

Emoluments Clause does not actually apply to the office of the Presidency. Not only does this conflict with longstanding understanding of the Emoluments Clause in the Executive Branch, it contravenes both the strict interpretation of the plain words of the Constitution, as well as the traditional values and practices adopted by previous presidents.

To get around the ethics challenges facing Mr. Trump, it has been suggested by the President-elect's supporters that a panel of five "experts" regularly monitor the Trump Organization businesses and tell the President "don't go over these bounds". It has even been suggested that the President-elect can simply sidestep ethics issues that clearly violate the law by pardoning advisors "if anyone finds them to have behaved against the rules". These 'ideas' are non-starters that cut dangerously against the plain intent of the Emoluments Clause. I am afraid they show a disregard for the values of our Constitution.

The solution to this problem is simple, not complex, and is set forth by my resolution: President-elect Trump has only to follow the precedents established by prior presidents and convert his assets to simple, conflict-free holdings; adopt blind trusts managed by truly independent trustees with no relationship to Mr. Trump or his businesses; or to take other, equivalent measures. This solution also has the benefit of having been successfully implemented by every modern president before Mr. Trump.

This resolution and its aims should not be viewed through the distorting prism of politics. I want the Trump administration to have the support from Congress to succeed on behalf of the American people. Nevertheless, I believe that Congress has an institutional, constitutional obligation to ensure that the President of the United States, whoever that person may be, does not violate our Constitution, acts lawfully, and is discharging the obligations of the office based on the broad interests of the American people and not his or her own narrow, personal interests.

Despite the late hour—just days before the inauguration—it is still possible for President-elect Trump to live up to the values of the Constitution, give the American people the transparency they deserve, and completely sever his relationship with the Trump Organization before he takes the oath of office on January 20, 2017. To do so would avoid a constitutional crisis that would not serve the best interests of the President, Congress, or the American people. Therefore, I ask for prompt, bipartisan support to advance this vital resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the con-

current resolution S. Con. Res. 3, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 7. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

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: \$3,227,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,104,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,177,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,152,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,091,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,216,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,203,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,091,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,127,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017: \$3,265,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$3,265,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,265,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,265,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,265,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,265,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,265,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,265,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,265,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,265,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017: \$582,570,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$477,050,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$409,980,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$314,540,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$232,080,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$140,670,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$41,860,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: -\$68,390,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: -\$191,380,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: -\$314,150,000,000.

(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: \$20,034,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$20,719,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$21,326,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$22,018,470,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$22,775,170,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$23,596,110,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$24,553,462,050,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$25,523,091,900,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$26,431,371,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$27,445,091,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2017: \$14,593,320,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,151,404,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,734,220,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,428,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$17,210,990,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$18,087,150,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$19,083,597,410,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$20,105,084,600,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$21,151,091,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$22,324,428,000,000.

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) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):

Fiscal year 2017:

- (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- (B) Outlays, \$0.

Fiscal year 2018:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$122,832,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$64,732,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$486,210,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$293,575,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$602,060,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$476,642,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$795,700,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$651,871,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$1,097,280,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$895,141,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$1,121,290,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$1,031,080,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$1,270,830,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$1,154,668,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$1,635,520,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$1,409,151,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$1,833,970,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, —\$1,647,543,000,000.

(21) 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 enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in 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.

SA 2. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING ANY LIFETIME LIMITS ON HEALTH CARE COVERAGE.

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 preventing any lifetime limits on health care coverage, 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.

SA 3. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING ANY LOSS OF CERTAIN HEALTH CARE SUBSIDIES UNTIL A REPLACEMENT LAW THAT PROVIDES AT LEAST THE SAME HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY, AND COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE BENEFITS IS SIGNED INTO LAW.

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 preventing any loss of subsidies that were authorized for individuals under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (including amendments made that Act) until a law that establishes a replacement

plan that provides the same or a greater level of access to health care coverage, health care affordability, and comprehensive health care benefits is signed into law by the President, 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.

SA 4. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONTINUED FEDERAL FUNDING FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NEWLY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.

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 ensuring that Federal funding for medical assistance provided by States under the Medicaid program to low-income, non-elderly individuals under the eligibility option established by the Affordable Care Act in section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII)) remains available to the same extent that such funding was available for fiscal year 2016 until a replacement plan that provides such individuals with the same or greater level of access to similarly affordable and comprehensive health care benefits is signed into law 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.

SA 5. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND PREVENTING TAX CUTS IN THE CASE OF THE LOSS OF HEALTH CARE COVERAGE DUE TO A REPEAL OF THE PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing tax cuts for corporations or for individuals with incomes equal to or greater than \$250,000 if there is any loss of health care coverage for Americans as a result of the repeal of all or part of 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.

SA 6. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. BUDGET POINT OF ORDER ON CLOSING THE GAP IN COVERAGE IN THE MEDICARE PART D PRESCRIPTION DRUG PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) provisions included in health reform legislation to close the gap in coverage (often referred to as the “donut hole”) in the Medicare prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-101 et seq.) have saved over 5,000,000 seniors across the United States more than \$5,000,000,000 and have increased access to lifesaving medications; [(2) in Florida, 355,360 seniors saved \$351,000,000, or an average of \$987 per beneficiary, on prescription drugs in 2015; and]

(3) absent the protections provided by such provisions, seniors will have to choose between their health and other basic necessities, including food and housing.

(b) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any legislation that repeals the provisions included in health reform legislation to close the gap in coverage in the Medicare prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-101 et seq.).

SA 7. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 3, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2017 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2018 through 2026; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. BUDGET POINT OF ORDER ON CLOSING THE GAP IN COVERAGE IN THE MEDICARE PART D PRESCRIPTION DRUG PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) provisions included in health reform legislation to close the gap in coverage (often referred to as the “donut hole”) in the Medicare prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-10 et seq.) have saved over 5,000,000 seniors across the United States more than \$5,000,000,000 and have increased access to lifesaving medications; [(2) in Florida, 355,360 seniors saved \$351,000,000, or an average of \$987 per beneficiary, on prescription drugs in 2015; and]

(3) absent the protections provided by such provisions, seniors will have to choose between their health and other basic necessities, including food and housing.

(b) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any legislation that repeals the provisions included in health reform legislation to close the gap in coverage in the Medicare prescription drug program

under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–101 et seq.).

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This section 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 this section.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Tara Shaw and Matt Giroux from my staff be given all-access floor passes to the Senate floor during consideration of the budget resolution, S. Con. Res. 3.

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

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jenna Sablan and Natalie Rico, detailees to the Budget Committee, be granted floor privileges during the consideration of S. Con. Res. 3.

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

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mike Jones and Josh Smith from my staff be given all-access floor passes for the Senate floor during consideration of the budget resolution, S. Con. Res. 3.

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

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 2017

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, January 5; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; finally, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of S. Con. Res. 3.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:45 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, January 5, 2017, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

REBECCA EMILY RAPP, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2019, VICE SHARON L. BROWNE, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GLENN FINE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, VICE JON T. RYMER, RESIGNED.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

DAVID J. ARROYO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2022. (REAPPOINTMENT)

BRENT FRANKLIN NELSEN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2022. (REAPPOINTMENT)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

JESSICA ROSENWORCEL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS FROM JULY 1, 2015. (REAPPOINTMENT)

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

MICHAEL P. LEARY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, VICE PATRICK P. O'CARROLL, JR., RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TULINABO SALAMA MUSHINGI, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

CAROLYN N. LERNER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE SPECIAL COUNSEL, OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL, FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS. (REAPPOINTMENT)

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

ELIZABETH A. FIELD, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, VICE PATRICK E. MCFARLAND, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ROBERT P. STORCH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY. (NEW POSITION)