

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.

- Sec. 3031. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve Federal flood control efforts.
- Sec. 3032. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a clean audit opinion at the Department of Defense.
- Sec. 3033. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to continue proven middle class tax relief.
- Sec. 3034. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to support servicemembers' access to safe housing.
- Sec. 3035. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide the Department of Homeland Security with the necessary resources to protect migrant children and families.
- Sec. 3036. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing prescription drug costs for Americans.
- Sec. 3037. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow program integrity funding for targeted denial reviews.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

- Sec. 4101. Point of order against advance appropriations in the Senate.
- Sec. 4102. Point of order against changes in mandatory programs.
- Sec. 4103. Honest accounting: cost estimates for major legislation to incorporate macroeconomic effects.
- Sec. 4104. Adjustment authority for amendments to statutory caps.
- Sec. 4105. Point of order against certain legislation related to surface transportation funding.
- Sec. 4106. Surgical strike point of order in the Senate against directing budgetary treatment.
- Sec. 4107. Point of order against designation of funds for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

- Sec. 4201. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
- Sec. 4202. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 4203. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 4204. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 1001. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024:

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

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

Fiscal year 2020: \$2,761,633,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$2,891,558,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,033,552,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,196,633,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,401,278,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020: \$16,213,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$29,104,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$36,495,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$43,833,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$50,844,000,000.

(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: \$3,588,211,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,720,114,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,870,878,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,958,315,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,018,079,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020: \$3,595,894,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,711,295,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,879,799,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,936,726,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,982,549,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020: \$834,261,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$819,737,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$846,247,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$740,093,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$581,271,000,000.

(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: \$23,497,927,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$24,477,491,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$25,451,182,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$26,346,711,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$27,102,434,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020: \$17,560,895,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$18,488,481,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$19,469,210,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$20,381,526,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$21,174,257,000,000.

SEC. 1002. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2020 through 2024 for each major functional category are:

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

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$586,773,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$620,199,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$600,892,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$603,490,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$670,879,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$642,849,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$687,439,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$661,388,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$704,436,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$675,345,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,548,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,255,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,383,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,065,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,042,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,094,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,119,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,986,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,260,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,724,000,000.

(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.

(4) **Energy (270):**

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, −\$1,432,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,240,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$3,970,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,825,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,064,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,837,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,243,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,963,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,399,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,134,000,000.

(5) **Natural Resources and Environment (300):**

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,196,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,587,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$46,496,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,565,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,870,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,772,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,837,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,962,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,758,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,799,000,000.

(6) **Agriculture (350):**

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,920,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,718,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,087,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,268,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,657,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,691,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,029,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,847,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,207,000,000.

(7) **Commerce and Housing Credit (370):**

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,145,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,310,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,168,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,710,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,557,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,058,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,496,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, −\$236,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,838,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, −\$8,274,000,000.

(8) **Transportation (400):**

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$97,801,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$98,176,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$98,427,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$101,565,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$99,063,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$104,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$99,698,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$106,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$100,337,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$108,211,000,000.

(9) **Community and Regional Development (450):**

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$26,555,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,161,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,773,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,529,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,771,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,154,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,108,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,089,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,462,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,595,000,000.
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,559,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,432,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,171,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$111,614,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,897,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,567,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$112,662,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$111,276,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$113,342,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,057,000,000.
 (11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$621,563,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$595,863,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$624,390,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$609,589,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$616,981,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$599,699,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$619,741,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$603,412,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$623,027,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$618,895,000,000.
 (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$682,599,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$682,385,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$725,899,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$725,586,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$810,776,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$810,472,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$826,603,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$826,278,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$835,529,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$835,202,000,000.
 (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$533,186,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$524,843,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$548,364,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$540,643,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$570,992,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$569,005,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$579,546,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$572,829,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$585,933,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$574,082,000,000.
 (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.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$211,192,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$209,859,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$217,571,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$214,286,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$225,575,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$232,222,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$232,135,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$230,152,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$238,779,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$227,128,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$71,333,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,758,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,954,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$69,242,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,740,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$71,273,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,638,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$72,468,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$71,369,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$72,506,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,491,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,205,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,023,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,515,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,350,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,905,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,407,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,929,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,866,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,438,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$538,701,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$538,701,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$596,977,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$596,977,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$651,037,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$651,037,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$697,296,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$697,296,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$731,580,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$731,580,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$90,168,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$50,001,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$99,138,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$76,084,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$116,758,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$93,395,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$134,026,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$116,064,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$152,068,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$134,166,000,000.
 (20) 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.
 (21) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,850,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,410,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,350,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,525,000,000.

SEC. 1003. 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: \$940,397,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$978,052,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,015,255,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,055,379,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,097,703,000,000.

(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: \$964,280,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,029,849,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,101,572,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,178,289,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,256,973,000,000.

(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, \$5,895,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,777,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,088,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,953,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,283,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,239,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,477,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,426,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,678,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,625,000,000.

SEC. 1004. 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, \$271,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$270,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$281,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$281,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$292,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$292,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$302,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$302,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$313,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$313,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEES.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$9,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

(2) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

(3) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

(4) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

(5) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$15,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

(b) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than July 31, 2019, the Committees named in subsection (a) 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 III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3001. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR LEGISLATION MODIFYING STATUTORY DISCRETIONARY CAPS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits imposed by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–25; 125 Stat. 240), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3002. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE AMERICAN ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

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 American energy and natural resources policies, which may include—

- (1) energy development and permitting;
- (2) nuclear waste;
- (3) State mineral royalty revenues; or
- (4) soda ash royalties,

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3003. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PUBLIC LANDS AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

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 related to public lands and the environment, which may include—

- (1) protecting and managing wildlife and species conservation and recovery;
- (2) forest health and wildfire prevention and control;
- (3) resources for wildland firefighting for the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior;
- (4) deferred maintenance backlogs at Federal land management agencies;
- (5) the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program;
- (6) the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination program;
- (7) restoring the Everglades;
- (8) carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration; or
- (9) advanced innovative nuclear technologies,

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

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 American agriculture, which may include—

- (1) grain standards, inspections, and weighing;
- (2) mandatory price reporting for livestock; or
- (3) the regulation of commodities and futures trading,

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3005. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN AMERICAN FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference

reports relating to strengthening American families, which may include—

- (1) addressing the opioid and substance abuse crisis;
- (2) improving child and maternal health;
- (3) making child and dependent care more affordable and useful for American families;
- (4) child nutrition programs;
- (5) foster care, marriage, and fatherhood programs; or
- (6) provide transitional supports to States implementing the Family First Prevention Services Act (title VII of division E of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123; 132 Stat. 232)).

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3006. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening American communities, which may include—

- (1) reforming the American public housing system;
- (2) combating violent crime;
- (3) protecting and assisting survivors of domestic abuse;
- (4) ensuring long-term, stable access to funding for victims of crime; or
- (5) reforming the criminal justice system,

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3007. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE INNOVATION IN EDUCATION.

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 promoting innovation in education, which may include—

- (1) higher education;
- (2) education programs for students with disabilities;
- (3) ensuring State flexibility in education; or
- (4) consolidating and streamlining overlapping early education and child care programs,

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3008. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY FOR AMERICAN WORKERS.

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 promoting economic growth and prosperity for American workers, which may include—

(1) reducing the costs to businesses and individuals stemming from Federal regulations;

(2) streamlining and enhancing outcomes from Federal workforce development, job training, and reemployment programs, such as apprenticeship or certificate programs that provide training for a new industry;

(3) increasing job creation, commerce, and economic growth;

(4) increasing exports from the United States;

(5) supporting robust intellectual property protections; or

(6) as part of Federal tax reform, provide continued tax relief to working families and the middle class, such as through extension of tax provisions of Public Law 115-97 (131 Stat. 2054),

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3009. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

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 promoting economic opportunity and self-sufficiency, which may include—

(1) advancing policies that promote economic opportunities for all Americans; or

(2) implementing work requirements in means-tested welfare programs and promoting self-sufficiency,

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3010. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FEDERAL BANKING, INSURANCE, OR HOUSING FINANCE PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal banking, insurance, or housing finance programs, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3011. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE TAX ADMINISTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes improving tax administration, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3012. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE AMERICANS' HEALTH CARE OPTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving American health care, which may include—

(1) repealing and replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and preserving pre-existing conditions protections;

(2) increasing health care options for individuals;

(3) lowering health care costs for American families, such as reducing prescription drug costs and promoting biosimilar competition;

(4) encouraging State flexibility and innovation;

(5) improving consumers' access to care; or

(6) investing in public health,

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3013. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROTECT MEDICAID AND MEDICARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting the Medicaid and Medicare programs, which may include strengthening and improving Medicaid for the most vulnerable populations, and extending the life of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3014. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO RESTORE AMERICAN MILITARY POWER.

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 restoring American military power, which may include—

(1) military readiness, including facilities sustainment restoration and modernization;

(2) military technological superiority;

(3) modernizing and protecting the integrity and credibility of the triad of strategic nuclear delivery systems;

(4) the ability of the Department of Defense to conduct cyber operations; or

(5) structural defense reforms,

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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3015. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE CYBERSECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving cybersecurity, which may include cybersecurity for critical infrastructure, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3016. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS AND SERVICE MEMBERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the delivery of benefits and services to veterans and service members, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3017. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR BORDER SECURITY AND IMMIGRATION.

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 border security and immigration, which may include—

(1) securing the borders of the United States;

(2) reforming immigration laws;

(3) ending human trafficking; or

(4) intercepting narcotics being transported into the United States,

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3018. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving American transportation and infrastructure, which may include strengthening surface, air, or maritime transportation systems, water resources development, or broadband deployment, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE FINANCIAL SECURITY.

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 promoting financial security, which may include making it easier to save for retirement and consolidating and streamlining overlapping and duplicative financial literacy programs, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3020. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT A TAXPAYER BAILOUT OF PENSION PLANS.

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 preventing taxpayer bailouts of pension plans 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3021. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EFFICIENCIES, CONSOLIDATIONS, CURBING BUDGETARY GIMMICKS, 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, curbing budgetary gimmicks, and other savings, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3022. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR LEGISLATION MODIFYING STATUTORY BUDGET CONTROLS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes to the scope of sequestration as carried out by the Office of Management and Budget, such as for the Financial Accounting Standards Board, Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, Securities Investor Protection Corporation, and other similar entities, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3023. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REDUCING FRAUD IN TAXPAYER-FUNDED GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

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 reducing fraud in taxpayer-funded Government assistance programs 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3024. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL COMPENSATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal compensation, including the possibility of allowing elected officials to voluntarily reduce their pensions, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3025. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS PROTECTIONS.

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 supporting Congressional efforts to preserve pre-existing condition protections with respect to health insurance, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3026. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFORMING THE BROKEN CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS.

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 reforming the broken congressional budget process, which may include establishing an optional bipartisan budget pathway, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3027. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE COORDINATION AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DISASTER RESPONSE AND MITIGATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in disaster man-

agement and mitigation laws, which may include enhanced cooperation by Federal Government departments and agencies and State governments in responding, recovering, or preventing major disasters, by amounts provided in such legislation for these purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3028. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE CONTINUED TAX RELIEF FOR FAMILY-OWNED BUSINESSES, FARMS, AND RANCHES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include provision of continued tax relief for family-owned businesses, farms, and ranches such as through extensions of provisions of Public Law 115-97 (131 Stat. 2054), 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

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.

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 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 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3030. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE AFFORDABILITY OF RENTAL HOUSING FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the affordability of rental housing for low-income families 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3031. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE FEDERAL FLOOD CONTROL EFFORTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the

pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal flood control efforts and river management laws, which may include reforms to project prioritization and increased focus on the Missouri River, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3032. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A CLEAN AUDIT OPINION AT THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

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 Department of Defense financial management, which may include legislation that holds the Department of Defense accountable for failing to pass a clean audit, or eliminates waste, fraud, and abuse, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 to 2029.

SEC. 3033. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO CONTINUE PROVEN MIDDLE CLASS TAX RELIEF.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include provision of continued tax relief to working families and the middle class such as through extension of tax provisions of Public Law 115-97 (131 Stat. 2054), 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3034. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO SUPPORT SERVICEMEMBERS' ACCESS TO SAFE HOUSING.

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 related to addressing health, safety, and environmental hazards for tenants of military barracks or military family housing, which may include establishing the administrative framework necessary to ensure that accountability is increased and improvements are made reliably and without fear of retaliation, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3035. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY WITH THE NECESSARY RESOURCES TO PROTECT MIGRANT CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.

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 providing the Department of Homeland Security with the necessary resources to protect migrant children and families, which may include supporting efforts to keep families together, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

tions 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 providing the Department of Homeland Security with the necessary resources to properly secure the border and protect migrant children and families, which may include supporting efforts to keep families together, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3036. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS FOR AMERICANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving access to, and affordability of, prescription drugs for all Americans, holding the health care industry accountable for the prices that consumers and Federal programs pay for critical medications, and addressing issues that artificially increase the costs of drugs, such as price gouging and pay-for-delay, 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

SEC. 3037. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW PROGRAM INTEGRITY FUNDING FOR TARGETED DENIAL REVIEWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the addition of Target Denial Reviews in the allowable activities in section 815 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-74; 129 Stat. 604) 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 2020 through 2024 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 4101. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

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

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2020 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2020, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2021.

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

(1) for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this concurrent resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority in each fiscal year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, Veterans Medical Community Care, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

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

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

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

(e) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a 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.

SEC. 4102. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.

Section 4102(b) of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “(which shall not include a rescission bill or impoundment resolution, as such terms are defined in section 1011 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 682))” after “making appropriations for a full fiscal year”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking “fiscal year 2020, \$15,000,000,000” and inserting “fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter, \$0”.

SEC. 4103. HONEST ACCOUNTING: COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS.

(a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 116th Congress, any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) or by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 601(f)) for major legislation considered in the Senate shall, to the greatest extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic

variables resulting from such major legislation.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—Any estimate referred to in subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable, include—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsection (a)) of the major legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget that sets forth budgetary levels required under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632); and

(2) an identification of the critical assumptions and the source of data underlying that estimate.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **MAJOR LEGISLATION.**—The term “major legislation” means a bill, joint resolution, conference report, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or treaty considered in the Senate—

(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects and not including timing shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than—

(i) 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(ii) for a treaty, equal to or greater than \$15,000,000,000 for that fiscal year; or

(B) designated as such by—

(i) the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate for all direct spending and revenue legislation; or

(ii) the Senator who is Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation.

(2) **BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**—The term “budgetary effects” means changes in revenues, direct spending outlays, and deficits.

(3) **TIMING SHIFTS.**—The term “timing shifts” means—

(A) provisions that cause a delay of the date on which outlays flowing from direct spending would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year; or

(B) provisions that cause an acceleration of the date on which revenues would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the prior fiscal year.

SEC. 4104. ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY FOR AMENDMENTS TO STATUTORY CAPS.

During the 116th Congress, if a measure becomes law that revises the discretionary spending limits established under section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)), such as a measure increasing the limits for the revised security category in support for a total defense budget of \$750,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2020, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocation called for under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate, and may adjust all other budgetary aggregates, allocations, levels, and limits contained in this resolution, as necessary, consistent with such measure.

SEC. 4105. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CERTAIN LEGISLATION RELATED TO SURFACE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING.

(a) **REPEAL OF SUNSET.**—Section 405 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, is amended by striking subsection (c).

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as though this resolution were agreed to on September 29, 2018.

SEC. 4106. SURGICAL STRIKE POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE AGAINST DIRECTING BUDGETARY TREATMENT.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “directs budgetary treatment” with respect to a provision means that the provision, as determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate—

(1) directs the congressional estimating process for determining the budgetary effects of legislation;

(2) directs that a provision of legislation be considered a change in concepts and definitions under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)); or

(3) reclassifies the budgetary treatment of funding.

(b) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision that directs budgetary treatment in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, unless the provision is included in—

(A) a bill or resolution which has been reported by the Committee on the Budget (or from the consideration of which such committee has been discharged); or

(B) a motion on, amendment to, amendment between the Houses in relation to, or conference report on a bill or resolution described in subparagraph (A).

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(c) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (b)(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)).

(d) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (b)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a 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.

(e) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of 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.

SEC. 4107. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST DESIGNATION OF FUNDS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—When the Senate is considering a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against a designation of funds for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global

War on Terrorism, in accordance with section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(ii)), 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.

(b) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.**—

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

(2) **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 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 subsection.

(c) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a) 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)).

(d) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a 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.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 4201. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committees on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—In the Senate, for purposes of enforcing sections 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. 4202. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) **APPLICATION.**—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this 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 allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this 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 Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 4203. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

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

SEC. 4204. 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.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 229. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 230. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 231. Mr. SCHATZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 232. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 233. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 234. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 235. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 236. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 237. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 238. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 239. Mr. ISAKSON (for himself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 240. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 241. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 242. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 243. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 244. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 245. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 229. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 21, line 10, insert “*Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$38,000,000 shall be used for Corps of Engineers ecosystem restoration projects that have ancillary flood mitigation benefits in jurisdictions impacted by Hurricanes Irma and Maria.*” after “*element.*”.

SA 230. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 67, strike line 11 and all that follows through “SEC. 202.” on line 21 and insert “SEC. 201.”.

SA 231. Mr. SCHATZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XI of division A, insert the following:

SEC. 11 _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title III may be—

(1) obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that no new project will be commenced under section 284 or 2808 of title 10, United States Code, relating to construction on the southern border of the United States during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2019; or

(2) transferred or reprogrammed for any purpose other than the purposes set forth in title III.

SA 232. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XI, insert the following:

Sec. _____. Funds made available in Division A of Public Law 116-6 may be used to alter operations within the National Targeting Center of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, except that none of the funds provided in such Act or any previous Act may be used to reduce vetting operations at existing locations unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 233. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) Section 1108(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1308(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and

paragraph (6)” after “and (E)”;

(B) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2019” and inserting “2021”; and

(C) in subparagraph (E)—

(i) by striking “title XIX, during” and inserting, “title XIX—

“(i) during”;

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) during the period beginning January 1, 2019, and ending September 30, 2020, with respect to payments to Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa from the additional funds provided under subparagraph (A) and paragraph (6), and from funds provided under section 1323 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the Secretary shall increase the Federal medical assistance percentage or other rate that would otherwise apply to such payments to 100 percent.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) FURTHER ADDITIONAL INCREASE FOR NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.—(A) For the period beginning January 1, 2019, and ending September 30, 2020, the Secretary shall increase the amounts otherwise determined under this subsection for the Northern Mariana Islands (after application of subsection (f) and the preceding paragraphs of this subsection), including the amount of any increase otherwise provided under paragraph