

safe and secure environment: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its profound gratitude to the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, the Architect of the Capitol, the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, law enforcement officers, emergency personnel, and volunteers whose hard work and dedication made the inauguration of President Donald J. Trump on January 20, 2025 (referred to in this resolution as the “Presidential Inauguration”), a resounding success;

(2) commends the professionalism and resilience of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, the Architect of the Capitol, the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, law enforcement officers, emergency personnel, and volunteers in adapting to the unexpected challenges posed by the cold weather and the relocation of events during the Presidential Inauguration;

(3) recognizes the invaluable hard work of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, the Architect of the Capitol, the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, law enforcement officers, emergency personnel, and volunteers in upholding the safety and security of all participants and attendees of the Presidential Inauguration;

(4) extends heartfelt thanks to the families and loved ones of the law enforcement officers, emergency personnel, and volunteers, whose support enables their service; and

(5) calls upon all people of the United States to join in acknowledging the critical role played by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, the Architect of the Capitol, the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, law enforcement officers, emergency personnel, and volunteers in ensuring the success of the Presidential Inauguration, a significant national event.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 81—CALLING ON THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND GERMANY (E3) TO INITIATE THE SNAPBACK OF SANCTIONS ON IRAN UNDER UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 2231 (2015)**

Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. SHEEHY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 81

Whereas, on July 15, 2015, the P5+1 (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the People’s Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and Germany), the European Union, and the Islamic Republic of Iran finalized the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA);

Whereas the JCPOA required the Government of Iran to implement constraints on its uranium enrichment and heavy water nuclear reactor programs, as well as allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to monitor compliance with the agreement;

Whereas, on July 20, 2015, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) passed Resolution 2231 (UNSCR 2231), which endorsed the JCPOA and provided for the termination of all previous UNSC resolutions targeting Iran’s nuclear program (1696, 1737, 1747, 1803

1835, and 1929), while maintaining United Nation’s arms restrictions on Iran for 5 years and United Nation’s prohibitions on Iran’s missile and drone activity for 8 years;

Whereas, pursuant to the JCPOA, Iran received significant sanctions relief from the previous sanctions imposed by the European Union, the United States, and previous UNSC resolutions;

Whereas Iran used this sanctions relief to fund its terrorist proxies, regional aggression, and its expansion of its ballistic missile program;

Whereas, on May 8, 2018, President Donald J. Trump announced the United States was ceasing its participation in the JCPOA and reimposing sanctions against Iran that had been previously waived;

Whereas President Trump’s successful maximum pressure campaign imposed significant financial costs on Iran’s regime “to alter its course of malign activities and ensure that Iranian bad acts are no longer rewarded”;

Whereas, Iran has repeatedly violated the terms of the JCPOA and UNSCR 2231, including by—

(1) lifting the cap on its stockpile of uranium;

(2) increasing its enrichment activities to 60 percent purity, expanding its enrichment capabilities;

(3) resuming its activity at prohibited nuclear facilities; and

(4) preventing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) from being able to effectively monitor its nuclear activities;

Whereas, Iran repeatedly violated UNSCR 2231’s restrictions on ballistic missile testing and development, as well as United Nations-imposed and internationally binding arms export and import embargoes;

Whereas UNSCR 2231 includes a formal mechanism for a participant state of the JCPOA, if it believes there has been significant non-performance of commitments under the JCPOA by Iran, to trigger a process that would require the UNSC to “snapback” all United Nation sanctions on Iran that has been lifted pursuant to UNSCR 2231;

Whereas, on September 14, 2024, in a joint statement, the United States and United Kingdom acknowledged publicly that Iran’s nuclear program “has never been more advanced and posed a clear threat to regional and global peace and security”;

Whereas, in June and November of 2024, in efforts led by France, Germany, the United Kingdom (E3), and the United States, the IAEA’s Board of Governors voted to censure Iran for non-compliance with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968 (commonly referred to as the “Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty” or “NPT”);

Whereas, on December 9, 2024, the E3 sent a letter to the United Nations Security Council stating, “We reiterate our determination to use all diplomatic tools to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon, including using snapback if necessary.”;

Whereas, on January 6, 2025, President of France Emmanuel Macron said the acceleration of Iran’s nuclear program was “bringing us very close to the breaking point” and said, “We will have to ask ourselves whether to use the mechanism for re-establishing sanctions. We are ready to do so if the question arises.”;

Whereas, on January 23, 2025, the Director General of the IAEA, Rafael Grossi, said that Iran has increased production of 60 percent enriched uranium from 7 kilograms to over 30 kilograms per month, and currently possess about 200 kilograms, which if enriched to 90 percent would amount to at least 5 nuclear weapons; and

Whereas, under UNSCR 2231, the resolution, including the “snapback” mechanism, terminates 10 years after Adoption Day for the JCPOA, which will be October 18, 2025: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that Iran’s possession of a nuclear weapon would threaten not only the security of the United States, but global security at large, including United States allies and partners in Europe and the Middle East;

(2) condemns the Government of Iran’s flagrant and repeated violations of commitments it made under the JCPOA and its international obligations under UNSCR 2231;

(3) condemns the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China, who remain participants in the JCPOA, for their role in supporting Iran’s malign activities;

(4) reaffirms that the United States Government maintains the right to take any necessary measures to prevent the Government of Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons;

(5) supports the imposition and enforcement of robust sanctions on Iran for its nuclear and missile programs and on entities and individuals involved in these programs to deter further proliferation efforts; and

(6) urges the E3 to invoke the “snapback” of United Nations sanctions against Iran under UNSCR 2231 as soon as possible before the option expires on October 18, 2025.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 7—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2026 THROUGH 2034**

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

S. CON. RES. 7

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

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025.**

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2025 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

(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 2025.

**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 House of Representatives.  
Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the Senate.

**TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS**

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation.

Sec. 3002. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral legislation.

#### TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

- Sec. 4001. Enforcement filing.  
 Sec. 4002. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.  
 Sec. 4003. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels.  
 Sec. 4004. Adjustment authority for revisions to statutory caps.  
 Sec. 4005. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.  
 Sec. 4006. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.  
 Sec. 4007. 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 2025 through 2034:

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

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,853,053,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,005,633,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,095,208,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,221,709,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,343,708,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,536,585,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$4,744,851,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032: \$4,939,252,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033: \$5,155,399,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034: \$5,375,311,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: —\$5,916,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: —\$211,035,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: —\$421,185,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: —\$415,138,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: —\$416,123,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: —\$422,056,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: —\$435,419,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032: —\$449,460,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033: —\$467,244,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034: —\$484,719,000,000.

(2) FEDERAL REVENUE CHANGES RELATIVE TO CURRENT POLICY.—The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed compared to current policy are as follows:

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.  
 Fiscal year 2032: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2033: \$0.  
 Fiscal year 2034: \$0.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$4,660,822,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,787,172,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,918,969,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$5,195,931,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,348,812,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,634,695,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$5,877,961,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032: \$6,148,105,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033: \$6,480,776,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034: \$6,681,550,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$4,636,002,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,803,228,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$4,995,184,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$5,283,709,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,338,399,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,621,606,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$5,845,033,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032: \$6,078,132,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033: \$6,437,602,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034: \$6,592,030,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$782,949,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$797,595,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$899,976,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,062,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$994,691,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,085,021,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,100,182,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032: \$1,138,880,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033: \$1,282,203,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034: \$1,216,719,000,000.

(6) 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 2025: \$36,371,784,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$37,521,488,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$38,649,388,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$39,897,925,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$41,251,544,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$42,552,065,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$43,855,127,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032: \$45,199,622,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033: \$46,803,080,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034: \$48,714,403,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$29,141,533,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$30,151,121,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$31,291,493,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$32,629,565,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$33,930,044,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$35,349,716,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$36,814,512,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032: \$38,364,377,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033: \$40,073,109,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034: \$41,747,907,000,000.

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

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2025 through 2034 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$933,481,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$909,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$901,220,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$904,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$923,020,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$911,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$944,111,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$934,660,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$966,203,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$942,419,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$989,212,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$966,361,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,012,715,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$984,795,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,036,723,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,003,888,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,062,319,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,037,888,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,087,382,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,054,430,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,962,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$69,206,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,716,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,669,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,249,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$66,456,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,512,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$62,391,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,944,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$62,832,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,408,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$63,077,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,878,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$64,002,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,343,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$65,176,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,874,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$66,517,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$72,435,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,889,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,084,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,734,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,345,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,844,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,264,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,923,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,099,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,198,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,017,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,887,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,980,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$43,633,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,946,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$44,551,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,922,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$45,486,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,936,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$46,460,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,985,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,466,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,842,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,587,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,958,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$44,514,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,098,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$52,768,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,825,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$51,623,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,770,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$48,582,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,946,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,596,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,188,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,366,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,697,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,611,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,489,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,489,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$25,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,203,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$17,040,000,000.  
 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$88,219,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$90,074,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,633,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$80,552,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,140,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$75,844,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,985,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$71,673,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,956,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,691,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,707,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$63,948,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,854,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,580,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,918,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$56,444,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,246,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$55,797,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,225,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$55,480,000,000.  
 (6) Agriculture (350):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,457,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,846,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,163,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$46,212,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,716,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$33,686,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,008,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$34,426,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,334,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$32,441,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,857,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$30,098,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,468,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$29,609,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,239,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$30,163,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,276,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$30,893,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,912,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,721,000,000.  
 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$12,477,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, — \$18,175,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,747,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, — \$626,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,145,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,710,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, — \$56,796,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, — \$65,194,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,562,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$15,976,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,712,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$12,680,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,941,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,932,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,354,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$5,060,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,192,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, — \$4,224,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,862,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$2,451,000,000.  
 (8) Transportation (400):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$173,158,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$144,771,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$167,673,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$152,541,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$132,085,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$158,068,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$133,386,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$162,528,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$134,447,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$160,846,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$129,994,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$150,790,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$130,964,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$147,539,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$138,846,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$150,163,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$140,544,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$149,247,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$142,271,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$149,454,000,000.  
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$87,762,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$78,752,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,135,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$64,267,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,259,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$56,506,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,462,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$45,101,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,888,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,976,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,326,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$31,026,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,727,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$27,543,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,007,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$24,658,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,462,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$22,754,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,864,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$21,733,000,000.  
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$149,303,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$171,916,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$152,714,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$151,605,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$154,949,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$150,975,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$157,763,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$152,697,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$160,740,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$155,316,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$163,649,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$158,173,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$166,633,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$161,098,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$169,998,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$164,267,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$173,554,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$167,569,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$176,600,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$170,648,000,000.  
 (11) Health (550):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$945,070,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$961,180,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$992,092,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$976,652,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,020,326,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,021,179,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,055,396,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,052,323,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,098,848,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,094,015,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,142,891,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,132,318,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,176,522,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,175,476,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,226,824,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,216,998,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,276,881,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,266,068,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,310,000,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,298,975,000,000.  
 (12) Medicare (570):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$950,891,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$950,641,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,006,800,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,008,719,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,066,571,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,066,276,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,209,735,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,208,310,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,125,645,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,125,229,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,275,864,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,275,566,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,357,791,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,357,726,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,445,195,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,445,191,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,663,779,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,663,796,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,666,492,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,666,497,000,000.  
 (13) Income Security (600):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$712,446,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$709,132,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$691,755,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$690,914,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$709,037,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$704,040,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$727,612,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$727,412,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$729,224,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$715,149,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$748,243,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$739,546,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$761,438,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$752,199,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$779,471,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$769,491,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$800,819,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$797,512,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$809,385,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$799,089,000,000.  
 (14) Social Security (650):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,259,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,259,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$81,690,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$81,690,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$89,447,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$89,447,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,419,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$94,419,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,138,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$100,138,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,208,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$106,208,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$112,114,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$112,114,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$118,485,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$118,485,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$125,325,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$125,325,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$132,539,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$132,539,000,000.  
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$361,349,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$357,760,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$382,555,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$378,814,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$404,594,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$401,319,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$427,329,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$444,241,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$447,757,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$422,317,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$466,616,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$461,720,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$486,716,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$481,638,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$507,187,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$502,655,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$528,733,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$548,734,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$550,662,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$547,796,000,000.  
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$83,111,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$85,235,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$88,992,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$87,024,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$87,701,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$86,420,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$89,687,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$88,514,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$92,142,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$90,690,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,574,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$92,986,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,848,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$94,869,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,463,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$101,844,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$107,160,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$104,339,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,431,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$106,934,000,000.  
 (17) General Government (800):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,089,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,960,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,666,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,285,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,065,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,261,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,994,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,957,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,770,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,793,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,614,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,985,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,247,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,024,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,189,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,307,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,960,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$36,758,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,681,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,266,000,000.  
 (18) Net Interest (900):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,010,050,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,010,050,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,022,935,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,022,935,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,064,571,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,064,571,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,130,048,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,130,048,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,186,820,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,186,820,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,237,051,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,237,051,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,294,533,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,294,533,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,354,493,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,354,493,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,407,576,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,407,576,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,469,426,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$1,469,426,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,002,585,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$982,952,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$888,507,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$899,685,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$890,385,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$894,338,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$848,499,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$850,453,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$851,993,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$853,311,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$874,575,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$874,575,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$874,548,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$874,548,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$894,135,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$894,135,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$945,247,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$945,247,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$913,790,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$913,790,000,000.  
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):  
 Fiscal year 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,603,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$127,603,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$135,110,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$135,110,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$137,883,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$137,883,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$141,145,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$141,165,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,400,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$145,407,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$149,582,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$149,581,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$154,014,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$154,013,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$160,114,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$160,113,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$166,102,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$166,101,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$171,015,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$171,014,000,000.

**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 2025: \$1,303,924,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,363,672,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,418,444,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,471,555,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,530,067,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,590,856,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,653,864,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032: \$1,717,636,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033: \$1,781,872,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034: \$1,848,256,000,000.

(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 2025: \$1,413,704,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,496,323,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,585,399,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,686,635,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,786,689,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,890,295,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,998,538,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032: \$2,111,627,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033: \$2,224,148,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034: \$2,324,954,000,000.

(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 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,408,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,338,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,268,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,287,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,455,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,422,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,644,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,584,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,832,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,765,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,033,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$6,963,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,233,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,162,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,437,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,365,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,651,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,576,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,869,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$7,792,000,000.

**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 2025:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$268,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$268,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$279,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$279,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$299,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$299,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$309,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$309,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$319,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$319,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2031:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$330,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$330,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2032:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$341,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$341,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2033:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$352,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$352,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2034:  
 (A) New budget authority, \$364,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$364,000,000.

**TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

**SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(b) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$150,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(c) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and Workforce of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(d) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(e) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(f) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$175,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(g) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$175,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(h) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$20,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(i) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than March 7, 2025, the committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

**SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.**

(a) 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 \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(b) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$150,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(c) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$20,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(d) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(e) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(f) 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 \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(g) 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 \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(h) 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 increase the deficit by not more than \$175,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(i) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$175,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(j) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than March 7, 2025, the committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

**TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS**

**SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.**

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of the Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise 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 budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, compliance with the

reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR LEGISLATION.—The point of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives shall not apply to reconciliation legislation reported by the Committee on the Budget pursuant to submissions under section 2001.

(b) SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, 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 any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2002 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 budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(3) EXCEPTIONS FOR LEGISLATION.—

(A) SHORT-TERM.—Section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, as amended by section 3201(b)(2) of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

(B) LONG-TERM.—Section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

#### SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT-NEUTRAL LEGISLATION.

(a) SENATE.—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 by the amounts provided in such legislation, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports by the amounts provided in such legislation, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal year 2025 to fiscal year 2034.

#### TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

##### SEC. 4001. ENFORCEMENT FILING.

(a) IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2025 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the

purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this subsection shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2025. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2025 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2025 and for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034 for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

(b) IN THE SENATE.—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2025 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal years 2025, 2025 through 2029, and 2025 through 2034 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

##### SEC. 4002. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) SENATE.—

(1) 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 report or the joint explanatory statement accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or the statement filed pursuant to section 4001(b), as applicable, shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—In the Senate, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in paragraph (1).

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or the statement filed pursuant to section 4001(a), as applicable, shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act

of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in paragraph (1).

##### SEC. 4003. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

##### SEC. 4004. ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY FOR REVISIONS TO STATUTORY CAPS.

During the 119th Congress, if a legislative measure is enacted that revises the discretionary spending limit established under subsection (c) of section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901), the Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may, consistent with the legislative measure and as necessary—

(1) adjust the allocation required 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

(2) adjust all other budgetary aggregates, allocations, levels, and limits established under this Concurrent Resolution.

##### SEC. 4005. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(1)).

(b) SENATE.—In the Senate, 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 concurrent 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. 4006. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.**

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2025 through 2034, including the effects of legislation enacted before the date on which this concurrent resolution is agreed to.

**SEC. 4007. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have seven requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

**COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES**

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet in open and closed session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 13, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., to receive testimony.

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS**

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 13, 2025, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

**COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS**

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 13, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

**COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS**

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 13, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

**COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS**

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 13, 2025, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 13, 2025, at 9 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

**COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 13, 2025, at 2 p.m., to reconvene a business meeting.

**PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR**

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that our intern on the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Kylee Henneberry be granted floor privileges through May 9, 2025, and the CFTC detailee Kevin Webb also be granted floor privileges through the end of the 119th Congress.

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

**TOOLS TO ADDRESS KNOWN EXPLOITATIONS BY IMMOBILIZING TECHNOLOGICAL DEEPTAKES ON WEBSITES AND NETWORKS ACT**

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of S. 146 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 146) to require covered platforms to remove nonconsensual intimate visual depictions, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 146) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

**S. 146**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Tools to Address Known Exploitation by Immobilizing Technological Deepfakes on Websites and Networks Act" or the "TAKE IT DOWN Act".

**SEC. 2. CRIMINAL PROHIBITION ON INTENTIONAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CONSENSUAL INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

“(h) INTENTIONAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CONSENSUAL INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CONSENT.—The term ‘consent’ means an affirmative, conscious, and voluntary authorization made by an individual free from force, fraud, duress, misrepresentation, or coercion.

“(B) DIGITAL FORGERY.—The term ‘digital forgery’ means any intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual created through the use of software, machine learning, artificial intelligence, or any other computer-generated or technological means, including by adapting, modifying, manipulating, or altering an authentic visual depiction, that, when viewed as a whole by a reasonable person, is indistinguishable from an authentic visual depiction of the individual.

“(C) IDENTIFIABLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘identifiable individual’ means an individual—

“(i) who appears in whole or in part in an intimate visual depiction; and

“(ii) whose face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic (including a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature) is displayed in connection with such intimate visual depiction.

“(D) INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.—The term ‘interactive computer service’ has the meaning given the term in section 230.

“(E) INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTION.—The term ‘intimate visual depiction’ has the meaning given such term in section 1309 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (15 U.S.C. 6851).

“(F) MINOR.—The term ‘minor’ means any individual under the age of 18 years.

“(2) OFFENSE INVOLVING AUTHENTIC INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.—

“(A) INVOLVING ADULTS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), it shall be unlawful for any person, in interstate or foreign commerce, to use an interactive computer service to knowingly publish an intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual who is not a minor if—

“(i) the intimate visual depiction was obtained or created under circumstances in which the person knew or reasonably should have known the identifiable individual had a reasonable expectation of privacy;

“(ii) what is depicted was not voluntarily exposed by the identifiable individual in a public or commercial setting;

“(iii) what is depicted is not a matter of public concern; and

“(iv) publication of the intimate visual depiction—

“(I) is intended to cause harm; or

“(II) causes harm, including psychological, financial, or reputational harm, to the identifiable individual.

“(B) INVOLVING MINORS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), it shall be unlawful for any person, in interstate or foreign commerce, to use an interactive computer service to knowingly publish an intimate visual depiction of an identifiable individual who is a minor with intent to—

“(i) abuse, humiliate, harass, or degrade the minor; or

“(ii) arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

“(C) EXCEPTIONS.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not apply to—

“(i) a lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of—

“(I) a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State; or

“(II) an intelligence agency of the United States;

“(ii) a disclosure made reasonably and in good faith—