

institutions to take more responsibility to address college affordability and student loan debt and improve student outcomes. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and look forward to working with them to include it and other key reforms in the upcoming reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. COONS):

S. 969. A bill to improve quality and accountability for educator preparation programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, we know that the quality of teachers and principals are two of the most important in-school factors related to student achievement. Yet the pipeline into the profession is in disrepair. A report from the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education showed that the number of education degrees awarded peaked at 200,000 per year in the 1970s and has dwindled to fewer than 100,000 today. This is at a time when all fifty States have reported experiencing statewide teacher shortages in at least one teaching area for the 2016–17 or 2017–18 school year. If we want to improve our schools, it is essential that we invest in the professional preparation of teachers, principals, and other educators. As such, today, I am reintroducing the Educator Preparation Reform Act with my colleagues Senators Casey and Coons to ensure that the Federal government continues to be a partner in addressing this critical national need.

The impact of educator shortages falls the hardest on our most vulnerable students in our highest need communities. Rhode Island is no exception, with Providence, the largest school district, facing an acute shortage of teachers certified to teach English language learners. My home State has also reported shortages in special education, science, math, world languages, and school nurses.

We cannot solve this problem without improving both teacher and principal preparation. We need to make sure that our educator preparation programs are worthy of the professionals entering the field and the students they will serve. The Educator Preparation Reform Act is a key part of the solution.

Our legislation builds on the successful Teacher Quality Partnership Program, which I helped author in the 1998 reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. It continues the partnership between high-need school districts, institutions of higher education, and educator preparation programs to reform pre-service programs based on the unique needs of the partners. Among the key changes are specific attention and emphasis on principals and the addition of a residency program for new principals. Improving instruction is a team effort, with principals at the

helm. This bill better connects teacher preparation with principal preparation. The Educator Preparation Reform Act will also allow partnerships to develop preparation programs for other areas of instructional need, such as for school librarians, counselors, or other academic support professionals.

The bill streamlines the accountability and reporting requirements for teacher preparation programs to provide greater transparency on key quality measures such as admissions standards, requirements for clinical practice, placement of graduates, retention in the field of teaching, and teacher performance, including student-learning outcomes. All programs—whether traditional or alternative routes to certification—will report on the same measures.

Under our legislation, States will be required to identify at-risk and low-performing programs and provide them with technical assistance and a timeline for improvement. States would be encouraged to close programs that do not improve.

Our legislation also makes important improvements to the TEACH Grants. It focuses the grants on the later years of teacher preparation, reducing the potential of the grants being converted to loans if a student decides to change majors. Additionally, it allows prorating the amount of grants converted to loans, giving teachers credit for partially completing the service requirement. Finally, it requires the Department of Education to establish an appeals process for grants wrongly converted to loans and to report to Congress annually on the number of conversions and appeals.

We have been fortunate to work with many stakeholders on this legislation. Organizations that have endorsed the Educator Preparation Reform Act include: the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, American Federation of Teachers, Higher Education Consortium for Special Education, Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, National Association of Elementary School Principals, National Association of Secondary School Principals, National Association of State Directors of Special Education, National Education Association, Public Advocacy for Kids, and the Teacher Education Division of the Council for Exceptional Children.

I look forward to working to incorporate this legislation into the upcoming reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort and support this legislation.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 133—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF ELIZABETH SMITH FRIEDMAN, CRYPTANALYST

Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following reso-

lution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 133

Whereas Elizebeth Smith Friedman was born on August 26, 1892, in Huntington, Indiana;

Whereas, at 19 years of age, Friedman began to study Greek and English literature at Wooster College in Ohio and later graduated from Hillsdale College in Michigan after transferring there;

Whereas Friedman stumbled upon her career as a codebreaker by accident after assisting with cipher research at the Riverbank facility of businessman George Fabyan;

Whereas, in the 1920s, government agents recruited Friedman to break codes for the Coast Guard;

Whereas, based on her work, the Coast Guard subsequently asked Friedman to form a group to decrypt intercepts;

Whereas, in the early 1930s, Friedman created and managed the first codebreaking unit ever to be run by a woman;

Whereas, during World War II, Friedman and her team in the Coast Guard, working simultaneously with, but independently of, the well-known British codebreaking group led by Alan Turing, broke the Enigma G machine used by Germany, enabling the decryption of intercepted messages between German operatives in South America and their overseers in Berlin, thus stopping an alliance between Nazi Germany and countries in South America;

Whereas Friedman co-authored several of the Riverbank Publications, which became the “textbook” for training individuals in the United States on encryption and codebreaking from the 1930s to the 1950s;

Whereas J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation took credit for the achievements of Friedman and her team, leaving her work widely unrecognized until after her death;

Whereas, in the 1990s, to honor the contributions of both Friedman and her husband, who was also a codebreaker, the National Security Agency renamed its auditorium as the William F. Friedman and Elizebeth S. Friedman Memorial Auditorium;

Whereas Elizebeth Smith Friedman continues to be a beacon of inspiration for women in the national security community and for women pursuing STEM-related fields;

Whereas the work of individuals such as Elizebeth Smith Friedman distinctly shows how strong encryption technology can change the course of history; and

Whereas Elizebeth Smith Friedman died on October 31, 1980, leaving behind a legacy of remarkable skill and technical ingenuity, woven together to solve the most complex secret messages in the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate honors the life and contributions of Elizebeth Smith Friedman, a pioneer in codebreaking.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2021 THROUGH 2029

Mr. PAUL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget:

S. CON. RES. 11

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

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020.**

(a) **DECLARATION.**—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2020 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

(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 2020.

**TITLE I—SENSE OF CONGRESS**

Sec. 1001. Sense of Congress regarding socialism.

**TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

**Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses**

Sec. 2101. Recommended levels and amounts.  
Sec. 2102. Major functional categories.

**Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate**

Sec. 2201. Social Security in the Senate.  
Sec. 2202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

**TITLE III—RECONCILIATION**

Sec. 3001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

**TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS**

Sec. 4001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.  
Sec. 4002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

**TITLE V—BUDGET PROCESS**

Sec. 5001. Voting threshold for points of order.  
Sec. 5002. Emergency legislation.  
Sec. 5003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.  
Sec. 5004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).  
Sec. 5005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.  
Sec. 5006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.  
Sec. 5007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.  
Sec. 5008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.  
Sec. 5009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.  
Sec. 5010. Authority.  
Sec. 5011. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

**TITLE I—SENSE OF CONGRESS**

**SEC. 1001. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SOCIALISM.**

It is the sense of Congress that the United States will not be a socialist nation.

**TITLE II—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

**Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses**  
**SEC. 2101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020: \$2,743,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021: \$2,860,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$2,997,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,153,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,350,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,500,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,668,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,773,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$3,900,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,345,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020: –\$2,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021: –\$2,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2025: –\$6,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: –\$102,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: –\$250,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: –\$268,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$0.

(2) **NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2020: \$4,581,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,268,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,284,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,262,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,180,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,157,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,121,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,087,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$3,053,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$3,020,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020: \$3,435,880,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,367,160,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,299,820,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,233,820,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,169,150,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,134,290,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,099,810,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,065,710,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$3,031,990,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$2,998,640,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020: –\$693,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021: –\$507,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: –\$303,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: –\$81,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$181,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$366,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$568,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$707,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$868,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,346,000,000,000.

(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 2020: \$22,829,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021: \$24,091,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$25,456,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$26,841,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$27,839,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$28,809,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$29,763,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$30,644,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$31,690,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$32,311,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020: \$17,601,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021: \$18,626,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$19,795,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$20,976,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$22,112,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$23,372,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$24,625,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$25,866,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$27,338,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$28,739,000,000,000.

**SEC. 2102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority

and outlays for fiscal years 2020 through 2029 for each major functional category are:

(1) **National Defense (050):**

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$657,233,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$658,713,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$672,853,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$662,618,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$689,163,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$678,238,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$705,906,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$686,426,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$723,122,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$696,634,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$740,745,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$717,640,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$758,781,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$734,554,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$777,247,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$752,246,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$797,290,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$776,811,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$816,669,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$784,136,000,000.

(2) **International Affairs (150):**

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,834,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$49,188,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,952,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$51,158,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,894,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$53,452,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,263,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$55,184,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,708,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$57,070,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,131,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$58,835,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$65,563,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$60,703,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,992,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$62,392,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,532,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$64,038,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,046,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$65,500,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,256,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$34,360,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,041,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$35,602,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,839,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$36,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,664,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$36,901,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,526,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$37,702,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,389,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$38,538,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,256,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$39,390,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,127,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$40,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$42,070,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$41,102,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$42,986,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$42,015,000,000.  
(4) Energy (270):  
Fiscal year 2020:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,510,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$4,473,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,243,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$4,962,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$4,995,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$4,088,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$4,748,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,684,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$4,859,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,660,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$4,921,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,758,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$4,768,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,604,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$4,821,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,745,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,353,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,378,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,897,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,987,000,000.  
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):  
Fiscal year 2020:  
(A) New budget authority, \$45,811,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$45,366,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$46,409,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$46,650,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$46,237,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$46,351,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$48,927,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$48,449,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$51,041,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$49,877,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$51,449,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$50,831,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$53,037,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$52,650,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$54,106,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$53,911,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$55,218,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$55,120,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$56,358,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$56,153,000,000.  
(6) Agriculture (350):  
Fiscal year 2020:  
(A) New budget authority, \$20,079,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$18,780,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$22,194,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$20,398,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$22,549,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$21,889,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$23,030,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$22,307,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$23,110,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$22,421,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$23,267,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$22,583,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$23,485,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$22,852,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$23,863,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$23,153,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$24,560,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$23,844,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$24,574,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$23,894,000,000.  
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
Fiscal year 2020:  
(A) New budget authority, \$15,095,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$8,760,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$15,668,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$9,210,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$18,107,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$9,608,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$17,146,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,414,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$17,388,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,276,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$18,246,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,252,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$17,983,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,359,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$18,744,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,560,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$18,665,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,634,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$19,136,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,499,000,000.  
(8) Transportation (400):  
Fiscal year 2020:  
(A) New budget authority, \$98,482,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$98,857,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$99,566,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$102,704,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$100,681,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$106,356,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$101,804,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$108,806,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$102,972,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$110,846,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$104,125,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$113,411,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$105,302,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$115,681,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$106,481,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$117,881,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$107,741,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$120,146,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$108,751,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$122,644,000,000.  
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
Fiscal year 2020:  
(A) New budget authority, \$24,553,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,734,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$24,970,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,395,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$25,163,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,502,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$25,702,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,911,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$26,261,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,295,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$26,834,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,390,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,402,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,220,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,977,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,572,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$28,587,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,124,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$29,191,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,223,000,000.  
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):  
Fiscal year 2020:  
(A) New budget authority, \$114,111,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$115,411,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$116,746,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$120,109,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$119,336,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$117,725,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$122,015,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$120,086,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$124,693,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$122,530,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$127,304,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$125,103,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$130,033,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$127,783,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$132,574,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$130,314,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$135,484,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$133,127,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$138,550,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$136,076,000,000.  
(11) Health (550):  
Fiscal year 2020:  
(A) New budget authority, \$624,400,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$597,917,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$638,246,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$622,941,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$677,706,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$660,299,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$711,178,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$695,326,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$736,047,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$731,341,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$774,777,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$769,951,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$813,804,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$808,349,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$855,542,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$850,228,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$894,335,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$894,981,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$941,126,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$942,572,000,000.  
(12) Medicare (570):  
Fiscal year 2020:  
(A) New budget authority, \$683,075,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$682,718,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$733,198,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$732,807,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$825,700,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$825,361,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$850,252,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$849,915,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$869,004,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$868,664,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$973,963,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$973,620,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,043,148,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,042,805,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,118,278,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,117,931,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,269,113,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,268,762,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,242,799,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,242,458,000,000.  
 (13) Income Security (600):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$536,754,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$528,175,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$555,807,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$547,974,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$579,324,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$577,308,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$588,842,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$582,117,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$596,372,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$584,513,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$615,018,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$605,635,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$628,864,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$623,161,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$631,333,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$622,577,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$652,079,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$648,768,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$655,108,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$639,484,000,000.  
 (14) Social Security (650):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,252,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,252,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,275,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,275,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,349,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$45,349,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,517,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$48,517,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,914,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$51,914,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,547,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$55,547,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,711,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$65,711,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$71,947,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$71,947,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$76,840,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$76,840,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,171,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$82,171,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$211,307,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$209,974,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$217,876,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$214,591,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$226,099,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$232,749,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$232,881,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$230,898,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$239,684,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$228,030,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$248,365,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$246,141,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$256,350,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$254,064,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$264,501,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$262,148,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$273,906,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$282,774,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$281,933,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$268,025,000,000.  
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$73,088,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,142,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,977,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$70,595,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,811,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$72,425,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,786,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$73,619,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$72,611,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$73,749,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$74,406,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$74,275,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$76,003,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$75,343,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$78,139,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$77,359,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$86,642,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$85,778,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$89,698,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$88,892,000,000.  
 (17) General Government (800):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,517,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,207,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,047,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,515,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,373,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$26,905,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,429,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$26,929,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,887,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,440,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,929,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$28,411,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,383,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$28,847,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,118,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$29,577,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,905,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$30,345,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,722,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,153,000,000.  
 (18) Net Interest (900):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$535,750,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$535,750,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$589,700,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$589,700,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$640,420,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$640,420,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$689,320,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$689,320,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$728,620,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$728,620,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$759,290,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$759,290,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$795,760,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$795,760,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$832,700,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$832,700,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$869,820,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$869,820,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$912,190,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$912,190,000,000.  
 (19) Allowances (920):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$87,604,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$47,899,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$89,564,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$71,157,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$92,981,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$82,881,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$95,788,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$88,923,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$98,972,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$93,652,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$101,562,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$97,203,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$103,831,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$100,102,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$105,944,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$102,587,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$103,497,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$102,900,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$107,440,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$105,545,000,000.  
 (20) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$239,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$179,460,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$471,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$401,450,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$812,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$712,640,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$960,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$901,580,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,135,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,075,670,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,435,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,341,590,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,677,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,590,510,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,897,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,815,670,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,306,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$2,176,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,310,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$2,269,700,000,000.  
 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$85,259,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$85,259,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$89,609,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$89,609,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$88,414,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$88,414,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$89,499,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$89,499,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$92,055,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$92,055,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,921,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$106,921,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$96,998,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$96,998,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, —\$99,668,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$99,668,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$103,281,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$103,281,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,617,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, —\$106,617,000,000.  
 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):  
 Fiscal year 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,746,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$64,053,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$0.

(B) Outlays, \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.  
 (B) Outlays, \$0.

#### Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

#### SEC. 2201. 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 2020: \$940,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$978,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,015,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,055,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,098,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,141,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,185,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,231,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,278,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,327,000,000,000.

(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 2020: \$1,107,796,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,176,968,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,253,750,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,329,595,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,410,044,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,494,431,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,581,141,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,671,643,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,766,797,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,864,475,000,000.

(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 2020:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,253,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,078,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,458,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,289,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,665,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,611,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,870,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,816,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,083,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,027,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,300,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,244,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,519,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,462,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,741,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,683,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,980,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,918,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,220,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$8,156,000,000.

#### SEC. 2202. 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 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$329,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2021:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$341,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$341,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$354,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$354,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$365,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$365,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$377,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$377,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$389,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$402,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$402,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$415,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$414,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$429,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$428,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$443,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$442,000,000.

#### TITLE III—RECONCILIATION

#### SEC. 3001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry 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 2020 through 2029.

(b) ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services 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 2020 through 2029.

(c) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(d) ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources 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 2020 through 2029.

(e) FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction—

(1) to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029; and

(2) to reduce revenues by not less than \$631,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

(f) 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 2020 through 2029.

(g) HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs 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 2020 through 2029.

(h) VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans Affairs 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 2020 through 2029.

(i) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than August 1, 2019, the committees named

in subsections (a) through (h) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving 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.

#### TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

##### SEC. 4001. DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND FOR EFFICIENCIES, CONSOLIDATIONS, AND OTHER SAVINGS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

##### SEC. 4002. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes.

#### TITLE V—BUDGET PROCESS

##### SEC. 5001. VOTING THRESHOLD FOR POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered point of order” means a point of order—

(1) under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), or a concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(2) which, but for subsection (b), may be waived only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(b) VOTING THRESHOLD.—In the Senate—

(1) a covered point of order may be waived only by the affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; and

(2) an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a covered point of order.

##### SEC. 5002. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement, by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), section 4106 of H. Con.

Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and sections 401 and 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010. Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(7)) for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

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

(e) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of five-eighths 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 subsection.

(3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so

stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) CRITERIA.—

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

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

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

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to paragraph (2), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

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

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

##### SEC. 5003. ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER LEVELS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—During each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause the amount of new budget authority, outlays, or deficits to be more than, or would cause the amount of revenues to be less than, the amount set forth under any allocation, aggregate, or other level established under this resolution.

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

##### SEC. 5004. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING FUNDING WITHIN MORE THAN 3 SUBALLOCATIONS UNDER SECTION 302(b).

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that appropriates amounts that are within more than 3 of the suballocations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)).

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

##### SEC. 5005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered legislation” means a bill or resolution of a public character reported by any committee of the Senate.

(b) DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—Any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) for covered legislation shall include an analysis that includes—

(1) a determination of whether the covered legislation creates any new Federal program,

office, or initiative that would duplicate or overlap with any existing Federal entity with similar mission, purpose, goals, or activities; and

(2) a listing of all such instances of duplication or overlapping created by the covered legislation.

#### SEC. 5006. BREAKDOWN OF COST ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION.

Any cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office shall specify the percentage of the estimated cost that is within each budget function.

#### SEC. 5007. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TREATMENT OF REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS LEVELS TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) H. Con. Res. 448 (96th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1981, gave authorizing committees reconciliation instructions which amounted to approximately two-thirds of the savings required under reconciliation.

(2) The language in H. Con. Res. 448 resulted in a debate about how reconciling discretionary spending programs could be in order given that authorizations of appropriations for programs did not actually change spending and the programs authorized would be funded through later annual appropriation. The staff of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the counsel to the Majority Leader advised that upon consultation with the Parliamentarian, the original instructions on discretionary spending would be out of order because of the phrase, “to modify programs”. This was seen as too broad and programs could be modified without resulting in changes to their future appropriations.

(3) To rectify this violation, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate reported S. Con. Res. 9 (97th Congress), revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983, to include reconciliation, which revised the language in the reconciliation instructions to change entitlement law and “to report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings”.

(4) This was understood to mean changes in authorization language of discretionary programs would be permissible under reconciliation procedures provided such changes in law would have the result in affecting a change in later outlays derived from future appropriations. Further it was understood that a change in authorization language that caused a change in later outlays was considered to be a change in outlays for the purpose of reconciliation.

(5) On April 2, 1981, the Senate voted 88 to 10 to approve S. Con. Res. 9 with the modified reconciliation language.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that committees reporting changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings shall be considered to be changes in outlays for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition on extraneous matters in reconciliation bills.

#### SEC. 5008. PROHIBITION ON PREEMPTIVE WAIVERS.

In the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to waive or suspend a point of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget with respect to a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report unless the point of order has been specifically raised by a Senator.

#### SEC. 5009. ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations in effect under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) and the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 3001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the reduction in the amount of discretionary appropriations for a fiscal year caused by the measure.

#### SEC. 5010. AUTHORITY.

Congress adopts this title under the authority under section 301(b)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(4)).

#### SEC. 5011. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate 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 the Senate to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 12—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2021 THROUGH 2024

Mr. ENZI from the Committee on the Budget; submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 12

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

#### SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2020 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

(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 2020.

#### TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 1001. Recommended levels and amounts.  
Sec. 1002. Major functional categories.  
Sec. 1003. Social Security in the Senate.  
Sec. 1004. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

#### TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

#### TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation modifying statutory discretionary caps.

Sec. 3002. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote American energy and natural resources.

Sec. 3003. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for public lands and the environment.

Sec. 3004. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for American agriculture.

Sec. 3005. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen American families.

Sec. 3006. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen American communities.

Sec. 3007. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote innovation in education.

Sec. 3008. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote economic growth and prosperity for American workers.

Sec. 3009. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote economic opportunity and self-sufficiency.

Sec. 3010. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal banking, insurance, or housing finance programs.

Sec. 3011. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve tax administration.

Sec. 3012. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Americans' health care options.

Sec. 3013. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid and Medicare.

Sec. 3014. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore American military power.

Sec. 3015. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity.

Sec. 3016. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and service members.

Sec. 3017. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for border security and immigration.

Sec. 3018. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for American transportation and infrastructure.

Sec. 3019. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote financial security.

Sec. 3020. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent a taxpayer bailout of pension plans.

Sec. 3021. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for efficiencies, consolidations, curbing budgetary gimmicks, and other savings.

Sec. 3022. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation modifying statutory budget controls.

Sec. 3023. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reducing fraud in taxpayer-funded Government assistance programs.

Sec. 3024. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal compensation.

Sec. 3025. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to pre-existing conditions protections.

Sec. 3026. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the broken congressional budget process.

Sec. 3027. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve coordination and Federal Government disaster response and mitigation.

Sec. 3028. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide continued tax relief for family-owned businesses, farms, and ranches.

Sec. 3029. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs to analyze the threats to installations of the Department of Defense due to extreme storms, wildfire, droughts, rising sea level, and other conditions.

Sec. 3030. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the affordability of rental housing for low-income families.