

Moran	Roberts	Sullivan
Murkowski	Rounds	Thune
Paul	Rubio	Tillis
Perdue	Sasse	Toomey
Portman	Scott	Wicker
Risch	Shelby	Young

NAYS—47

Baldwin	Harris	Nelson
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Booker	Heitkamp	Sanders
Brown	Hirono	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Udall
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Duckworth	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein Sessions

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 47.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that following the disposition of the Menendez amendment No. 83, the Senate vote in relation to the following amendments in the order listed, with all other provisions of the previous order remaining in effect; further, that there be no second-degree amendments in order to the amendments listed: Alexander amendment No. 174, Klobuchar amendment No. 178, Wyden amendment No. 188; finally, I ask unanimous consent that the Klobuchar amendment No. 172 be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 83

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote on the Menendez amendment No. 83.

The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, my amendment is to protect the health insurance of 11 million low-income men, women, and children who are currently benefiting from the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion.

This amendment establishes a point of order requiring the CBO to certify that no legislation increases the overall number of uninsured, decreases enrollment in Medicaid in expansion States, or increases State spending on Medicaid.

There are currently 32 States that have expanded Medicaid, half of those States with Republican Governors. These Republican Governors—from Louisiana to Nevada, to Arkansas, Iowa, and even my own State of New Jersey, to name a few—understand that not only is Medicaid expansion a literal lifesaver to millions of children and families, but it has resulted in substantial economic growth and budget

savings, a reality that directly contradicts the outcries from Republicans who seek to destroy Medicaid and strip coverage away from 11 million of the most vulnerable among us.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” to protect those 11 million Americans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Madam President, the Congressional Budget Act requires that amendments to a budget resolution be germane. Since this amendment does not meet the standard required by budget law, a point of order lies against it.

I am compelled, as chairman of the Committee on the Budget, to raise a point of order against the amendment under section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act for purposes of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: The Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 48, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 18 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Baldwin	Harris	Murray
Bennet	Hassan	Nelson
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Peters
Booker	Heitkamp	Reed
Brown	Heller	Sanders
Cantwell	Hirono	Schatz
Cardin	Kaine	Schumer
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Coons	Leahy	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Udall
Donnelly	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	Menendez	Warren
Franken	Merkley	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wyden

NAYS—50

Alexander	Enzi	McCain
Barrasso	Ernst	McConnell
Blunt	Fischer	Moran
Boozman	Flake	Murkowski
Burr	Gardner	Paul
Capito	Graham	Perdue
Cassidy	Grassley	Portman
Cochran	Hatch	Risch
Collins	Hoeven	Roberts
Corker	Inhofe	Rounds
Cornyn	Isakson	Rubio
Cotton	Johnson	Sasse
Crapo	Kennedy	Scott
Cruz	Lankford	Shelby
Daines	Lee	

Sullivan	Tillis	Wicker
Thune	Toomey	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein Sessions

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Tennessee.

AMENDMENT NO. 174

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, this amendment is an amendment I believe almost every Senator will want to vote for because this is an amendment that guarantees that when you walk into the local drugstore, your medicine is safe because you know that it has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

This amendment clarifies the current law, which says that if you sell a prescription drug in the United States, it has to be approved by the Food and Drug Administration. It may be made overseas—and many are, and they are sold here—but they are approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

I have the privilege of being the chairman of the HELP Committee, and I can't tell you the number of impassioned speeches I have heard from my Democratic friends about the importance of drug safety and the gold standard for the Food and Drug Administration. So if you are for the gold standard of the Food and Drug Administration, if you are for making prescription drugs approved by the FDA, vote yes. If you are against it, vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish to call up his amendment?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 174 and ask unanimous consent that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. ALEXANDER] proposes an amendment numbered 174.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To strengthen Social Security and Medicare without raiding them to pay for new government programs, like Obamacare, that have failed Americans by increasing premiums and reducing affordable health care options, to reform Medicaid without prioritizing able-bodied adults over the disabled, and to ensure that any importation does not increase risk to public health according to the Secretary of Health and Human Services)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PERMITTING IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS ONLY UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

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 for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between

the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to permitting the importation of prescription drugs, which may include certifying public health and safety, strengthening Social Security and Medicare, and improving Medicaid, 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 2017 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, people in the United States pay by far the highest prices in the world for prescription drugs.

I live 50 miles away from Canada, and in many cases they pay 50 percent less for the same exact medicine that we buy in Vermont or in America, and we all know the reason why. The power and wealth of the pharmaceutical industry and their 1300 lobbyists and unlimited sums of money have bought the U.S. Congress. Let's be clear about it.

Today Mr. Trump—a guy I don't quote very often—said that pharma gets away with murder. That is what Trump said. He is right. Year after year, the same old, same old takes place. We get amendments like Senator ALEXANDER's, and the pharmaceutical industry makes more and more money, and the American people pay higher and higher prices.

The time has come for us to stand up to the drug companies. Let's do it tonight. Let's defeat the Alexander amendment. Let's support the Klobuchar-Sanders amendment.

Madam President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution and therefore violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for the purposes of the pending Alexander amendment No. 174, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 19 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Alexander	Fischer	Perdue
Barrasso	Flake	Portman
Blunt	Gardner	Risch
Boozman	Graham	Roberts
Burr	Heller	Rounds
Capito	Hoeven	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Cochran	Isakson	Scott
Collins	Johnson	Shelby
Corker	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	McCain	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Enzi	Murkowski	
Ernst	Paul	

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Harris	Nelson
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Hatch	Reed
Booker	Heinrich	Sanders
Brown	Heitkamp	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Cools	Leahy	Udall
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Van Hollen
Donnelly	Markey	Warner
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	Menendez	Whitehouse
Franken	Merkley	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murphy	
Grassley	Murray	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein

Sessions

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 49.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Minnesota.

AMENDMENT NO. 178

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 178 and ask unanimous consent that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Minnesota [Ms. KLOBUCHAR] proposes an amendment numbered 178.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to lowering prescription drug prices for Americans by importing drugs from Canada)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LOWERING PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES FOR AMERICANS BY IMPORTING DRUGS FROM CANADA

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 for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to lowering prescription drug prices, including through the importation of safe and affordable prescription drugs from Canada by American pharmacists, wholesalers, and individuals with a valid prescription from a provider licensed to practice 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 period of the total of fiscal years 2017 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I come to the floor to ask that my colleagues support this very important amendment with Senator SANDERS. I will match his passion with numbers.

The price of insulin, as our colleagues know, has tripled in the last decade. The antibiotic doxycycline went from \$20 a bottle to nearly \$2,000 a bottle in 6 months. Naloxone, the drug used to help with overdose, went from \$690 to \$4,500 to date. We cannot sit here and do nothing. We have an opportunity, for those who believe in the free market, to allow in competition—competition from the safe country of Canada, our neighbors to the north. In Minnesota, we can see Canada from our porch, and we want to see that competition come in and save our constituents' lives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, last year the five major drug companies made \$50 billion in profit, while one out of five Americans cannot afford the medicine they need. Please don't tell me that we can import fish from all over the world, but we can't bring medicine in from Canada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time for the Senator from Vermont has expired.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, this discussion will be a little different than any we have had because in a bipartisan way we have been defeating this for at least 14 years. Byron Dorgan used to head it up on that side, and I used to oppose it from this side, but it has always been bipartisan, and that is because we are not sure about the safety of the prescription drugs that come in online.

People who drive over the border and go to a pharmacist are probably getting good drugs there, but we are told that for up to 85 percent of what comes in online, we can't tell what country it came from. So we can specify Canada, but it may be from another country altogether, particularly the Middle East. If we want to assure we have the safety of our drugs, being able to get it online from even Canada doesn't have the kind of assurance we need. We have always asked that the Secretary of Health and Human Services specify that the safety is in place. No one has been willing to do that.

I ask that we vote against this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SANDERS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 20 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Baldwin	Heller	Paul
Blumenthal	Hirono	Peters
Boozman	Kaine	Reed
Brown	Kennedy	Sanders
Cardin	King	Schatz
Collins	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Shaheen
Cruz	Lee	Stabenow
Duckworth	Manchin	Thune
Durbin	Markey	Udall
Flake	McCain	Van Hollen
Franken	McCaskill	Warren
Gillibrand	Merkley	Whitehouse
Grassley	Murkowski	Wyden
Harris	Murphy	
Hassan	Nelson	

NAYS—52

Alexander	Donnelly	Perdue
Barrasso	Enzi	Portman
Bennet	Ernst	Risch
Blunt	Fischer	Roberts
Booker	Gardner	Rounds
Burr	Graham	Rubio
Cantwell	Hatch	Sasse
Capito	Heinrich	Scott
Carper	Heitkamp	Shelby
Casey	Hoeven	Sullivan
Cassidy	Inhofe	Tester
Cochran	Isakson	Tillis
Coons	Johnson	Toomey
Corker	Lankford	Warner
Cornyn	McConnell	Wicker
Cotton	Menendez	Young
Crapo	Moran	
Daines	Murray	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein Sessions

The amendment (No. 178) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 188

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 188 and ask unanimous consent that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] proposes an amendment numbered 188.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that does not lower drug prices)

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT DOES NOT LOWER DRUG PRICES.

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

(1) Total annual drug spending in the United States is projected to reach more than \$500,000,000,000 by 2018.

(2) One out of five Americans age 19 to 64 cannot afford to fill their prescriptions.

(3) Spending on prescription drugs in the United States grew by 12 percent in 2014, faster than in any year since 2002.

(4) Medicare part D drug spending was \$90,000,000,000 in 2015, and is expected to increase to \$216,000,000,000 by 2025.

(5) Medicare part B drug spending also more than doubled between 2005 and 2015, increasing from \$9,000,000,000 in 2005 to \$22,000,000,000 in 2015.

(6) In 2014, prescription drug spending in Medicaid increased by 24 percent.

(7) During the Presidential campaign, the President-elect said, "When it comes time to negotiate the cost of drugs, we're going to negotiate like crazy, folks" and his campaign website said that, "allowing consumers access to imported, safe and dependable drugs from overseas will bring more options to consumers."

(8) After being elected, the President-elect said, "I'm going to bring down drug prices. I don't like what's happened with drug prices."

(9) On January 11, 2017, the President-elect said, "We have to create new bidding procedures for the drug industry, because they are getting away with murder."

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or joint resolution reported pursuant to section 2001 or 2002, or an amendment to, motion on, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution that does not, as promised by the President-elect, lower drug prices, as certified by the Congressional Budget Office.

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (b) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (b).

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President and colleagues, this amendment is supported by a number of Senators because, as the Senate majority plows ahead with a scheme that I call repeal and run, it is putting tens of millions of Americans in danger of losing their health insurance, and Americans are waiting for Congress to step up and adopt smart policies that will drive down the cost of prescription medicine.

We understand this is an era of miracle cures and treatments. There are drugs on the market today that were science fiction not very long ago. With drug prices rising, the question is whether Americans are going to be able to afford them. This is a growing source of inequality, and it cannot go unchecked.

Here is my bottom line.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. WYDEN. In a country as rich and strong as ours, cures have to be available for everyone, not just the wealthy. I urge support for this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, the Congressional Budget Act does require that the amendments to the budget resolution be germane. Since this amendment does not meet the standard required by budget law, a point of order would lie. So I raise a point of order against this amendment under section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional

Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive section 305(b)(2) of that act for purposes of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 21 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Baldwin	Harris	Nelson
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Booker	Heitkamp	Sanders
Brown	Hirono	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Udall
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Duckworth	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	

NAYS—51

Alexander	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Blunt	Gardner	Perdue
Boozman	Graham	Portman
Burr	Grassley	Risch
Capito	Hatch	Roberts
Cassidy	Heller	Rounds
Cochran	Hoeven	Rubio
Collins	Inhofe	Sasse
Corker	Isakson	Scott
Cornyn	Johnson	Shelby
Cotton	Kennedy	Sullivan
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Tillis
Daines	McCain	Toomey
Enzi	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein Sessions

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 51.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote in relation to the following amendments in the order listed, with all other provisions of the previous order remaining in effect; further that there be no second-degree amendments in order to the amendments listed: Fischer 184, Gillibrand 82, Hatch 180, Brown 86; I further ask that the pending amendments, aside from these listed, be withdrawn; that no further amendments be in order, and that following disposition of the Brown amendment, the Senate vote on adoption of the resolution, as amended, if amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the listed amendments be called up and reported by number.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, will my friend from Wyoming yield for a question?

Mr. ENZI. Sure.

Mr. SCHUMER. Since the amendment by Senator COONS from Delaware is not going to be offered, I believe that the Hatch amendment was a side-by-side to Coons and we don't need that. Is that true?

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my previous unanimous consent request be vitiated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote in relation to the following amendments in the order listed with all other provisions of the previous order remaining in effect; further, that there be no second-degree amendments in order to the amendments listed: That would be Fischer 184 and Gillibrand 82.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Nebraska.

AMENDMENT NO. 184

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 184.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mrs. FISCHER] proposes an amendment numbered 184.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening Social Security or health care for women, which may include strengthening community health centers, and repealing and replacing Obamacare)

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. ____ . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SOCIAL SECURITY OR WOMEN'S HEALTH.

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 for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports, relating to strengthening Social Security or health care for women, which may include strengthening community health centers, and repealing and replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 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 2017 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, this amendment would strengthen community health centers across this country. In Nebraska we have 7 federally qualified health centers and 40 clinic sites that have served over 75,000 people. These centers provide quality personalized health care that women need and deserve.

Last year I had the opportunity to visit one of these in Omaha, the Charles Drew Medical Clinic. I saw firsthand the comprehensive, compassionate care that they provide to Nebraskans. Many times, women are the ones who make health care decisions for their families, but with higher costs and fewer choices, ObamaCare has hurt, not helped, women in this country.

They have seen their premiums go up, they have had a hard time finding the doctors that they trust, and they have had to sign up for plans that they don't like. With this amendment, we can alleviate this frustration. We can help ensure that they receive quality care in their communities surrounded by a support system. It would strengthen women's health. It would help take care of our families, our neighbors, and our friends.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska. While we all support community health centers, and they are very useful in the State of New York as well, this is just another attempt to end the protections the Affordable Care Act provides for women.

Nothing in this amendment will say that you cannot charge women more for health care just because they are women. Nothing in this amendment will say that you cannot charge women for health care or drop their coverage when they become pregnant. Nothing in this amendment provides for any restrictions on discrimination.

It does not provide the mammograms, the preventive care services, the contraception care, and other affordable cancer screenings that women need. This amendment does not protect women's health care. They will still be discriminated against, charged more, and drop coverage as soon as they become pregnant. It is not acceptable.

I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution and therefore violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for purposes of my amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to reinstate my previous unanimous consent which would be: Fischer 184, then Gillibrand 82, Hatch 180, Brown 86; further, that the pending amendments, aside from these listed,

be withdrawn, that no further amendments be in order, and that following disposition of the Brown amendment, the Senate vote on adoption of the resolution, as amended, if amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent that the list of amendments be called up and reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 180

The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], for Mr. HATCH, proposes an amendment numbered 180.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening Social Security and repealing and replacing Obamacare, which has increased health care costs, raised taxes on middle-class families, reduced access to high quality care, created disincentives for work, and caused tens of thousands of Americans to lose coverage they had and liked, and replacing it with reforms that strengthen Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program without prioritizing able-bodied adults over the disabled or children and lead to patient-centered, step-by-step health reforms that provide access to quality, affordable private health care coverage for all Americans and their families by increasing competition, State flexibility, and individual choice, and safeguarding consumer protections that Americans support)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 ____ . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SECURITY AND REPEALING AND REPLACING OBAMACARE.

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 for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening Social Security and repealing and replacing Obamacare, which may include reforms that strengthen Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program without prioritizing able-bodied adults over the disabled or children and lead to step-by-step reforms providing access to quality, affordable coverage for all Americans, and safeguarding consumer protections, without raising new revenue, 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 2017 through 2021 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 184

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 22 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Alexander	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Gardner	Perdue
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Hatch	Roberts
Capito	Heller	Rounds
Cassidy	Hoeven	Rubio
Cochran	Inhofe	Sasse
Collins	Isakson	Scott
Corker	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	Manchin	Toomey
Daines	McCain	Wicker
Enzi	McConnell	Young
Ernst	Moran	
Fischer	Murkowski	

NAYS—46

Baldwin	Harris	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Sanders
Booker	Heitkamp	Schatz
Brown	Hirono	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Stabenow
Carper	Klobuchar	Tester
Casey	Leahy	Udall
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	McCaskill	Warner
Donnelly	Menendez	Warren
Duckworth	Merkley	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	
Gillibrand	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein Sessions

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 46.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from New York.

AMENDMENT NO. 82

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I rise to speak in favor of amendment No. 82. This amendment protects women's health care.

Under the Affordable Care Act, we made many changes that made a huge difference in the lives of everyday American families. It said to women in America: You can't be charged more just because you are a woman. It said: You can't be dropped from coverage when you become pregnant.

Imagine becoming pregnant and having your insurer drop your coverage because you no longer are economic or you cost too much money. Imagine being a cancer survivor and then having your coverage dropped because you survived cancer and you cost too much money.

In the Affordable Care Act, we made sure contraception, preventive care service, health care screenings, and mammograms were affordable and accessible. If we take that away, these families are left without the basic care they need to survive.

So if you love women and you love your mothers and daughters and wives, please do not unwind the Affordable

Care Act. We need women's health protected, and that is what this amendment does.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, the Congressional Budget Act requires that amendments to a budget resolution be germane. Since this amendment does not meet the standard required by budget law, a point of order would lie.

So I raise a point of order against this amendment under section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive section 305(b)(2) of that act for the purposes of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 23 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Baldwin	Harris	Nelson
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Booker	Heitkamp	Sanders
Brown	Heller	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Collins	Leahy	Udall
Coons	Manchin	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Warner
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warren
Duckworth	Menendez	Whitehouse
Durbin	Merkley	Wyden
Franken	Murphy	
Gillibrand	Murray	

NAYS—49

Alexander	Flake	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rounds
Capito	Hoeven	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Cochran	Isakson	Scott
Corker	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	McCain	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein Sessions

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 49.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 180

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, as I stated, ObamaCare came along when States were already facing difficult fiscal choices, and, sadly, made things worse. ObamaCare's Medicaid expansion exacerbated the pressure on States without even addressing the numerous quality issues in the program. Republicans are still committed to working with interested parties, including our State governments, to reform Medicaid and ensure its long-term sustainability. That is the purpose of my amendment here tonight.

My amendment would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for reforms to Medicaid as well as the Children's Health Insurance Program and to ensure the programs have the right priorities.

I urge my colleagues to vote for my amendment and against the Brown amendment, which is simply designed to prevent the repeal of ObamaCare and enshrine its flawed approach to Medicaid in a budget point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the Hatch amendment.

Because of the Affordable Care Act, more than 2 million children have health insurance today that did not have it prior to the Affordable Care Act.

In my State, Governor Kasich, a Republican, who is a friend of mine and of many of us in this Chamber, has said that he has admonished his Republican colleagues to not repeal the Affordable Care Act without an immediate replacement. Governor Kasich expanded Medicaid. As a result, 700,000 Ohioans were provided insurance because he expanded Medicaid. He asked the question: What happens to these 700,000 people in my State—just in Medicaid expansion alone—what happens to them if the Hatch amendment passes or if the Affordable Care Act is repealed?

I ask my colleagues to vote no on the amendment.

Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution. It violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I move to waive the applicable provisions of the Budget Act for purposes of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GARDNER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 24 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Alexander	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Blunt	Gardner	Perdue
Boozman	Graham	Portman
Burr	Grassley	Risch
Capito	Hatch	Roberts
Cassidy	Heller	Rounds
Cochran	Hoeven	Rubio
Collins	Inhofe	Sasse
Corker	Isakson	Scott
Cornyn	Johnson	Shelby
Cotton	Kennedy	Sullivan
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Tillis
Daines	McCain	Toomey
Enzi	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young

NAYS—47

Baldwin	Harris	Nelson
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Booker	Heitkamp	Sanders
Brown	Hirono	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Udall
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Duckworth	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein Sessions

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 47.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Ohio.

AMENDMENT NO. 86

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I call for amendment No. 86.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, thanks to Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program, CHIP—two programs made stronger by the Affordable Care Act—95 percent of children in America now have affordable, comprehensive health insurance that covers annual physicals, dental care, and hospital stays. Why would we want to move backward instead of building on that 95 percent?

Amendment No. 86 creates a budget point of order against any legislation that would decrease coverage, reduce benefits, or raise costs when it comes to children's health insurance. Rather than ripping away coverage from children, we should be building on that 95 percent number; we should build on that progress; we should work to get 100 percent of our Nation's children covered.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, the Congressional Budget Act requires that amendments to a budget resolution be germane. Since this amendment does not meet the standard required by budget law, I raise a point of order against this amendment under section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive section 305(b)(2) of that act for purposes of the pending amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 25 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Baldwin	Harris	Nelson
Bennet	Hassan	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Booker	Heitkamp	Sanders
Brown	Heller	Schatz
Cantwell	Hirono	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	King	Stabenow
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Collins	Leahy	Udall
Coons	Manchin	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Warner
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warren
Duckworth	Menendez	Whitehouse
Durbin	Merkley	Wyden
Franken	Murphy	
Gillibrand	Murray	

NAYS—49

Alexander	Flake	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rounds
Capito	Hoeven	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Cochran	Isakson	Scott
Corker	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	McCain	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein Sessions

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 49.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided in the usual form, prior to the vote on adoption of S. Con. Res. 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, the repeal resolution we have been debating in the Senate this week will complete the first step toward reducing the Federal Government's role that has prevented Americans from pursuing affordable and accessible health care that meets their needs without emptying their wallets. After we complete our repeal work, the Senate can then vigorously pursue putting the Nation on a more responsible and sustainable fiscal path and address government's out-of-control spending and mammoth national debt when we begin our work on the fiscal year 2018 budget.

This resolution will set the stage for true legislative relief from ObamaCare that Americans have long demanded while ensuring a stable transition in which those with insurance will not lose access to health care coverage. This will allow us to move step-by-step on a new set of reforms, listening carefully to the advice of millions of Americans affected or as Senator ALEXANDER of Tennessee—the chairman of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee—put it, the ObamaCare bridge is collapsing, and we are sending in a rescue team. We will then build new bridges to better health care, and finally, when these new bridges are finished, we will close the old bridge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, the adoption of this budget resolution will allow Republicans to come back to the floor of the Senate with a budget reconciliation package which will repeal the ACA with a simple majority. If they do that, up to 30 million Americans will lose their health care, with many thousands dying as a result. Because if you have no health insurance and you can't go to a doctor or a hospital, you die.

Medicare will be converted into a voucher program. Medicaid will be decimated. Rural hospitals will be closed, and they have no alternative proposition. They want to kill ACA, but they have no idea about how they are going to bring forth a substitute proposal. This is not what the American people want. This is irresponsible. This is dangerous. This should be defeated.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on adoption of S. Con. Res. 3.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on behalf of the tens of millions of Americans who will have their costs go up—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order during a rollcall vote.

Mr. SCHUMER.—whether they are in the exchange or not, if ACA is repealed, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is not in order.

Debate is not in order during a vote.

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. How am I recorded?

On behalf of the downstate hospitals of Illinois, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order during a vote.

Mrs. MURRAY. For those who have a preexisting condition, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order during a vote.

Ms. STABENOW. On behalf of the people of Michigan—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order during a vote.

Ms. STABENOW.—I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be in order.

Mr. SANDERS. How am I recorded?

On behalf of elderly people who cannot afford higher prescription drugs, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. LEAHY. I join my colleague from Vermont, and I vote no.

Mr. NELSON. I vote no.

Mrs. MCCASKILL. Because there is no replace, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, on behalf of the people of Maryland, I vote no.

Mr. BROWN. How am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. BROWN. On behalf of 700,000 Ohioans losing their insurance, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

Ms. CANTWELL. How am I recorded?

This is not business as usual.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. CANTWELL. You are stealing health care from Americans. I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be in order.

Mr. KAINE. Madam Clerk, when I was sick, you visited me. I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. On behalf of hundreds of thousands of New Hampshire—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be in order.

Debate is not allowed during a vote.

Mrs. SHAHEEN.—patients who need health care, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

Mr. HEINRICH. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. HEINRICH. On behalf of all the children of New Mexico—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. HEINRICH.—who gained coverage from Medicaid expansion, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be in order.

Mr. DONNELLY. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. DONNELLY. On behalf of the people of Indiana, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Because there is no plan in the alternative, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. BALDWIN. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Ms. BALDWIN. I vote no because—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. BALDWIN.—the people of Wisconsin did not send me here to take away their health care.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. MERKLEY. Because repeal and run will hurt hundreds of thousands of Oregonians—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. MERKLEY.—I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be in order.

Mr. COONS. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. COONS. On behalf of the many Delawareans who will be without health care through repeal without replace—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. COONS.—I vote no.

Mr. TESTER. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. TESTER. On behalf of the 69 hospitals in Montana—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. TESTER.—I vote no.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. On behalf of the 1.2 million Illinoisans—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. DUCKWORTH.—who will lose health insurance with this repeal of the ACA and for all those with preexisting conditions, I stand on prosthetic legs to vote no.

Mr. CASEY. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. CASEY. I vote no—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. CASEY.—on behalf of the children of Pennsylvania.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. On behalf of the thousands of Nevadans—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO.—who will lose health care, I vote no.

Mr. SCHATZ. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. SCHATZ. I vote no on behalf of the people who need mental health care.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. I vote no—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND.—on behalf of all the women who need health care.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. MURPHY. This is cruel and inhumane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. MURPHY. I vote no.

Ms. HASSAN. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Ms. HASSAN. On behalf of the thousands of New Hampshire residents—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. HASSAN.—who will lose treatment, I vote no.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Ms. HIRONO. On behalf of the 200,000 seniors in Hawaii on Medicare—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. HIRONO.—I vote no.

Mr. WARNER. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. WARNER. On behalf of the children of the Commonwealth of Virginia I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam Clerk, on behalf of all the people mentioned here tonight—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL.—and all who will be mentioned, and on behalf of the people of Connecticut, I vote no.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam Clerk, because health care—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WYDEN.—should not just be for the healthy and wealthy, I vote no.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. On behalf of 14-year-old Charlie, in Woonsocket, RI, who suffers from neurofibromatosis and can stay on his parents' policy until he is 26—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE.—and cannot be denied health care for his preexisting condition, I vote no.

Mr. REED. Madam Clerk, for the people of Rhode Island I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will come to order.

Mr. FRANKEN. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. FRANKEN. I vote no—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

The clerk will continue to call the roll.

Mr. FRANKEN.—on behalf of the more than 2.3 million Minnesotans who

can no longer be discriminated against because of the ACA.

Ms. WARREN. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Ms. WARREN. Madam Clerk, on behalf of the Republicans and Democrats—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senator is out of order.

The Senator may vote.

Ms. WARREN.—who worked for a decade in Massachusetts to bring health care to 97 percent of our people, I vote no.

Mr. KING. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. KING. My conscience compels me to vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. HARRIS. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Ms. HARRIS. On behalf of the 5 million Californians—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

The Senator may vote.

Ms. HARRIS.—who will be stripped of their right to have health care, my vote is no.

The clerk will continue to call the roll.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, on behalf of the great people of West Virginia, I vote no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, on behalf of the people of Michigan—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will come to order.

Mr. PETERS.—the over 800,000 who will be having their insurance repealed—I vote no.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. UDALL. I vote no—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. UDALL.—because this will hurt the citizens of New Mexico and the Republicans have no plan—no plan.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Because it is wrong to repeal and run—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

The Senator will suspend.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN.—I vote no.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Clerk, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Clerk, I wish to be recorded no for the millions—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will come to order.

Mr. MARKEY.—who will lose opioid coverage for their addiction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend debate.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. BENNET. Thank you, Mr. President. I vote no on behalf of the children—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. BENNET.—of Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado will suspend.

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Ms. HEITKAMP. On behalf of the thousands of people—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend.

Debate it not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Ms. HEITKAMP.—who receive health care in my State in rural hospitals who do not know how they are going to get health care if this passes without a replacement, I vote no.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. CARPER. On behalf of the people—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. CARPER.—in the State of Delaware, I vote no.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I am not recorded. No to no protections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not allowed during a vote.

The Senate will be in order.

The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not recorded.

Mr. BOOKER. I vote no for New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 48, as follows:

(Rollcall Vote No. 26 Leg.)

YEAS—51

Alexander	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Perdue
Blunt	Gardner	Portman
Boozman	Graham	Risch
Burr	Grassley	Roberts
Capito	Hatch	Rounds
Cassidy	Heller	Rubio
Cochran	Hoehen	Sasse
Collins	Inhofe	Scott
Corker	Isakson	Sessions
Cornyn	Johnson	Shelby
Cotton	Kennedy	Sullivan
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Tillis
Daines	McCain	Toomey
Enzi	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young

NAYS—48

Baldwin	Harris	Nelson
Bennet	Hassan	Paul
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Peters
Booker	Heitkamp	Reed
Brown	Hirono	Sanders
Cantwell	Kaine	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Manchin	Tester
Cortez Masto	Markey	Udall
Donnelly	McCaskill	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Franken	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Feinstein

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 3

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2017 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2017.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses**

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.
Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.
Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care legislation.
Sec. 3002. Reserve fund for health care legislation.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 4001. Enforcement filing.
Sec. 4002. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.
Sec. 4003. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 4004. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

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 2017 through 2026:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2017: \$2,682,088,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$2,787,834,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$2,884,637,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,012,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,131,369,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,262,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,402,888,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,556,097,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,727,756,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,903,628,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2017: \$0.
Fiscal year 2018: \$0.
Fiscal year 2019: \$0.
Fiscal year 2020: \$0.
Fiscal year 2021: \$0.
Fiscal year 2022: \$0.
Fiscal year 2023: \$0.
Fiscal year 2024: \$0.
Fiscal year 2025: \$0.
Fiscal year 2026: \$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 2017: \$3,308,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$3,350,010,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,590,479,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,779,449,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,947,834,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$4,187,893,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$4,336,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,473,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$4,726,484,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$4,961,154,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017: \$3,264,662,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$3,329,394,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,558,237,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,741,304,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,916,533,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$4,159,803,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$4,295,742,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,419,330,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$4,673,813,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$4,912,205,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2017: \$582,574,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$541,560,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$673,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$728,659,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$785,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$897,085,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$892,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$863,233,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$946,057,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,008,577,000,000.

(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 2017: \$20,034,788,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$20,784,183,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$21,625,729,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$22,504,763,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$23,440,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$24,509,421,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$25,605,527,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$26,701,273,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$27,869,175,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$29,126,158,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2017: \$14,593,316,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$15,198,740,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$15,955,144,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$16,791,740,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$17,713,599,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$18,787,230,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$19,901,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$21,033,163,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$22,301,661,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$23,691,844,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2017 through 2026 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$623,910,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$603,716,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$618,347,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$601,646,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$632,742,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$617,943,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$648,198,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$632,435,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$663,703,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$646,853,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$679,968,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$666,926,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$696,578,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$678,139,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$713,664,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$689,531,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$731,228,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$711,423,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$750,069,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$729,616,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,996,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$51,907,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,099,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$53,541,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,097,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$55,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,686,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$57,690,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,085,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$58,756,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,576,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$60,205,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,141,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$61,513,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$65,588,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$62,705,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,094,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$63,915,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,692,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$65,305,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,562,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$30,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,787,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$33,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,978,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$34,202,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$34,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$34,313,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$35,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$35,038,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$36,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$35,812,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$37,318,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,580,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$38,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,393,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$39,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,238,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,455,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,509,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,495,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,567,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,058,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,975,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,109,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,523,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,332,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$4,083,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,337,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$3,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$2,796,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$3,608,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$2,755,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,955,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,124,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,738,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,916,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,486,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,201,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,647,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$47,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,457,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,203,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$49,403,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,536,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,497,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,055,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$51,761,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$53,017,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,915,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,728,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,148,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,821,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,483,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,927,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,438,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,751,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,834,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,179,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,984,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,037,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,018,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,343,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,714,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,192,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$14,696,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$16,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,171,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,439,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$15,799,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$2,666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$14,821,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$915,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$15,408,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$674,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$15,739,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$16,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,688,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,889,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$2,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,772,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$2,238,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$92,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$91,684,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$94,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$93,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$96,522,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$95,683,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$91,199,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$97,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$92,154,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$99,772,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$93,111,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$101,692,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$94,118,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$103,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$95,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$105,313,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$96,209,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$107,374,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$97,323,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$109,188,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,477,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,228,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,277,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,457,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,384,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,048,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,825,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,288,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,535,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,787,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,245,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,285,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,751,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,037,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$104,433,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$104,210,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$108,980,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$112,802,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$112,424,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$110,765,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$114,905,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$113,377,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$116,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$115,591,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$119,027,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$117,545,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$121,298,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$119,761,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$123,621,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$122,001,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$126,016,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$124,359,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$128,391,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$126,748,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$562,137,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$560,191,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$583,006,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$593,197,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$615,940,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$618,089,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$655,892,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$645,814,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$677,902,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$676,781,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$711,176,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$709,301,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$744,335,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$742,568,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$780,899,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$778,293,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$818,388,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$815,246,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$857,176,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$853,880,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$600,857,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$600,836,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$600,832,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$600,762,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$667,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$667,571,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$716,676,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$716,575,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$767,911,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$767,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$862,042,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$861,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$886,515,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$886,407,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$903,861,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$903,750,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,007,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,007,510,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,085,293,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,085,173,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$518,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$511,658,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$524,233,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$511,612,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$542,725,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$534,067,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$558,241,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$549,382,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$571,963,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$563,481,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$590,120,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$587,572,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$599,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$592,338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$609,225,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$597,287,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$630,433,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$619,437,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$646,660,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$641,957,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,199,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,227,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,124,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,141,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,373,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,373,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$46,627,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,627,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,035,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,035,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$53,677,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$53,677,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,540,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,540,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,645,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$61,645,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,076,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$66,076,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,376,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$70,376,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$177,448,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$182,448,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$178,478,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$179,109,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$193,088,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$192,198,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$199,907,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$198,833,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$206,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$205,667,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$223,542,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$222,308,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$221,861,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$220,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$219,382,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$218,147,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$237,641,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$236,254,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$245,565,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$244,228,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,519,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$58,662,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,423,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$63,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$66,596,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,168,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$69,555,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$65,134,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,538,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,776,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$67,691,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,489,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,466,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,227,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$69,976,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,023,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$71,615,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$80,205,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,545,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,318,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,095,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$25,884,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,620,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,584,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,312,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,576,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,046,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,366,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,787,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,149,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,519,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$29,886,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,494,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,942,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$31,248,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,789,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,071,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$393,295,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$393,295,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$453,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$453,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$526,618,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$526,618,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$590,571,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$590,571,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$645,719,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$645,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$698,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$698,101,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$755,288,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$755,288,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$806,202,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$806,202,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$854,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$854,104,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$903,443,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$903,443,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, —\$3,849,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,627,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, —\$56,166,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$39,329,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, —\$55,423,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$47,614,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, —\$58,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$52,831,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, —\$61,491,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$57,092,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, —\$63,493,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$60,260,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, —\$65,783,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$62,457,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, —\$67,817,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$64,708,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, —\$70,127,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$66,892,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, —\$69,097,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$68,467,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$87,685,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$87,685,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$88,347,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$88,347,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$80,125,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$80,125,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$81,468,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$81,468,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$84,183,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$84,183,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$86,292,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$86,292,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$87,518,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$87,518,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$91,245,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$91,245,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$99,164,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$99,164,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$97,786,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$97,786,000,000.

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 2017: \$826,048,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018: \$857,618,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019: \$886,810,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020: \$918,110,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021: \$950,341,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022: \$984,537,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: \$1,020,652,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: \$1,058,799,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: \$1,097,690,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: \$1,138,243,000,000.

(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 2017: \$805,366,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018: \$857,840,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019: \$916,764,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020: \$980,634,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021: \$1,049,127,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022: \$1,123,266,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: \$1,200,734,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: \$1,281,840,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: \$1,369,403,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: \$1,463,057,000,000.

(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 2017:
- (A) New budget authority, \$5,663,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$5,673,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
- (A) New budget authority, \$6,021,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$5,987,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
- (A) New budget authority, \$6,205,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$6,170,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
- (A) New budget authority, \$6,393,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$6,357,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, \$6,589,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$6,552,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, \$6,787,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$6,750,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

- (A) New budget authority, \$6,992,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$6,953,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

- (A) New budget authority, \$7,206,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$7,166,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

- (A) New budget authority, \$7,428,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$7,387,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

- (A) New budget authority, \$7,659,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$7,615,000,000.

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 2017:
- (A) New budget authority, \$274,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$273,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2018:
- (A) New budget authority, \$283,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$283,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2019:
- (A) New budget authority, \$294,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$294,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
- (A) New budget authority, \$304,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$304,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
- (A) New budget authority, \$315,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$315,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
- (A) New budget authority, \$326,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$325,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
- (A) New budget authority, \$337,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$337,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
- (A) New budget authority, \$350,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$349,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
- (A) New budget authority, \$361,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$360,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026:
- (A) New budget authority, \$374,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$373,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

(b) 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 to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

(c) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than January 27, 2017, the Committees named in subsections (a) and (b) 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 reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than

\$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

(b) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

(c) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than January 27, 2017, the committees named in subsections (a) and (b) 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. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE LEGISLATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Chairman 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 resolution, and, in the Senate, make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for—

(1) in the Senate, one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, conference reports, or motions related to health care by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 through 2026; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports related to health care by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE LEGISLATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Chairman 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 resolution, and, in the Senate, make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for—

(1) in the Senate, one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, conference reports, or motions related to health care by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, provided that the cost of such legislation, when combined with the cost of any other measure with respect to which the Chairman has exercised the authority under this paragraph, does not exceed the difference obtained by subtracting—

(A) \$2,000,000,000; from

(B) the sum of deficit reduction over the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 through 2026 achieved under any measure or measures with respect to which the Chairman has exercised the authority under section 3001(1); and

(2) in the House of Representatives, one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports related to health care by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, provided that the cost of such legislation, when combined with the cost of any other measure with respect to which the Chairman has exercised the authority under this paragraph, does not exceed the difference obtained by subtracting—

(A) \$2,000,000,000; from

(B) the sum of deficit reduction over the period of the total of fiscal years 2017 through 2026 achieved under any measure or measures with respect to which the Chairman has exercised the authority under section 3001(2).

(b) EXCEPTIONS FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—Section 404(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, and 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 applicable House has exercised the authority under subsection (a).

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 4001. ENFORCEMENT FILING.

(a) IN THE SENATE.—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee 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, committee allocations for fiscal year 2017 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 2017, 2017 through 2021, and 2017 through 2026 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) IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2017 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 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 2017. The Chairman 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 2017 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 2017 and for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2026 for the purpose of enforcing 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

SEC. 4002. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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 accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget, or a statement filed under section 4001 shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations of the applicable House of Congress amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the Senate and the House of Representatives, for purposes of en-

forcing 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 subsection (a).

SEC. 4003. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates 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 AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates 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 and aggregates 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 Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

(d) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress).

SEC. 4004. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, 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

(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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE REPEAL RESOLUTION

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, the repeal resolution we have been debating in the Senate this week will complete the

first step toward reducing the Federal Government's role that has prevented Americans from pursuing affordable and accessible health care that meets their needs without emptying their wallets. After we complete our repeal work, the Senate can then vigorously pursue putting the Nation on a more responsible and sustainable fiscal path and address government's out-of-control spending and a mammoth national debt when we begin our work on the fiscal year 2018 budget.

I thank my colleagues for their consideration and cooperation for bringing us to this point, and I thank Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL for his leadership in pushing the Senate to take the first steps to repair the Nation's broken health care system and to remove Washington from the equation in order to put control of health care back where it belongs: with the patients and their families and their doctors.

This commitment to an open, honest, and transparent legislative process is crucial to helping Congress restore the trust of the American people.

Thanks, as well, are due to many Members on this side who came and spoke on the resolution's behalf, who worked with us and each other to move through the resolution, the debate, the amendments, the votes, the whole process.

I have enjoyed my partnership with Senator SANDERS as we took on new roles as the top Republican and Democrat on the Senate Budget Committee last Congress. We have known each other a long time, and we have served on some of the same Senate committees. I believe he and my colleagues across the aisle share the same goal of establishing a robust and affordable health care system for hard-working families. I truly hope that they will work with us to find common ground that delivers more choices and lower costs in the weeks and months ahead.

Also, I would like to focus for a moment on some of the staff who helped lead us here.

I thank the Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee, including my acting staff director, Dan Kowalski; the director of the budget review and acting deputy staff director, Matt Giroux; the chief counsel, George Everly; senior budget analysts Peter Warren and Steve Robinson; budget analysts Greg D'Angelo, Tom Bork, Becky Cole, David Ditch and Susan Eckerly; and assistant counsels Clint Brown and Thomas Fuller; outreach director Jim Neill; editor Elizabeth Keys; policy assistant Kelsie Wendelberger; and communications director Joe Brenckle.

As well, thanks are due to my personal office staff, especially my chief of staff, Tara Shaw; my legislative director, Landon Stropko; my health care policy staff, Elizabeth Schwartz, Alec Hinojosa, and Chris Lydon; as well as the entire Wyoming team.

I want to pay specific attention to thanking Tara Shaw, who is my chief