of ad-

ditional new budget authority specified in such

measure as being for wildfire suppression operations

for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed

$2,450,000,000.

2. **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this sub-

section—

(A) the term "additional new budget au-

thority" means the amount provided for a fiscal

year in an appropriation Act that is in excess

of the average costs for wildfire suppression op-

erations as reported in the budget of the Presi-

dent submitted under section 1105(a) of title

31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2015

and are specified to pay for the costs of wildfire

suppression operations; and
(B) the term “wildfire suppression operations” means the emergency and unpredictable aspects of wildland firefighting, including—

(i) support, response, and emergency stabilization activities;

(ii) other emergency management activities; and

(iii) the funds necessary to repay any transfers needed for the costs of wildfire suppression operations.

(3) REFERENCES.—All references to section 1(h) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(f) ADJUSTMENT FOR DISASTER RELIEF.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations specifies an amount that Congress designates as being for disaster relief, the ad-
justment for fiscal year 2022 shall be the total of
such appropriations for fiscal year 2022 designated
as being for disaster relief, but not to exceed the
total of—

(A) the average over the previous 10 fiscal
years (excluding the highest and lowest fiscal
years) of the sum of the funding provided for
disaster relief (as that term is defined on the
date immediately before March 23, 2018);

(B) 5 percent of the total appropriations
provided in the previous 10 fiscal years, net of
any rescissions of budget authority enacted in
the same period, with respect to amounts pro-
vided for major disasters declared pursuant to
the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et
seq.) and designated by the Congress as an
emergency; and

(C) the cumulative net total of the unused
carryover for fiscal year 2018 and all subse-
quent fiscal years, where the unused carryover
for each fiscal year is calculated as the sum of
the amounts in subparagraphs (A) and (B) less
the enacted appropriations for that fiscal year
that have been designated as being for disaster
relief.

(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection,
the term “disaster relief” means activities carried
out pursuant to a determination under section
102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

(3) REFERENCES.—All references to section
1(g) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or
joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
report thereon shall be treated for all purposes in
the House of Representatives as references to this
subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(g) VETERANS MEDICAL CARE.—In the House of
Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget
may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budg-
etary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect
changes as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution,
amendment, or conference report making discre-
tionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies
an amount for veterans medical care (in the Medical
Services, Medical Community Care, Medical Support
and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of
the Veterans Health Administration), then the ad-
justment shall be the additional new budget author-
ity specified in such measure for such medical care
for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed
$7,602,000,000.

(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection,
the term “additional new budget authority” means
the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess
of $89,849,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution,
amendment, or conference report making discrec-
tionary appropriations and specified to pay for vet-
erans medical care.

SEC. 4006. ENFORCEMENT FILING.

(a) SENATE.—In the Senate, if this concurrent reso-
lution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House
of Representatives without the appointment of a com-
mittee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two
Houses, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget
of the Senate may submit a statement for publication in
the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, com-
mittee allocations for fiscal year 2022 consistent
with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing
section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of
1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and
(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal years 2022, 2022 through 2026, and 2022 through 2031 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this subsection shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2022. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2022 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302
of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2022 and for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031 for the purpose of enforcing 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

SEC. 4007. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C.
621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) Budget Committee Determinations.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

SEC. 4008. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) Senate.—In the Senate, upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

(b) House of Representatives.—In the House of Representatives, upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution accordingly.
SEC. 4009. ADJUSTMENT FOR BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) Adjustments.—In the Senate, upon the enactment of an infrastructure bill or joint resolution, including legislation implementing a bipartisan infrastructure agreement, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution to reflect changes resulting from the enactment of such bill or joint resolution.

(b) Determinations.—For purposes of this section, the levels of budget authority and outlays shall be determined on the basis of estimates submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 4010. ADJUSTMENT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the enactment of an infrastructure bill or joint resolution, including legislation implementing the INVEST in America Act or a bipartisan infrastructure agreement.

SEC. 4011. APPLICABILITY OF ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, the adjustments provided by section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget
and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) shall not apply to allocations, aggregates, or other budgetary levels established pursuant to this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 4012. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) Senate.—

(1) In general.—In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or the statement filed pursuant to section 4006(a), as applicable, shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(2) Special rule.—In the Senate, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), esti-
mates of the level of total new budget authority and
total outlays provided by a measure shall include any
discretionary amounts described in paragraph (1).

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representa-
tives, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Con-
gressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)),
section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of
1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title
39, United States Code, the report or the joint ex-
planatory statement accompanying this concurrent
resolution on the budget or the statement filed pur-
suant to section 4006(b), as applicable, shall include
in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congress-
ional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the
Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
resentatives of amounts for the discretionary admin-
istrative expenses of the Social Security Administra-
tion and the United States Postal Service.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Rep-
resentatives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f)
of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C.
633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget
authority and total outlays provided by a measure
shall include any discretionary amounts described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 4013. APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may make appropriate budgetary adjustments of new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom pursuant to the adjustment authorities provided by this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 4014. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office’s updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 4015. SCORING RULE IN THE SENATE FOR CHILD CARE AND PRE-KINDERGARTEN LEGISLATION.

(a) In General.—In the Senate, for the purposes of estimates with respect to any child care or pre-kindergarten legislation during the 117th Congress, the Congres-
1. The President shall consider funding for programs under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.) to continue at baseline levels.

2. **(b) EXCEPTION.—**This section shall not apply to any bill or joint resolution making appropriations for discretionary accounts.

### SEC. 4016. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

3. Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

   4. (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

   5. (2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any
other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Passed the Senate August 11 (legislative day, August 10), 2021.

Attest:

Secretary.
S. CON. RES. 14

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031.