

Seuxis Hernández Solarte, also known as Jesús Santrich, along with other members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), publicly called for the renewal of armed conflict in Colombia and for increased cooperation between the FARC and the National Liberation Army (ELN), two organizations that are designated by the United States as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the steadfast support of the Government and people of the United States for the people of Colombia in their pursuit of peace and stability so they can live in a country free of violence, impunity, injustice, and organized crime;

(2) lauds efforts to bring an end to Colombia's internal armed conflict;

(3) commends the work of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia in overseeing the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement and the disarmament and reintegration of former combatants;

(4) urges authorities in Colombia to hold accountable perpetrators of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, particularly obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949 (commonly referred to as the "Fourth Geneva Convention");

(5) encourages the Government of Colombia to protect vulnerable populations who remain at risk in Colombia, including defenders of human rights, individuals facing threats due to participation in crop substitution programs, internally displaced persons, Afro-descendant and indigenous leaders and communities, and demobilized combatants;

(6) condemns the assassinations of social leaders and demobilized combatants, and the decision of certain senior members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) to return to arms and hostilities and strengthen their alliance with the National Liberation Army (ELN), which threatens the consolidation of lasting peace;

(7) reaffirms the importance of the extradition treaty between Colombia and the United States as an important part of the bilateral relationship that has promoted the interests of justice in both countries for decades;

(8) encourages the Secretary of State to develop a comprehensive strategy to assist the Government of Colombia in managing the impacts of the crisis in Venezuela while continuing the successful implementation and sustainability of the peace agreement and stabilization of territories previously in conflict in Colombia, and to further strengthen the close bilateral partnership between the United States and Colombia;

(9) reaffirms its commitment to its partnership with the Government and people of Colombia on issues of mutual interest, including security, counter-narcotics cooperation, combating transnational organized crime, ensuring justice for individuals who have caused harm to populations in the United States and Colombia, reintegration of former FARC combatants, inclusive economic growth and investment with a focus on disadvantaged communities, health cooperation, and educational and cultural exchanges that strengthen diplomatic relations; and

(10) commits to furthering the bilateral relationship between the United States and Colombia by working with leaders in the public and private sectors, as well as civil society in both countries, to ensure that the United States-Colombia relationship remains a pil-

lar of United States foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere.

SENATE RESOLUTION 25—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF JANUARY 24 THROUGH JANUARY 30, 2021, AS "NATIONAL SCHOOL CHOICE WEEK"

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BURR, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.:

S. RES. 25

Whereas providing a diversity of choices in kindergarten through grade 12 (referred to in this preamble as "K-12") education empowers parents to select education environments that meet the individual needs and strengths of their children;

Whereas high-quality K-12 education environments of all varieties are available in the United States, including traditional public schools, public charter schools, public magnet schools, private schools, online academies, and home schooling;

Whereas talented teachers and school leaders in each of the education environments prepare children to achieve their dreams;

Whereas more families than ever before in the United States actively choose the best education for their children;

Whereas more public awareness of the issue of parental choice in education can inform additional families of the benefits of proactively choosing challenging, motivating, and effective education environments for their children;

Whereas the process by which parents choose schools for their children is non-political, nonpartisan, and deserves the utmost respect;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated educational inequities for many children in the United States, highlighting the importance of a high-quality education; and

Whereas tens of thousands of events are planned to celebrate the benefits of educational choice during the 11th annual National School Choice Week, held the week of January 24 through January 30, 2021: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of January 24 through January 30, 2021, as "National School Choice Week";

(2) congratulates students, parents, teachers, and school leaders from kindergarten through grade 12 education environments of all varieties for their persistence, achievements, dedication, and contributions to society in the United States;

(3) encourages all parents, during National School Choice Week, to learn more about the education options available to them; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to hold appropriate programs, events, and activities during National School Choice Week to raise public awareness of the benefits of opportunity in education.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022 THROUGH 2030

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

S. CON. RES. 5

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021.

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. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
Sec. 4005. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.
Sec. 4006. Limitation on advance appropriations.
Sec. 4007. Repeal of supermajority enforcement requirement.
Sec. 4008. 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 2021 through 2030:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,303,274,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$2,768,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$2,971,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,092,643,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,236,199,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,514,253,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,762,577,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$3,883,209,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,007,991,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,121,665,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: –\$15,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: –\$17,390,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$102,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$226,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$216,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$181,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$98,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: –\$106,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: –\$121,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: –\$128,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,020,543,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,091,342,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,011,132,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,072,784,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,267,538,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,449,047,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,642,875,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,960,846,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,082,932,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,471,756,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,140,857,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,298,244,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,070,343,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,070,242,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,250,436,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,425,376,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,606,887,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,950,170,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,019,083,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,419,949,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,837,583,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,529,527,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,099,260,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$977,599,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,014,237,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$911,123,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$844,310,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,066,961,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,011,092,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,298,284,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$29,943,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$31,647,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$32,911,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$34,102,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$35,262,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$36,311,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$37,261,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$38,443,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$39,652,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$41,068,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$24,081,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$25,818,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$27,153,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$28,380,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$29,610,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$30,730,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$31,882,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$33,333,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$34,768,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$36,518,000,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority

and outlays for fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$762,552,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$748,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$776,986,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$766,960,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$792,882,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$773,777,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$810,362,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$782,210,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$828,950,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$804,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$847,993,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$821,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$868,011,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$840,472,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$888,637,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$865,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$909,676,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$874,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$931,654,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$901,459,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$85,042,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,310,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,410,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$60,004,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,722,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,578,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$63,114,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$60,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,518,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$61,851,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,053,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$63,271,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,608,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$64,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$69,140,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,703,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$67,498,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,543,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,029,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,267,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,791,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,167,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,609,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,841,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,471,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,604,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,342,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,432,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$41,291,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,169,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,181,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,096,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,095,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,065,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,035,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,057,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,050,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,076,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,730,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,542,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,834,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,760,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,948,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,857,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,819,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,928,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,886,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,846,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,806,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,318,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,337,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,502,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,601,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,042,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,243,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,042,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$53,061,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,890,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$54,116,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,475,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,219,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,269,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$54,734,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,807,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,899,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,090,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,141,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,098,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$58,378,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,056,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,616,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$59,946,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$49,067,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,970,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,047,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,576,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,130,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,794,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,909,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,424,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,496,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,898,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,675,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,055,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,535,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,873,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,715,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,072,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,752,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,083,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,058,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,392,000,000.
 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$242,699,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$327,529,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,392,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,198,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,376,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,159,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,015,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,943,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,507,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,827,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,783,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,117,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,520,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,953,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$16,174,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,222,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,056,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,683,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,389,000,000.
 (8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$206,391,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$185,619,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,160,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$119,664,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$104,738,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,309,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$105,569,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,989,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,120,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$108,527,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$107,067,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$111,187,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,278,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$113,982,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,339,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$116,164,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$110,222,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,680,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,372,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$121,056,000,000.
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$127,525,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$98,043,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,963,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,624,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,433,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,318,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,776,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,031,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,758,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,763,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,053,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,520,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,217,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,283,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,162,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,843,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,189,000,000.
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$372,350,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$160,006,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$115,812,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$178,392,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$116,259,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,773,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$118,661,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$150,171,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$121,803,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$144,105,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$125,194,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$134,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$128,638,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$130,729,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$132,003,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$131,492,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$134,674,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$132,652,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$137,812,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$135,558,000,000.
 (11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$943,093,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$882,818,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$748,503,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$797,760,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$713,126,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$722,016,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$720,847,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$730,335,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$754,383,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$753,709,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$790,057,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$785,131,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$825,982,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$820,641,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$858,454,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$858,986,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$900,409,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$901,525,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$955,814,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$946,672,000,000.
 (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$766,853,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$766,005,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$745,579,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$745,556,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$838,359,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$838,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$851,671,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$851,452,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$958,756,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$958,451,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,026,856,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,026,484,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,098,460,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,098,027,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,244,688,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,244,201,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,184,583,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,184,048,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,331,736,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,331,161,000,000.
 (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,845,601,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,779,410,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$770,908,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$805,014,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$619,246,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$628,956,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$620,759,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$612,726,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$623,210,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$624,207,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$640,597,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$638,103,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$633,758,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$627,362,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$645,839,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$643,707,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$641,962,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$627,556,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$657,398,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$648,615,000,000.
 (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,594,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,598,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,633,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,633,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,486,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,486,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,621,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,621,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,151,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,151,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,223,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$62,223,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$68,685,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,685,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$73,712,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,712,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$78,912,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$78,912,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$83,948,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$83,948,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$258,560,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$250,738,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$243,210,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$267,893,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$249,723,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$251,696,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$256,945,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$244,770,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$264,708,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$263,284,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$272,216,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$270,636,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$280,109,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$278,409,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$288,040,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$299,629,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$296,740,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$281,467,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$305,496,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$303,520,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$72,961,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$76,879,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,320,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$74,336,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,557,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$75,011,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$76,413,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$76,155,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$78,161,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$77,827,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$80,010,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$79,533,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$81,961,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$80,963,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$83,994,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$82,930,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$92,786,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$91,769,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$375,971,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$376,468,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,837,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,899,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,888,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,787,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,205,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,961,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,885,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,481,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,483,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,036,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,170,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,711,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,869,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,402,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,621,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,137,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,416,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,918,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$365,131,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$365,131,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$345,959,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$345,959,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$336,379,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$336,379,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$332,881,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$332,881,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$341,018,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$341,018,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$367,269,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$367,269,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$418,442,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$418,442,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$502,412,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$502,412,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$605,086,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$605,086,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$727,019,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$727,019,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$25,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$0.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$33,933,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$27,630,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$34,686,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$31,376,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$35,495,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$33,380,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$36,367,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$34,806,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$37,240,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$35,938,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$38,152,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$36,942,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$38,991,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$37,890,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$39,927,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$38,847,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$40,906,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$39,817,000,000.
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$101,066,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$101,303,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$109,306,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$109,433,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$108,548,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$108,423,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$102,509,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$102,374,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$105,714,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$112,421,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$108,507,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$107,659,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$111,817,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$110,312,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$114,832,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$113,327,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$118,974,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$117,619,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$123,259,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$121,979,000,000.

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 2021: \$898,089,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$930,023,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$996,745,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,040,533,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,085,441,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,133,139,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,182,469,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,231,717,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,279,075,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,326,172,000,000.

(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 2021: \$1,101,575,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,158,817,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,222,448,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,292,270,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,365,124,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,434,051,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,506,794,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,586,096,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,666,850,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,750,666,000,000.

(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 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,650,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,665,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,345,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,502,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,462,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,672,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,629,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,856,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,808,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,998,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,247,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,195,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,458,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,403,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,678,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,621,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,908,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,847,000,000.

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 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$268,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$282,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$282,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$298,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$298,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$308,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$308,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$317,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$317,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$328,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$328,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$338,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$350,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$349,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$362,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$361,000,000.

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 submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$16,112,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—The Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$357,926,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$188,498,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$75,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than

\$1,005,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$350,690,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—The Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$95,620,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$940,718,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(m) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than February 16, 2021, 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 increase the deficit by not more than \$22,717,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$89,250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(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 \$35,903,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) 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 \$3,206,500,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$1,296,487,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its

jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(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 increase the deficit by not more than \$304,956,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(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 \$50,687,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$8,604,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP.—The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than February 16, 2021, 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.

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 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 either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2025 or fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2030.

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 2021 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 2021. 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 2021 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 2021 and for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030 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 2021 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 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 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) **IN GENERAL.**—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, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget 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 applicable House of Congress amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—In the House of Representatives and 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 subsection (a).

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. 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.**—Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in

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

SEC. 4005. 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 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 4006. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

Notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 203 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-37; 133 Stat. 1052), such section 203 shall continue to have force and effect in the House of Representatives during fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 4007. REPEAL OF SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENT.

Section 3203 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, is repealed.

SEC. 4008. 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.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 7. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 8. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him