Act (42 U.S.C. 18032(d)(3)) is amended by striking ‘‘, except’’ and all that follows through ‘‘1302(e)(2)’’.

(2) Subparagraph (A) of section 36B(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by section 1401(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) is amended by striking ‘‘, except’’ and all that follows through ‘‘such Act’’.

(3) Subparagraph (B) of section 1334(c)(1) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18054(c)(1)) is amended by striking ‘‘and catastrophic coverage’’.

SEC. 104. PROTECTING PATIENTS FROM HIGHER PREMIUMS.

Section 9010 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), as amended by section 10905 of such Act, is repealed.

SEC. 105. ENSURING AFFORDABLE COVERAGE.

Section 2701(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300(a)(1)(A)(iii)), as added by section 1201 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), is amended by striking ‘‘, except’’ and all that follows through ‘‘2707(c))’’.

TITLE II—INCREASING CONSUMER CONTROL

SEC. 201. REPEAL OF THE RESTRICTION ON OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINES.

Section 9003 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) and the amendments made by such section are repealed; and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be applied as if such section, and amendments, had never been enacted.

SEC. 202. REPEAL OF THE ANNUAL CAP.

Sections 9005 and 10902 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) and section 1403 of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152) and the amendments made by such sections are repealed.

TITLE III—ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO KEEP COVERAGE THEY LIKE

SEC. 301. ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO KEEP THE COVERAGE THEY HAVE IF THEY LIKE IT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1251(a)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18011) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘Except as provided in paragraph (3),’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4),’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(B) PROTECTING EMPLOYERS AND CONSUMERS WITH GRANDFATHERED COVERAGE.—

‘‘(i) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan or health insurance coverage in which an individual is enrolled on or after March 23, 2010, but before any plan year beginning not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, and which is deemed to be a grandfathered health plan under this section, shall continue to be considered a grandfathered health plan with respect to such individual regardless of any modification to the cost-sharing levels, employer contribution rates, or covered benefits under such plan or coverage as otherwise permitted under this Act (and the amendments made by this Act).

‘‘(ii) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to clarify the application of clause (i) to a plan or coverage that continues to be a grandfathered health plan pursuant to such clause.’’.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE; PREVIOUSLY PROMULGATED REGULATIONS VOIDED.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

(2) PREVIOUSLY PROMULGATED REGULATIONS VOIDED.—Any regulations relating to section 1251(a)(2) of such Act promulgated before the date of the enactment of this Act shall have no force or effect.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 194—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS IN LIBYA

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 194

Whereas peaceful demonstrations that began in Libya, inspired by similar movements in Tunisia, Egypt, and elsewhere in the Middle East, quickly spread to cities around the country, calling for greater political reform, opportunity, justice, and the rule of law;

Whereas, Muammar Qaddafi, his sons, and forces loyal to them responded to the peaceful demonstrations by authorizing and initiating violence against civilian non-combatants in Libya, including the use of airpower and foreign mercenaries;

Whereas, on February 25, 2011, President Barack Obama imposed unilateral economic sanctions on and froze the assets of Muammar Qaddafi and his family, as well as the Government of Libya and its agencies, to hold the Qaddafi regime accountable for its continued use of violence against unarmed civilians and its human rights abuses and to safeguard the assets of the people of Libya;

Whereas, on February 26, 2011, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1970, which mandates international economic sanctions and an arms embargo;

Whereas, in response to Qaddafi's assault on Libyan civilians, a ‘‘no-fly zone’’ in Libya was called for by the Gulf Cooperation Council on March 7, 2011, by the head of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on March 8, 2011, and by the Arab League on March 12, 2011;

Whereas Qaddafi's advancing forces, after recapturing cities in eastern Libya that had been liberated by the Libyan opposition, were preparing to attack Benghazi, a city of 700,000 people and the seat of the opposition Government in Libya, the Interim Transitional National Council;

Whereas Qaddafi stated that he would show ‘‘no mercy’’ to his opponents in Benghazi, and that his forces would go ‘‘door to door’’ to find and kill dissidents;

Whereas, on March 17, 2011, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1973, which mandates ‘‘all necessary measures’’ to protect civilians in Libya, implement a ‘‘no-fly zone’’, and enforce an arms embargo against the Qaddafi regime;

Whereas President Obama notified key congressional leaders in a meeting at the White House on March 18, 2011, of his intent to begin targeted military operations in Libya;

Whereas the United States Armed Forces, together with coalition partners, launched Operation Odyssey Dawn in Libya on March 19, 2011, to protect civilians in Libya from immediate danger and to enforce an arms embargo and a ‘‘no-fly zone’’; and

Whereas, on March 31, 2011, the United States transferred authority for Operation Odyssey Dawn in Libya to NATO command, with the mission continuing as Operation Unified Protector: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the aspirations of the Libyan people for political reform and self-government based on democratic and human rights;

(2) commends the service of the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and our coalition partners who are engaged in military operations to protect the people of Libya;

(3) supports the limited use of military force by the United States in Libya as part of the NATO mission to enforce United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 (2011), as requested by the Transitional National Council, the Arab League, and the Gulf Cooperation Council;

(4) agrees that the goal of United States policy in Libya, as stated by the President, is to achieve the departure from power of Muammar Qaddafi and his family, including through the use of non-military means, so that a peaceful transition can begin to an inclusive government that ensures freedom, opportunity, and justice for the people of Libya;

(5) affirms that the funds of the Qaddafi regime that have been frozen by the United States should be returned to the Libyan people for their benefit, including humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, and calls for exploring with the Transitional National Council the possibility of using some of such funds to reimburse NATO member countries for expenses incurred in Operation Odyssey Dawn and Operation Unified Protector; and

(6) calls on the President—

(A) to submit to Congress a description of United States policy objectives in Libya, both during and after Qaddafi's rule, and a detailed plan to achieve them; and

(B) to consult regularly with Congress regarding United States efforts in Libya.

SENATE RESOLUTION 195—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 195

Whereas when the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (referred to in this preamble as ‘‘MIT’’) was founded by William Barton Rogers, on April 10, 1861, the doors to a powerful new institution for education, discovery, and technological advancement were opened;

Whereas the commitment of MIT to innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit has trained innovators and delivered groundbreaking technologies that have significantly contributed to the fields of computing, molecular biology, sustainable development, biomedicine, new media, energy, and the environment;

Whereas there are an estimated 6,900 companies founded by MIT alumni in the State of Massachusetts alone, which have earned worldwide sales of approximately $164,000,000,000 and represent 26 percent of total sales made by Massachusetts companies;

Whereas the distinguished living alumni of MIT have founded approximately 25,800 companies that, as of 2011, provide jobs for approximately 3,300,000 people around the world and earn $2,200,000,000,000 in annual sales;

Whereas MIT has many notable alumni and professors who have contributed to leading research and development efforts, including 76 Nobel Prize recipients and astronauts who have flown more than ⅓ of the manned spaceflights of the United States;

Whereas MIT engineers and researchers have pioneered countless innovations, including the creation of random-access magnetic-core memory (commonly known as ''RAM''), which led to the digital revolution, the mapping of the human genome, the creation of GPS navigation technology, and the engineering of the computers that landed Americans on the moon;

Whereas MIT biomedical researchers remain at the forefront of many fields and have contributed years of key advancements, such as the first chemical synthesis of penicillin, the invention of heart stents, and the mapping of molecular defects to produce the first targeted therapies for cancer treatment; and

Whereas MIT has excelled as a world-renowned pioneer that promotes science and engineering education, economic growth, scientific breakthroughs, and technological advancement in the State of Massachusetts and throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and

(2) honors the outstanding contributions made by the alumni, professors, and staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology throughout the past 150 years, including the efforts supported by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that have spurred the industrial progress of the United States through innovation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013 THROUGH 2021

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. VITTER, Mr. COBURN, Mr. BURR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. LEE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 21

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 through 2021.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2021:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: $1,891,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,231,552,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,446,761,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,579,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,669,281,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,840,312,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,979,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,128,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,302,639,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,498,532,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: −$169,328,744.
Fiscal year 2013: −$123,402,692,541.
Fiscal year 2014: −$224,114,067,777.
Fiscal year 2015: −$251,676,989,105.
Fiscal year 2016: −$301,910,570,754.
Fiscal year 2017: −$334,999,321,887.
Fiscal year 2018: −$355,031,347,858.
Fiscal year 2019: −$374,359,689,475.
Fiscal year 2020: −$377,871,065,381.
Fiscal year 2021: −$385,051,194,659.

(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 2012: $2,800,926,904,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,763,212,403,041.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,821,822,337,889.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,925,281,149,214.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,037,858,886,975.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,091,047,574,412.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,153,849,463,200.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,274,407,536,197.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,385,718,017,338.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,525,927,664,968.

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

Fiscal year 2012: $2,896,353,904,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,842,056,403,041.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,827,314,337,889.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,904,616,149,214.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,005,951,886,975.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,049,441,902,412.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,101,850,272,744.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,235,276,947,250.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,340,654,777,302.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,471,694,543,538.

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

Fiscal year 2012: $1,005,111,904,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $610,504,403,041.
Fiscal year 2014: $380,553,337,889.
Fiscal year 2015: $325,391,149,214.
Fiscal year 2016: $336,670,886,975.
Fiscal year 2017: $209,129,902,412.
Fiscal year 2018: $122,419,272,744.
Fiscal year 2019: $106,820,947,250.
Fiscal year 2020: $38,015,777,302.
Fiscal year 2021: −$26,837,456,462.

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

Fiscal year 2012: $16,150,766,612,957.
Fiscal year 2013: $16,944,005,708,540.
Fiscal year 2014: $17,519,924,114,206.
Fiscal year 2015: $18,070,606,252,525.
Fiscal year 2016: $18,648,739,710,254.
Fiscal year 2017: $19,118,880,934,554.
Fiscal year 2018: $19,529,292,555,156.
Fiscal year 2019: $19,915,346,191,882.
Fiscal year 2020: $20,249,458,034,565.
Fiscal year 2021: $20,551,564,772,761.

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

Fiscal year 2012: $11,350,301,046,369.
Fiscal year 2013: $11,974,151,560,892.
Fiscal year 2014: $12,360,931,733,697.
Fiscal year 2015: $12,690,980,107,426.
Fiscal year 2016: $13,024,952,666,769.
Fiscal year 2017: $13,234,036,186,609.
Fiscal year 2018: $13,364,220,300,384.
Fiscal year 2019: $13,483,681,224,381.
Fiscal year 2020: $13,550,483,116,937.
Fiscal year 2021: $13,564,837,023,727.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, 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 2012: $666,758,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $732,348,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $769,439,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $811,375,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $854,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $895,788,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $936,869,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $979,944,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $1,022,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $1,067,268,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, 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 2012: $574,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $637,688,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $674,601,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $712,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $753,355,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $798,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $846,810,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $898,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $955,483,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $1,014,378,000,000.

(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 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,676,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,613,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,603,000,000.