

(1) lack of coordination;  
 (2) slurred speech;  
 (3) cardiomyopathy;  
 (4) scoliosis;  
 (5) eye movement abnormalities;  
 (6) difficulty walking;  
 (7) tremors;  
 (8) trouble eating and swallowing;  
 (9) difficulties with other activities that require fine motor skills; and  
 (10) death;

Whereas most patients with ataxia require the use of assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and walkers, to aid in their mobility, and many individuals may need physical and occupational therapy;

Whereas there is no treatment or cure approved by the Food and Drug Administration for ataxia; and

Whereas clinical research to develop safe and effective treatments for ataxia is ongoing; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need for greater public awareness of ataxia;

(2) expresses support for the designation of September 25, 2021, as “National Ataxia Awareness Day”;

(3) supports the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day, which are—

(A) to raise awareness of the causes and symptoms of ataxia among the general public and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis of ataxia and access to care for patients affected by ataxia; and

(C) to accelerate ataxia research, including on safe and effective treatment options and, ultimately, a cure;

(4) acknowledges the challenges facing individuals in the United States who have ataxia and the families of those individuals; and

(5) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 340—OPPOSING LEGISLATION MANDATING THE REGISTRATION OF WOMEN FOR THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 340

Whereas clause 12 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States empowers Congress with the responsibility to “raise and support Armies”;

Whereas the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.) provides authority to the President to require the registration of male citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 26, for the Selective Service System;

Whereas, when a draft for training and service in the Armed Forces has commenced under the Military Selective Service Act, the primary function for drafted men is to replace front line combatants after casualty losses;

Whereas, in *Rostker v. Goldberg*, 453 U.S. 57 (1981), the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the all-male draft as constitutional and held that Congress had “determined that any future draft, which would be facilitated by the registration scheme, would be characterized by a need for combat troops”;

Whereas, in 2015, nearly all combat positions in the all-volunteer force within the

Armed Forces became open to any woman as long as the woman could meet certain physical fitness requirements;

Whereas only a small subset of women are able to meet the physical fitness requirements for combat roles, and physical disadvantages between men and women often result in excessive fatigue and more frequent injuries to women;

Whereas the Ground Combat Element Integrated Task Force within the United States Marine Corps found that the musculoskeletal rate of injury for a woman was nearly twice the rate of injury for a man, and research at the Infantry Training Battalion found that the rate of injury for an enlisted woman was 6 times the rate of injury for a man;

Whereas the results of United States Marine Corps research led General Joseph F. Dunford, Jr., a former commandant of the United States Marine Corps, to seek an exemption to ensure certain Marine combat roles were only available to men;

Whereas all members of Congress should have the opportunity to review the rationale provided by General Dunford for requesting the exemption;

Whereas, in 2018, the United States Army replaced the gender-separate Army Physical Fitness Test with the gender-neutral Army Combat Fitness Test;

Whereas United States Army data has demonstrated a fail rate ranging between 65 percent and 84 percent for women and between 10 percent and 30 percent for men on the Army Combat Fitness Test since its inception; and

Whereas mandating the registration of women for Selective Service System has the potential to unduly increase the fatality and injury risks of women in the United States and hinder combat unit readiness in battle; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Senate should not pass legislation mandating the registration of women for Selective Service System.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 13—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 2023 THROUGH 2031

Mr. PAUL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 13

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

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

(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 2022.

#### TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

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

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

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

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

#### TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

#### TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.

Sec. 3002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

#### TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 4001. Voting threshold for points of order.

Sec. 4002. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 4003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.

Sec. 4004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).

Sec. 4005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 4006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.

Sec. 4007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.

Sec. 4008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.

Sec. 4009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.

Sec. 4010. Adjustments to reflect legislation not included in the baseline.

Sec. 4011. Authority.

Sec. 4012. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

#### TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

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

#### SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031:

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

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,401,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,513,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,542,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,566,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,773,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,995,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,091,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,218,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,352,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$4,506,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$0.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$5,200,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,545,670,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,010,610,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,740,420,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,511,470,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,651,280,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$3,751,530,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$3,832,240,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$3,908,440,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$3,985,170,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$4,469,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$4,227,670,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$4,003,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,791,420,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,590,470,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,662,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$3,735,530,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$3,810,240,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$3,886,440,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$3,964,170,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022: —\$1,154,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: —\$785,670,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: —\$564,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: —\$370,420,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$2,530,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$114,720,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$90,470,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$94,760,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$99,560,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$119,830,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$29,387,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$29,042,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$28,913,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$28,976,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$29,413,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$29,969,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$30,509,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$31,062,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$31,627,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$32,221,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$24,392,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$23,972,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$23,767,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$23,754,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$24,112,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$24,589,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$25,048,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$25,519,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$26,001,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$26,511,000,000,000.

#### SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2022 through 2030 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$775,191,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$763,670,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$794,934,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$775,589,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$815,803,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$787,646,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$836,515,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$811,267,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$857,383,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$830,513,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$878,917,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$850,787,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$900,787,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$877,902,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$923,187,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$887,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$945,927,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$915,724,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$970,212,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$939,413,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$69,012,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$63,917,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$65,549,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$65,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,126,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$66,047,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,690,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$66,464,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,275,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$67,340,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,001,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$68,745,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,729,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$70,046,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,490,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$71,694,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$77,232,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,975,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$74,902,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,998,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,354,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,902,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,205,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,845,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$40,090,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,785,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$40,931,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,730,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$41,742,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,709,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,631,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,695,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$43,586,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,715,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$44,579,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$46,745,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$45,590,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,791,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$46,617,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,534,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,035,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,153,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,901,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,666,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,331,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,847,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,495,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,606,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,670,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,702,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,515,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,375,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,205,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,949,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,731,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$9,438,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$10,035,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$9,665,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,744,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$47,297,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$52,294,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$49,999,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$53,614,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$52,178,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

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

(B) Outlays, \$54,076,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$54,642,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$55,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,986,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$57,413,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$58,394,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$58,677,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$59,369,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,945,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$60,344,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,770,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$61,480,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,243,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,769,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,406,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,556,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,208,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$22,246,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,791,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,586,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,735,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,610,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$25,590,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New

Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,262,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$9,622,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,492,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,750,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,392,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,659,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,868,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,677,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,463,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$3,877,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,903,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$3,592,000,000.  
 (8) Transportation (400):  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,038,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$131,061,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,982,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$116,109,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,033,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$109,445,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,731,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$111,808,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,777,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$114,366,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,245,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$117,300,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$112,407,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$119,639,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$113,389,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$122,392,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,979,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$119,310,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$110,360,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$121,968,000,000.  
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,216,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$43,972,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,050,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,158,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,812,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,180,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,584,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$34,172,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,362,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$34,571,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,164,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$34,733,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,967,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$34,903,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,805,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,312,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,645,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,668,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,558,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,341,000,000.  
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$120,064,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$203,102,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$121,532,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$194,653,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$124,464,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$168,395,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,779,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$153,513,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$130,695,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$141,176,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$133,549,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$136,026,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$136,491,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$135,619,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$139,749,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$137,006,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$142,599,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$139,941,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$146,439,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$143,416,000,000.  
 (11) Health (550):  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$803,123,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$892,772,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$719,711,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$747,528,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$715,862,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$724,580,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$745,885,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$744,704,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$781,074,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$775,126,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$817,914,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$812,027,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$854,544,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$854,097,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$897,505,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$897,625,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$951,394,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$942,078,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$989,898,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$990,582,000,000.  
 (12) Medicare (570):  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$749,532,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$749,276,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$847,396,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$847,121,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$866,248,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$865,998,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$981,723,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$981,421,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,053,221,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,052,875,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,129,828,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,129,433,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,286,243,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,285,802,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,221,175,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,220,705,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,382,805,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,382,292,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,465,522,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,464,994,000,000.  
 (13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$738,458,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$782,233,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$622,062,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$642,283,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$600,150,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$592,542,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$611,536,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$602,444,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$624,520,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$622,243,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$621,528,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$614,688,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$638,790,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$637,520,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$640,262,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$626,505,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$658,829,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$650,669,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$671,857,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$663,268,000,000.  
 (14) Social Security (650):  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,020,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,020,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,129,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$50,129,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,591,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$53,591,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,355,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$57,355,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,932,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,932,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$74,299,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$74,299,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$79,053,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$79,053,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$84,191,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$84,191,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$89,406,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$89,406,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$93,932,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$93,932,000,000.  
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):  
 Fiscal year 2022:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$254,702,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$279,701,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$264,053,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$265,009,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$279,656,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$260,824,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$282,773,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$281,357,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$291,314,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$289,733,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$300,372,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$298,708,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$309,505,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$322,256,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$319,356,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$303,026,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$329,247,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$327,342,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$340,320,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$338,352,000,000.  
(16) Administration of Justice (750):  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$76,203,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$75,436,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$75,878,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$75,870,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$78,091,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$77,845,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$79,494,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$78,932,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$81,767,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$81,072,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$84,100,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$83,116,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$86,459,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$85,180,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$88,880,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$87,521,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$91,348,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$89,895,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$100,807,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$98,591,000,000.  
(17) General Government (800):  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$24,545,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$102,914,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$25,224,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,973,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$25,888,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,008,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$26,582,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,382,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,320,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,854,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$28,085,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,614,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$38,862,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,378,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$29,647,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$29,154,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$30,490,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$29,988,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$31,684,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$31,171,000,000.  
(18) Net Interest (900):  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$372,256,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$372,256,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$375,438,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$375,438,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$399,625,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$399,625,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$447,802,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$447,802,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$514,427,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$514,427,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$585,789,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$585,789,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$668,043,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$668,043,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$746,852,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$746,852,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$836,294,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$836,294,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, \$929,537,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$929,537,000,000.  
(19) Allowances (920):  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$33,311,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$18,432,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$33,933,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$27,630,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$34,688,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$31,377,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$35,497,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$33,382,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$36,367,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$34,807,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$37,240,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$35,938,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$38,152,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$36,942,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$38,991,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$37,890,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$39,927,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$38,847,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$40,906,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$39,817,000,000.  
(20) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$0.  
(B) Outlays, \$0.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$3,280,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$2,790,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$184,960,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$157,480,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$619,060,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$541,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,038,910,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$938,210,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,176,230,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$1,105,210,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,465,660,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$1,385,310,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,434,440,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$1,398,780,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,727,110,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$1,660,680,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,933,360,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$1,865,630,000,000.  
(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$183,885,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$191,270,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$116,355,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$123,615,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$109,511,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$109,116,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$111,761,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$116,941,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$115,184,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$113,634,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$118,981,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$117,431,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$122,423,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$120,603,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$126,990,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$125,170,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$131,662,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$130,112,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031:  
(A) New budget authority, —\$136,520,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$135,110,000,000.

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

##### SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$989,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$1,085,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,128,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,168,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,211,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,258,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,306,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,354,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,402,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031: \$1,451,000,000,000.

(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 2022: \$1,162,020,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$1,236,893,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,310,836,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,388,512,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,462,455,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,542,731,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,634,255,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,726,819,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,822,220,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2031: \$1,919,593,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$3,434,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,418,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$3,544,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,517,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$3,661,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$3,630,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

- (A) New budget authority, \$3,777,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$3,746,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

- (A) New budget authority, \$3,894,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$3,863,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

- (A) New budget authority, \$4,014,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$3,892,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

- (A) New budget authority, \$4,137,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$4,104,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

- (A) New budget authority, \$4,262,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$4,229,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

- (A) New budget authority, \$4,391,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$4,357,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

- (A) New budget authority, \$4,524,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$4,489,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$1,332,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$1,478,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

- (A) New budget authority, —\$903,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$1,787,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

- (A) New budget authority, \$40,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$1,398,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

- (A) New budget authority, \$1,410,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$1,410,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

- (A) New budget authority, \$2,271,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$2,270,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

- (A) New budget authority, \$3,032,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$3,032,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

- (A) New budget authority, \$3,644,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$3,643,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

- (A) New budget authority, \$4,106,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$4,105,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

- (A) New budget authority, \$4,468,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$4,467,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

- (A) New budget authority, \$3,881,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$3,880,000,000.

#### **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

##### **SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.**

(a) **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 \$600,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(b) **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 \$600,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(c) **ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.**—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$600,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(d) **FINANCE.**—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,400,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(e) **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 \$1,400,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(f) **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 \$900,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(g) **INDIAN AFFAIRS.**—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$75,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(h) **INTELLIGENCE.**—The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$75,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(i) **JUDICIARY.**—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(j) **RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The Committee on Rules and Administration 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 2022 through 2031.

(k) **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 \$300,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(l) **SUBMISSIONS.**—In the Senate, not later than December 31, 2021, the committees named in subsections (a) through (k) 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 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 2022 through 2026 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

##### **SEC. 3002. 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 IV—BUDGET PROCESS**

##### **SEC. 4001. 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. 4002. 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. 4003. ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER LEVELS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—During each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031, 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 af-

firmative 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. 4004. 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. 4005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section—

(1) the term “covered bill or joint resolution” means a bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee of Congress (including the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget of either House);

(2) the term “Director” means the Director of the Congressional Budget Office;

(3) the term “existing duplicative or overlapping feature” means an element of the Federal Government previously identified as an area of duplication, overlap, or fragmentation in a GAO duplication and overlap report;

(4) the term “GAO duplication and overlap report” means each annual report prepared by the Comptroller General under section 21 of Public Law 111–139 (31 U.S.C. 712 note); and

(5) the term “new duplicative or overlapping feature” means a new Federal program, office, or initiative created under a covered bill or joint resolution that would duplicate or overlap with an existing duplicative or overlapping feature.

(b) DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS.—For each covered bill or joint resolution—

(1) the Comptroller General of the United States shall, to the extent practicable—

(A) determine the extent to which the covered bill or joint resolution creates a risk of a new duplicative or overlapping feature and, if the risk so warrants, identify—

(i) the name of the new Federal program, office, or initiative;

(ii) the section of the covered bill or joint resolution at which the new duplicative or overlapping feature is established; and

(iii) the GAO duplication and overlap report in which the existing duplicative or overlapping feature is identified; and

(B) submit the information described in subparagraph (A) to the Director and the committee that reported the covered bill or joint resolution; and

(C) publish the information prepared under subparagraph (A) on the website of the Government Accountability Office; and

(2) subject to subsection (c), the Director may include the information submitted by the Comptroller General under paragraph (1)(B) as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains submitted by the Director under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653).

(c) ESTIMATE BY DIRECTOR.—If the Comptroller General of the United States has not submitted to the Director the information

for a covered bill or joint resolution under subsection (b)(1)(B) on the date on which the Director submits the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653), the Director may, on the date on which the Comptroller General submits the information to the Director, prepare and submit to each applicable committee the information as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution.

#### SEC. 4006. 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. 4007. 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. 4008. 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. 4009. 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 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the reduction in the amount of discretionary appropriations for a fiscal year caused by the measure.

#### SEC. 4010. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT LEGISLATION NOT INCLUDED IN THE BASELINE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution to reflect legislation enacted before the date on which this resolution is agreed to by Congress that is not incorporated in the baseline underlying the Congressional Budget Office's September 2020 update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: 2020 to 2030.

#### SEC. 4011. 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. 4012. 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 2574. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2575. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. PADILLA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2576. Mr. HAWLEY (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to

the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2577. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2578. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2579. Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2580. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2581. Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2582. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2583. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2584. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. PADILLA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2585. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2586. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr.

SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2587. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2588. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2589. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2590. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2591. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2592. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2593. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2594. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2595. Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ROMNEY)) to the bill H.R. 3684, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2596. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137