

should try. I think we have a unique responsibility to lead here, not just for the reasons that I just said but also because, after all, it was American companies that blazed the trail into the digital age and invited all of humanity to follow. And we now live in the world that they created, for better and for worse, with its wonders and with its conveniences but also with its risks and dangers and difficult questions.

The same platforms that amplify a protester's cry for freedom in Iran also equip tyrants around the world to suppress democratic movements. The same technologies that liberated anyone to say anything also unleashed a perpetual cacophony, leaving all of us screaming louder to be heard. The dazzling features that brought the world online have also trapped us there, more connected but more alone, more aware but less informed—enthralled to our screens, growing more anxious, more angry and addicted by the day.

Overcoming all of this will not be easy, but we can't simply hide under our covers or scroll through TikTok and hope these problems are going to solve themselves. That is our job. The health and future of our children lie in the decisions that we make or the decisions that we fail to make.

Our objective, my objective to being here tonight, is not to hold the world back. In Colorado, we have always welcomed innovation, but we also understand that not all change is progress and that it is our job to harness these changes toward a better world.

We are the first generations to steer our democracy in the digital age, and it is an open question whether democracy can survive in the world that digital platforms have created. I may be wrong, but the evidence so far does not fill me with confidence. It fills me with urgency—urgency to reassert the public interest; to reclaim our public square and exercise in self-government; to level the playing field for America's

teens, for our parents, for teachers and small businesses who, for 20 years, have battled alone against some of the most powerful companies in human history.

This is a fight worth having. This is a fight worth winning. And if we succeed, we may help save democracy not just in this country but around the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT LEVELS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, P.L. 118-5, which Congress passed earlier this month, resolved a manufactured default crisis and avoided an economic catastrophe. In addition, the bipartisan bill provided a congressional budget for 2024.

Specifically, the legislation instructs the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget to file enforceable budgetary levels in the Senate consistent with current law. Today, I submit the required filing.

Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 requires the chairman to file a spending allocation for the Committee on Appropriations for 2024; spending allocations for other committees for 2024, 2024 through 2028, and 2024 through 2033; an aggregate spending level for 2024; aggregate revenue levels

for 2024, 2024 through 2028, and 2024 through 2033; and aggregate levels of Social Security revenues and outlays for 2024, 2024 through 2028, and 2024 through 2033. Section 121 also requires the chairman to include a list of accounts eligible for advance appropriations.

The amounts included in this filing are consistent with the Congressional Budget Office's May 2023 baseline, adjusted for the passage of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, including the discretionary spending limits established by that act. Because the legislation does not include budget enforcement for fiscal year 2023, it will not be possible to submit reports required by section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act until fiscal year 2024.

In addition, section 121 allows the deficit-neutral reserve fund in section 3003 of S. Con. Res. 14—117th Congress—to be updated by 2 fiscal years. Pursuant to that authority, that reserve fund shall be considered updated and available for use for legislation which does not increase the deficit for the time period of fiscal year 2024 to fiscal year 2033.

For purposes of enforcing the Senate's pay-as-you-go rule, which is found in section 4106 of the fiscal year 2018 congressional budget resolution, I am resetting the Senate's scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.

Section 111 of the act requires my counterpart, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget, to file similar enforceable budgetary levels in the House of Representatives consistent with the discretionary limits in the act. That filing will help both Houses uphold the bipartisan agreement.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

(Pursuant to Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 and Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)  
(\$ in billions)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Appropriations:		
Revised Security Category/Defense .....	886.349	N/A
Revised Nonsecurity Category/Nondefense .....	703.651	N/A
General Purpose Discretionary .....	N/A	1,813.382
Memo:		
On-budget .....	1,583.271	1,806.643
Off-budget .....	6.729	6.739
Mandatory .....	1,473.002	1,452.200

N/A = not applicable. Budgetary changes related to program integrity initiatives and other adjustments pursuant to section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, will be held in reserve until consideration of legislation providing such funding. "Revised security category" means discretionary appropriations in budget function 050, while "revised nonsecurity category" means discretionary appropriations other than in budget function 050.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEE OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS

(Pursuant to Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 and Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)  
(\$ in billions)

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:			
Budget Authority .....	190.758	1,002.518	2,088.798
Outlays .....	191.517	972.954	1,974.649
Armed Services:			
Budget Authority .....	277.969	1,193.836	2,117.074
Outlays .....	272.144	1,192.368	2,114.710
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:			
Budget Authority .....	34.273	161.597	333.779
Outlays .....	7.051	–12.803	–70.708
Commerce, Science, and Transportation:			
Budget Authority .....	24.239	107.446	196.019

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEE OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS—Continued  
(Pursuant to Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 and Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)  
(\$ in billions)

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Outlays .....	20.356	101.673	185.182
Energy and Natural Resources:			
Budget Authority .....	8.811	39.714	77.966
Outlays .....	12.920	68.359	113.543
Environment and Public Works:			
Budget Authority .....	63.847	325.494	654.349
Outlays .....	12.649	60.869	87.739
Finance:			
Budget Authority .....	3,449.522	19,587.982	46,205.916
Outlays .....	3,458.376	19,589.956	46,199.103
Foreign Relations:			
Budget Authority .....	43.978	220.169	440.898
Outlays .....	39.915	215.035	435.773
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:			
Budget Authority .....	59.175	254.652	504.747
Outlays .....	85.410	295.186	521.242
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:			
Budget Authority .....	178.828	941.599	1,986.949
Outlays .....	182.794	937.140	1,965.386
Indian Affairs:			
Budget Authority .....	0.456	2.329	4.303
Outlays .....	1.445	4.304	6.252
Judiciary:			
Budget Authority .....	20.322	102.547	212.588
Outlays .....	24.903	109.571	217.340
Rules and Administration:			
Budget Authority .....	0.045	0.225	0.460
Outlays .....	0.024	0.124	0.275
Intelligence:			
Budget Authority .....	0.514	2.570	4.112
Outlays .....	0.514	2.570	4.112
Veterans' Affairs:			
Budget Authority .....	210.295	1,243.056	2,961.841
Outlays .....	197.725	1,246.361	2,963.470
Small Business:			
Budget Authority .....	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays .....	0.120	0.130	0.130
Unassigned to Committee:			
Budget Authority .....	–1,267.733	–6,910.352	–15,632.915
Outlays .....	–1,257.765	–6,854.818	–15,493.532

Memorandum: Includes entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts. Budgetary effects of the Fiscal Responsibility Act are assigned to the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, which has jurisdiction over the majority of the rescissions included in that law.

BUDGET AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 and Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)  
(\$ in billions)

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Spending:			
Budget Authority .....	4,878.570	N/A	N/A
Outlays .....	5,056.741	N/A	N/A
Revenue	3,651.838	20,174.716	45,331.678
Social Security:			
Outlays .....	1,322.667	7,504.648	17,473.681
Revenue .....	1,195.545	6,540.268	14,442.782

N/A = not applicable. Figures represent current law, including CBO's May 2023 baseline and the enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE  
(\$ in billions)

	Balances
Fiscal Year 2023 .....	0
Fiscal Year 2024 .....	0
Fiscal Years 2024–2028 .....	0
Fiscal Years 2024–2033 .....	0

ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS  
(Pursuant to Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023)

Financial Services and General Government:
Payment to the Postal Service Fund
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education:
Employment and Training Administration
Education for the Disadvantaged
School Improvement Programs
Career, Technical, and Adult Education
Special Education
Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development:
Tenant-based Rental Assistance
Project-based Rental Assistance

CELEBRATING THE RENOVATION  
OF THE PLATTE COUNTY COURT-  
HOUSE

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of the distinct history of Wyoming's Platte County Courthouse. The courthouse reopens this summer following its first signifi-

cant renovation in over a century. For 105 years, the residents of Platte County have recognized the courthouse as an important landmark and testament to the county's history. Located in the county seat of Wheatland, WY, the roots of this historic courthouse are tied to the wild frontier.

After the county's incorporation in 1911, the Platte County Board of Commissioners agreed to lease office space in the Stock Growers Bank for \$55 per month. Five years later, the commission recognized the need for a permanent structure to house both the court and jail. Eager to start, commissioners issued \$50,000 in county bonds to finance construction, subject to voter approval. Residents were passionate about the campaign for a new courthouse and jail. There were well-reasoned arguments on both sides. On November 7, 1916, the will of the people won: Platte County would build a new courthouse and jail.

Construction progressed quickly. Commissioners contracted with architectural firm Baerreson Brothers, based in Denver and Cheyenne, for initial design plans. By April 6, 1917, the county approved Archie Allison's bid for general construction. State Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge, Herbert King of Laramie, dedicated the building's cornerstone on June 20, 1917. In January 1918, the county completed work on the courthouse and jail. The total cost, including furnishings, was \$85,000. Since then, generations of dedicated civil servants have preserved and enhanced the building. The National Park Service recognized the rich historical value of the courthouse on October 15, 2008, when the building was

listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Today, the courthouse acts as an archive for the history of Platte County. It provides a sense of community for its citizens and is an important gathering place for public activities. Remarkably, in its 105-year history, the Platte County Courthouse has undergone only small renovations to adapt to changing technology and workplace standards. That changed in 2018, when voters authorized the county to collect \$4.7 million in Specific Purpose Excise Tax—more commonly known as a sixth-penny sales tax. This, plus other reserve funds and grants, allowed the county to complete \$6.5 million in extensive renovations. For the past 18 months, county officials have been temporarily displaced while the building underwent massive changes. In addition to a brandnew HVAC and electric system, the renovation includes added insulation, new plumbing, and a new elevator. The county implemented all of these designs with an intent to increase efficiency and accessibility.

On July 1, 2023, residents of Platte County will gather to celebrate this impressive achievement. Officials will host a county-wide celebration. They plan to commemorate the history of the county and the generosity and commitment of its citizens.

Platte County is led by these dedicated individuals:

Steve Shockley, Commissioner  
Kayla Mantle, Commissioner  
Ian Jolovich, Commissioner  
Malcolm Ervin, Clerk  
Kristi Rietz, Treasurer  
David Russell, Sheriff  
Doug Weaver, Attorney